

ADA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

FINAL DRAFT

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014-2017)**

PRESENTED BY: DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the implementation of decentralized planning system, District Assemblies are mandated to prepare a District Medium Term and Annual Development Plans (DMTDP) to guide resource allocation and fair distribution of development. Section 1 (3) 2 (1) of the National Development Planning Commission (System) Act 1994 (480) and the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), provides the National Policy Framework for the formulation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2014-2017.

Thus the formulation of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is in fulfilment of Section 10 (a) of the Local Government Act 462, of 1993 requirement and also in line with chapter 20 of the 1992 constitution which sought to deepen decentralization system in Ghana through local governance.

Consequently, this 4-year District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) is formulated to respond to the developmental challenges and it is targeted at poverty reduction and provides a blue print to guide the socio- economic, cultural and political development of Ada West District. This has become necessary due to the realization that the plan is necessary to assist the Assembly and all agencies involved in the development process to efficiently and effectively allocate resource in order to redistribute the district's wealth in the next four years.

This 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan is the fifth in the series since decentralization was mainstreamed in the governance system in Ghana in 1988. The Plan was formulated within the National Development Policy Framework 2014-2017 under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

The identification and design of programmes and projects in the plan were informed by stakeholders' aspirations, communities and Area council's expressed needs, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the National priorities areas as expressed in the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Policy Frameworks and the development partner's investment perspective. A participatory process was adopted in the preparation and formulation of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan as defined by the 2014 -2017 National Development Planning Commission Guidelines.

The process started with formation of a technical team from within the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the district. The team was responsible for organizing and drafting all the technical reports for the consideration of the DPCU and at other stakeholder's workshops. Throughout the drafting of the reports, the team had had series of consultations with all the sub-district structures, Assembly Members, Committees of the District Assembly, Civil Society Organization, and Departments of the Assembly and a representative of cross session of identifiable interests groups of the population in the district. Inputs were also received from traditional authorities and Civil Society Organization including the Federation of the Disabled. The output of the workshops and public hearings were analysed and incorporated in this draft.

In the outline of the plan, the report tries to provide a review of the 2013 Annual Action Plan since the District came into being in June 2012 and therefore had no cooperate plan as in the case of other districts. The review was an evaluation of the performance of the Annual Action Plan for 2013 with respect to the GSGDA thematic Areas

The Review took into consideration the extent of implementation of proposed programmes and projects, in terms of whether they were fully implemented, achievement of goals, objectives and reasons for any deviations. The review also evaluated the implementation of other interventions outside the plan. The outputs of the reviews together with other variables provided relevant information for the update of the District profile which also formed the basis of the current development plan of 2014-2017.

The review adopted a multi-sectoral and integrated approach to assess the current level of development and community needs. Areas covered were the Physical characteristics, Natural Environment, Demography characteristics, culture development, spatial organisation, social services, economic development and cross cutting issues including, Vulnerability, climate change, green economy, Gender and Governance.

The review revealed the various development challenges of the District. These were categorised under the seven (7) thematic areas under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2014-2017) of the Republic of Ghana. Below is the summary of major issues/problems identified in the District under the seven thematic areas as follows:

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ ISSUES

A. Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

- 1 Low capacity in revenue mobilization
- 2 Weak capacity in budget formulation and implementation

B. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector.

1. Dominance of informal private sector businesses with inadequate capacity to create and sustain employment for the Medium and Small Micro Enterprise (MSMEs).
2. Limitation in developing appropriate skills for the exploitation of potentials of the local tourism sector

C. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

- 1 Low level of agricultural mechanization and productivity
2. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall for production
3. Poor concern for natural resource management

D. Oil and Gas Development

1. Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry

E. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

1. Weak human and institutional capacity to control the human settlement development

2. Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
3. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and infrastructure development
4. Inadequate social and economic infrastructure

F. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

1. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level
2. Inadequate access to quality health services
3. Inadequate social protection responses and programs for the underprivileged (poor, aged vulnerable child, child trafficking and child labour)

G. Transparent and Accountable Governance

1. Weak citizen engagement in decision making and participation in development planning process.
2. Inadequate residential and office infrastructure at the District sub-district level
3. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies

Vision

As part of measures to address the issues raised above, the district has set a development vision which is defined within the context of “Becoming the leading district in Ghana in the provision of quality services aimed at improving the lives of the people.”

Mission

For the vision to become a reality, the District set for itself a mission to coordinate with stakeholders to mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes and projects that are relevant to the socio-economic development of the people. This is to be achieved through shared values of integrity, honesty, transparency, harmony and accountability.

Overall Goal

In pursuit of the vision of the Ada West District, the overall goal of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan is stated as “to improve upon the general living standard of the people through a concerted effort of all stakeholders to create an enabling environment for the growth and development of the private sector-led economy. This goal will be achieved through enhance wealth creation, skills development and increased participatory decision making in order to improve the standard of living of citizens.

As a means of achieving the vision and to make the district focused, the goals, the objectives and the strategies were formulated in consultation with a number of Stakeholders especially Assembly members, Area Councils, the private sectors, organized groups and traditional authorities. Programmes and projects were selected on the basis of the felt need of the people; gestation period, resource availability, district long term perspective and government focus areas to be implemented within the next four-year plan period. The plan also took into consideration the monitoring and evaluation of the strategies and the financial implication of the programs and projects.

Financing the plan

The Plan will be financed through locally generated resources both at the community and district level. At the community level, funds will be provided either in cash through community levy, fund raisings etc. or in kind through the provision of community labour, supply of locally available materials for the intended projects and programmes.

At the district level, projects and programmes under this plan will be financed through the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the District Assembly Common Fund, MP fund, GETFund, District Development Facilities (DDF) and Fund from Development Partners.

The total estimated cost of the plan is GH¢ 23,740,000.00 and it will be spend on the seven thematic areas as follows; On **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**, GHC 8,703,000.00 will be expected to finance projects, programmes and activities representing 36.65% of total estimated cost of the plan. For **Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement**, a total of GHC 7,292,000.00 also representing 30.71% is expected to be expended on various projects during the plan period. Under **Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management** a total of GHC 3,123,000.00 representing 13.16% will be needed to finance all projects and activities outlined in the plan. Financing activities and programmes under **Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector** will required GHC 1,853,000 which account for 7.81% of total fund requirement. The breakdown of the cost is shown below.

Resource allocation by thematic area:

Thematic Area	Expected contribution GHC				Contribution to thematic area in % by source		
	Indicative	IGF	GOG	Donor	IGF	GOG	Donor
Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	953,000.00	166,000.00	787,000.00	-	17.4	82.6	0
Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	1,853,000.00	35,000.00	1,493,000.00	325,000.00	1.9	80.6	17.5
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	3,123,000.00	224,000.00	1,662,000.00	1,237,000.00	7.2	53.2	39.6
Oil and gas Development	200,000.00	41,000.00	109,000.00	50,000.00	20.5	54.5	25.0
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	7,292,000.00	974,000.00	5,660,000.00	658,000.00	13.4	77.6	9.0
Human Development, Productivity and	8,703,000.00	173,000.00	5,039,000.00	3,491,000.00	2.0	57.9	40.1

Employment							
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1,616,000.00	108,000.00	1,448,000.00	60,000.00	6.7	89.60	3.7
Totals	23,740,000.00	1,721,000.00	16,198,000.00	5,821,000.00	7.24	68.23	24.52

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.1.0 Introduction

Ada West District is relatively a new assembly which was established in 2012 and started its operations in the third quarter of that year with a skeleton staff. As a new organisation, the district was confronted with the initial challenges of infrastructure for taking off and the human resource to support the effective management and delivery of the local service. Under the circumstances, the Assembly was compelled however to prepare an Action Plan to cover two quarters in 2012 and an Annual Action Plan for 2013.

As a new District, Ada West was confronted with many development challenges and critical among them were: (i) inadequate water coverage currently below than 50%, (ii) inadequacy of economic and social infrastructure, (iii) falling standard of education, (iv) low agriculture productivity, (v) inadequate access to security services (vi) annual flooding and (vii) waste management.

In response to these social and economic concerns, the 2013 Annual Action Plan (AAP) was prepared and approved by the general Assembly. The AAP was prepared in line with the main thematic areas of National Development Policy Framework (2010-2013) of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, and other issues common with newly created districts which included availability of requisite staff, resources, logistics, and both residential and office accommodation.

The implementation of the 2013 Annual Action Plan was faced with financial constraints since the major sources of funding available including, District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) were not forthcoming.

During the implementation period, the Assembly received less than 52% of the district budgetary allocation due to deductions from the district's share at the national level. The main deductions were for fumigation, National Youth Employment and others which did not form part of the district's strategic investment. Apart from the revenue from the Songor Salt project, there was no regular market to provide additional sources of funding the Assembly programmes and projects.

The overall goal of the District plan is to achieve a sustained economic and social development growth through targeted infrastructure investment and capacity development aimed at poverty reduction through accountable, transparent and participatory governance

1.1.1 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2013 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP)

A review of the AAP revealed that over 80% of the programmes and projects were either fully or partially implemented while 20% were not implemented at all.

Thematic Area: Improvement and sustenance of Macro-economic stability							
Policy Objective: Improve Public Expenditure Management							
Programme/projects	Indicator	Target	Level of achievement				Remarks
			2010	2011	2012	2013	
Undertake public education on tax/rate payment on Ada radio/ communities	% increase in number of people voluntarily paying taxes	40%				25%	More education needed
Recruit and train 30 revenue collectors/ sub-district staff in effective revenue mobilization	% increase in IGF collection	20%				12%	
Update assembly Data collection and revenue database system	Data base system established	60%				5%	No fund for data collection
Provide logistics to support revenue collection	% increase in IGF collection	20%				12%	No fund for data collection

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of in private sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
Programmes /projects	Indicator	Target	Level of achievement				Remarks
			2010	2011	2012	2013	
Identify 3 rural enterprises, conduct feasibility study.	Project identified	3 projects				0%	No funding
Provide logistics for preparation of business plan	Project identified	3 plans				0%	No funding
Liaise with stakeholders to provide assistance to establish the 3 enterprises	Report submitted	3 projects				0%	No funding

Under education, 83% of all proposed activities were implemented. These included payment of sponsorship for needy children, construction of 8-unit teachers' quarters at Koluedor JHS and supply of 200 dual desks to schools

The health sector also recorded 80% achievement of the goals and objectives indicated in the plan. This was because, the sector receives financial support from the Ministry of Health, GHS and other NGOs working in the health sector. Most of the activities were software in nature including malaria control, immunization and public health education.

From the agricultural sector, 71% of planned activities were implemented. The remaining 29% were not implemented due to inadequacy of funding.

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Natural Resource Modernisation							
Policy Objective: Increase Agricultural Productivity							
Programmes /projects	Indicator	Target	Level of achievement				Remarks
			2010	2011	2012	2013	
Support Youth in Agriculture program in the district	% increase in crops output	10%				N/A	Data not available
Carry out 2 demonstrations on the use of fortified maize for 35 farmers and use of cassava flour for 20 farmers	% increase crop yield	10%				N/A	Data not available
Train 50 farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	% increase crop yield	10%				N/A	Data not available
Train 50 farmer based organization on group dynamics, record keeping etc.	% increase crop yield	10%				N/A	Data not available
Support Farmer Day Celebration	% increase crop yield	10%				N/A	Data not available
Organize vaccination program for livestock industry(cattle, pig, birds.)	% increase in animal production	30%				N/A	Data not available
Formation and training and Disaster Volunteer Group (DVG) and community members	Number trained	50				40	
Organize monthly public education on Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Increase in knowledge of climate change	30%				30%	
Create awareness in the public on disaster prevention strategies through local FM station	% reduction in disaster	10%				20%	

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and human settlement							
Policy Objective: Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs							
Programmes /projects	Indicator	Target	Level of achievement				Remarks
			2010	2011	2012	2013	
Maintenance/Spot improvement of 14 Km of road selected community)	Length of roads rehabilitated	14 Km				6 Km	
Rehabilitate 3.10 km Adokope- Fantivikope .	Security improved	3.10 Km				3.10 Km	
Procure equipment and other logistics to establish the Physical Planning Department	List of item acquired	Computers & others				1	Equipment provided
Other activities to educate sensitize stakeholders on the spatial development	% increase in property tax income						
Support spatial development							

With the road sector, the Assembly benefited from the Ghana Social Opportunity Programme (GSOP) funding for the rehabilitation of 3.10 km Addokope- Fantivikope. The implementation of this project was extensively labour base with poverty reduction as the guiding principles.

For water and sanitation, the District's objective was to accelerate the coverage of water supply and increase the provision of sanitation facilities by the end of the year 2013. As at the end of the year, 80% of the planned programmes projects were not implemented. The projects implemented under this sector were the construction of a 12-seater institutional toilet at Sege Senior High, support for environmental sanitation activities and drafting of the District Environmental Bye-Law

On good governance, there was only 45% achievement. Among the projects implemented were the rehabilitation of the abandoned Ghana Highway block for use as the assembly's block, procurement of office equipment, drafting of the district profile by the DPCU and the procurement of two Pick-ups for the office.

1.1.3 Key Problems Encountered During Implementation

- ✚ Poor coordination and collaboration from Ada East after the split of Dangbe East into Ada East and Ada West District where Ada East initially was holding onto some details needed for taking off.
- ✚ Delay in release of funds from central government
- ✚ Inadequate funds for programme/project implementation
- ✚ Too much interference from central government especially in the disbursement of the DACF as far as deduction from source were concerned
- ✚ Too many projects were captured in the 2013 AAP
- ✚ Non-functioning of the Sub-District Structures

1.1.4 LESSONS LEARNT WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THE (2010-2013) MTDP

- ✚ Much consultation must be done with the communities, civil society organizations and various line departments in the preparation and implementation of the plan.
- ✚ There should be increased in the participation and involvement of all stakeholders in both the preparation and implementation of the plan.
- ✚ Programmes/Projects should be feasible and within the capacity of the Assembly
- ✚ Development projects should be well coordinated and related to issue in the district profile.
- ✚ There is the need for the Assembly to improve the collection of Internally Generated Funds without which the Assembly may fail in the discharge of her mandate.

1.2.0 District Profile

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Ada West District is among the sixteen districts in the Greater Accra Region and it is situated in the south-eastern corner of Ghana. It is carved out of the former Dangme East in the year 2012 and it is established by the Legislative Instrument 2129 of 2012.

The District lies between Latitudes 5°45'S and 6°00'N and Longitude 0°20'W and 0°35'E. The total land area of the District is approximately 323.72 Square km, which is about 10% of the total land size of the Greater Accra Region.

The District shares common boundary with the North Tongu District of the Volta Region to the North, Ada East to the East, Ningo Prampram District to the West and to the South by the Gulf of Guinea, which stretches over 45 Kilometres (27.9 miles) from Wokumagbe through Goi to Kablevu. Sege is the District capital, and it lies about 80 Kilometres from Accra on the Accra – Aflao road.

The location and size of the district present a number of opportunities and challenges. Particularly, there are potentials of population outflow from Accra, Tema, Ashiaman and its environs which may expand economic opportunities and, at the same time, this could threatened the social stability of the district. These developments are most likely because of the intended construction of an International Airport and the National Housing Project both at Saglemi and Tsokpoli all in the Ningo Prampram District located few kilometres away from Sege. This has the potential to increase pressure on existing social and economic resources and infrastructure of the District. The size of the district is relatively small and it has an advantage of effective coverage and management. However, with the smallness of its size, the district may be disadvantaged where national resources are to be shared relative to land size.

There is also a perceived challenge of increase in the demand for land for estate development. This may result in converting farm lands into estate development with the resultant possibility of limiting future farm lands, increase in social vices and rise in other negative environmental sanitation related issues.

1.2.3 Topography

The Ada Wet District is part of the central portions of the Accra Plains. Almost flat, the Accra Plains descend gradually to the gulf from a height of about 150 meters. The relief is generally gentle and undulating, a low plain with heights not exceeding 60 meters (200 ft.) above sea level. The topography is marked by a succession of ridges and spoon shaped valleys. The hills and slopes in the area are the favoured lands for agricultural development. Continuous cropping is the

usual agricultural practice whereby ploughing and cropping is done across the slopes. A plan to irrigate the area could enhance opportunity for large-scale investment in the agriculture, aquaculture and livestock production.

1.2.4 Drainage

The general drainage pattern of the Ada West District can be described as dendritic with some of the streams taking their sources from the Volta River. Water bodies such as Pagaga in Anyamam, Akplaba in Akplabanya, Kablu in Sege, Woku in Wokumagbe and Taliba in Talibanya among others, are the main streams and lagoons that drain the district. The Gulf of Guinea in the south also contributes to the drainage system of the district. The volume of water received by these water bodies depend on the season and the effect of climate change on the district. Most of these water bodies are seasonal in nature as they dry up in the dry season resulting in severe water shortage in the district for both domestic and agricultural purpose.

In the district, quite a sizeable portion of the land particularly in the southern sector is dominated by lagoons. In areas such as Wokumagbe, Akplabanya, Anyamam, and others, the lagoons are poorly managed resulting to not only serious environmental sanitation challenges but also making the area prone to flooding. These are potential threats to the general health condition of the people living in these areas. The Lagoons are among the major natural resource being exploited by both the indigenes and other migrants for their economic benefit.

1.2.5 Vegetation

The vegetation in the district is basically the coastal savannah type, characterized by short savannah grasses and interspersed with shrubs and short trees. The vegetation is highly influenced by the climatic condition which results in a long period of dry season. Along the coast, there are stretches of coconut trees and patches of coconut groves which combine to give the area a classic look. A few strands of mangrove can be found around the Songhor Lagoon where the soil is waterlogged and salty. Even though the district is noted for large scale livestock rearing particularly Cattle, the vegetation remain the biggest challenge to the livestock industry.

1.2.6 Climatic Conditions

The Ada West District is located on the south-eastern coastal plains of Ghana which form one of the hottest parts of the country. Temperature is generally high throughout the year. The minimum temperature ranges between 20°C and 29°C while the maximum temperature also ranges between 29°C to 33°C which is normally attainable during the hot seasons.

Though the coastal savannah experiences a bimodal rainfall regime, annual rainfalls are very variable and range from 750-1000mm. Rainfall is generally low along the coast but increases towards the inland area. The first and major season starts from March or sometime in April to mid-July while the second season begins from September and ends in early December. The second season is highly unreliable. The average annual rainfall is about 850 millimeters. The

erratic rainfall in the district affects the agricultural productivity since most farmers depend solely on it for their crop and animal production.

The local climate is influenced by two air masses that move in opposite directions. One of them comes from the Sahara, and contains a hot and dry desert air that moves southward. This wind is the harmattan that the district experiences from late November to early February. The other wind is from the South Atlantic Ocean which is a warm and humid maritime air and it moves northwards. These two air masses influence the different climatic seasons in the district.

Humidity is about 60 per cent high, and it is due to the proximity of the district to the sea, the Volta River and other water bodies. Daily evaporation rates range from 5.4 - 6.8 millimetres. The relatively high temperatures help in the quick crystallization of the lagoon which supports the salt industry.

1.2.7 Geology and Minerals

A large portion of the District is underlain by tertiary and recent alluvial deposits. A small section of the northern and eastern parts (between Afiadenyigba and Sege) fall under the Dahomeyan complex rocks of Precambrian age. The recent unconsolidated sand, clay and gravel occur in the deltaic areas surrounding the Songhor Lagoon. The rock of the basement is unknown, but it is expected to be Dahomeyan, similar to that cropping to the north of the basin. The suitable soil formed from these soil associations is the Tojeh and Koloidaw series. These soil types vary from red to brown deep (120-150cm) to very deep (>150cm) well to moderately drained fine sandy clay loams to sandy clay. The soil formed under these rocks supports a variety of tropical crops which sustain the agricultural activities in the district.

The District is well endowed with a large deposit of salt which is the main economic resource. Salt mining provides employment for a large number of the population particularly in areas where the resource exists. The Ada West District Assembly generates about 70% - 75% of her internal revenue from the salt industry. The major company in the salt industry is the Songhor Salt Project.

1.2.7.1 Songhor Salt

The Songhor Salt is the major mining company in the district and is located on the Songhor Lagoon which covers a total land area of about 12,500 acres. The Project employed a total labour force of about 300 and produces approximately 90,000 metric tonnes of salt annually to meet the demands of both the local and international markets in Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria. Under full production capacity, the project is expected to generate more than 1,500 employments to the youth. Feasibility studies and empirical evidence have adjudged the industry to have tremendous capabilities to support the proposed Petro-chemical Industry including the production of Caustic soda, Chlorine and PVC Pipes etc.

1.2.7.2 Quarrying and Sand Wining

There are large deposits of quarry and sand pits which are exploited on a large scale in the district to support the housing and road development both within and outside the District. The quarry site is located at Teheh, a community close to the North Tongu District. Quarrying and Sand winning forms part of the local domestic industries in the district and provide potential source of creating employment to some section of the population.

One of the concerns of the industry is the uncontrolled operation of the small-scale sand winning activities which has the potential of creating environmental pollution and land degradation. Of particular concern is the sand wining on the coastal line which if not checked could affect any future tourism development. The quarry activity has a lasting effect on the Sege –Battor road as heavy trucks carting the quarry materials exert pressure on the road and rapidly reducing its life span. This may bring untold hardship to the road users particularly in term of accessing the Battor Hospital which is the closest medical referral point in case of emergency.

1.2.8 Condition of Built Environment

Several factors have influenced the general pattern of the existing communities and their built environment. There were historical antecedents; natural conditions, economic evolution and socio-political values system which define the social structure of the people in the areas. Historically, most settlements started like farm huts but with changes in economic structure as well as population growth, settlements begin to expand in form and shape based on traditional concept and beliefs.

Land use in the District is influenced primarily by human settlements need, agriculture activities, infrastructure development and wetlands conservation. In Ada West District along the coast, most communities are narrowly lying between the Gulf of Guinea and the lagoon. In such built environment, there are no provisions for essential facilities like drainage for allowing free flow of storm water and sewerage systems for toilet facilities. This situation had created congestion and insanitary condition which is sometimes worsened by the lack of access road. Invariably, most of the physical structures are unplanned in the communities due to inadequate planning schemes to guide construction particularly in both rural and urban areas.

1.2.8.1 Housing

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicates that in the Ada West District, there are 6,826 houses with 1,718 located in the urban settlement and 5,108 in rural areas. In these housing units, there are 11,642 household resulting into 10.2 persons per house in the urban areas and 8.1 persons per house in rural areas. The higher population per house in the urban settlements point to health and other socio-economic implications for development.

The main construction material for outer wall in the District is the cement blocks/concrete (68.6%), followed by mud brick/earth (27.7%) and wooden outer walls (1.6 %) The most

common roofing material in the district is the slate/asbestos (52.6%), followed by the metal sheets (25.0%), the Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (19.4%) and Cement/Concrete (1.7%).

1.2.9 Condition of Natural Environment

Human activities have led to the exploitation of the existing vegetation through a mixture of economic activities of hunting, gathering and agriculture. In many cases, these human activities have led to the degradation of the environment. The common anti- environmental activities in the district include: uncontrolled sand winning which is carried out extensively in the districts, indiscriminate cutting down of trees for charcoal burning for economic gains. These practices have depleted the vegetative cover of the district to the level of savannah grassland and there is no serious effort to restore what has been destroyed.

The effect of these activities have inflicted irreparable damage to the natural environment by exposing the district to the effects of climate change such as sea erosion, loss of soil fertility, erratic rainfall pattern, high temperature, low humidity, flooding and depletion of fish stock.

Invariably, the rate of destruction of the natural environment supersedes the intervention for restoration of the land and its environment to its original state. The underlying issue is for the district to work more in changing the Values, Attitude and Behaviour (VABs) that people have towards the natural environment and natural resource management.

1.3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.3.1 Population Size and Growth Rates

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Ada West District has a total population of 59,124 with females slightly outnumbering their male counterparts. The Census showed that the female population of the district is 30,545 representing 51.7 per cent of the total district population while the male population of 28,579 represents 48.3%. The population of the district represents only 1.5% of the population of Greater Accra. The District is newly created one and lack data for a comparative analysis of the trend in growth and therefore the Regional growth rate of 3.1 % would be used to project for future population.

1.3.2 Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

The age and sex distribution of the total population in the district (PHC2010) indicates that the 0-14 age cohort is 25,298 representing 42.8% of the total population. The population of those within the 15-64 age cohorts is 31,016 also representing 52.4% while the aged group, 65 years and above, is 2,810 which is approximately 4.8%. Comparatively, the total number of dependants population (0-14 year and 65 year and above) is lower (28,108) than the number of the economically active population (31,016) which implies that the economically active population has the capacity to support the dependent population.

It can be observed that out of the 25,298 who are aged 0-14 year, as much as 70% of them are in the rural area and only 30% live in the urban areas of the district. The implication is that there would be the need for adequate resources allocated to provide the essential social facilities and services for building a strong foundation for these children. The table below shows the data on the population of cohort by sex.

Table 1.3.1: Population by cohort by sex

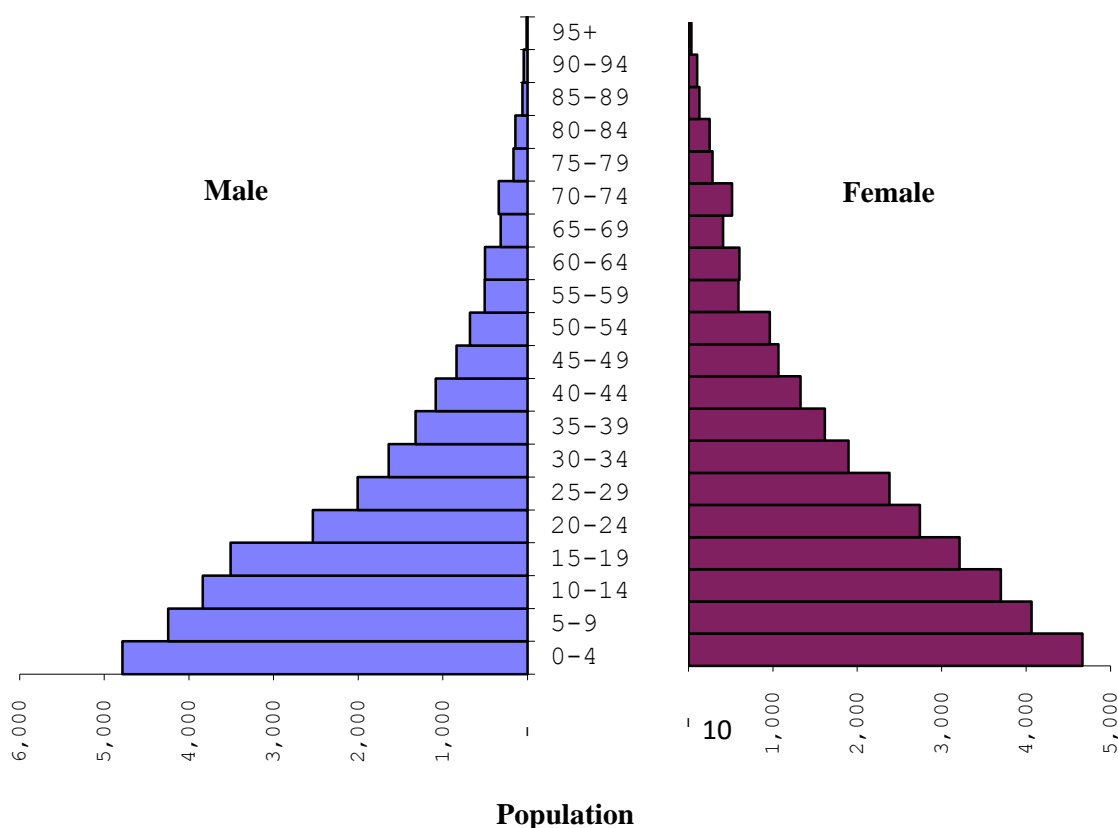
Age Cohort	Both Sex		Sex				Type by locality	
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Urban	Rural
0-14	25,298	42.8	12,868	45.0	12,430	40.7	30.3%	69.7%
15-64	31,016	52.4	14,622	51.8	16,392	53.7	29.8%	70.2%
65 and above	2,810	4.8	1,089	3.8	1,723	5.6	23.5%	76.5%
Total	59,124	100	28,579	100	30,545	100	29.7%	70.3%

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.3 Age –Sex Structure

The age structure of the district shows a broad base pattern that gradually tapers off with increasing age as illustrated in Figure 2.1. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates that the population of the district is very young. This means that many resources will be needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth

Fig. 1.3.1 Population by Age, Sex



1.3.4 Sex Ratios

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the sex ratio of the District is 93.6. This implies that, there were about 94 males to 100 females in the District. At a glance, it shows that, the females have outnumbered their male counterparts in the district. In comparison, the regional and district ratios are the same but both are slightly lower than the national figure of 95.2.

From the data, the sex ratio for age group 0-14 is 103.2 while 15-64 is 89.2 and the sex ratio for age group of 65 and above indicates 63.1 This implies that for the age group between 0-14, the males outnumber the females population but the trend changes drastically with the age group 15year and above where the females population increase more than the males. The possible explanation to this phenomenon could be attributed to the more males migrating out of the district to either further their education or to look for employment opportunities.

Table 1.3.1, Sex Ratio of the District, Regional and National Levels, 2010

Level	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
District	28,579	30,545	59,124	93.6
Regional	1,938,225	2,071,829	4,010,054	93.6
National	12,024,845	12,633,978	24,658,823	95.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: (Sex ratio is given by Males to 100 Females)

1.3.5 Age – Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. It is the ratio of dependent population (those under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the economically active group (15 to 64 years) in a given population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator to measure the economic burden the productive population must carry.

The Table 1.3.2 shows that the age-dependency ratio for the district is 90.6 for both sexes and it is greater than the regional value of 53.4 and the national figure of 76. Comparatively, the male dependency ratio (95.8) is higher than the female (86.3).

Table 1.3.2 Dependency Ratios by Districts

	Assemblies			Dependency Ratios		Locality	
	Male	Female	Total	Urban	Rural		
National			76				
Regional	54.4	52.5	53.4	51.7	71.7		
District	95.8	86.3	90.6	90.2	90.8		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.6 Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population

The Ada West District is relatively rural. The rural-urban classification of localities is population based on the Statistical Service classification with population of 5000 and above being urban, while community with population less than 5000 classified as rural. The district has more than two-third of the population (70.31%) living in rural areas while less than one third (29.70%) of the population living in urban settlements. Some of the major settlements are Sege, Anyamam, Akplabanya, Koluedor, Lolonya, Wokumagbe, Bornikope and Goi with population above 2000.

The Ada West District is made up of approximately 52 communities with the coastal communities being relatively more compact as compared with the dispersed nature of communities in the inland. The distribution of the communities along this classification determines the varied needs and economic conditions prevailing in each locality. The table below show population in the largest 20 communities in the district.

Table1.3.4: 20 largest communities

Community	Sex			Age group				House hold	Houses
	Male	Female	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19		
Anyamam	3,055	3,409	6,464	1,069	1,024	891	735	1,080	581
Sege Junction	2,833	3,157	5,990	896	833	769	738	1,402	750
Akplabanya	2,500	2,601	5,101	817	671	696	618	1,040	387
Goi	1,707	1,950	3,657	469	447	399	381	728	464
Koluedor	1,410	1,641	3,051	382	330	318	345	725	384
Lolonya	1,160	1,283	2,443	404	377	282	284	435	306
Toflokpo	1,144	1,213	2,357	372	315	284	265	435	269
Adzomanukope	1,081	1,212	2,293	423	351	282	251	436	256
Bornikope	1,109	1,166	2,275	319	349	325	219	404	269
Matsekope	971	1,006	1,977	288	272	259	236	364	179
Wokumagbe	765	863	1,628	314	233	172	171	266	157

Salom	750	780	1,530	222	248	176	148	285	226
Sege Nakonkope	704	697	1,401	184	238	255	150	229	159
Tugakope	594	655	1,249	154	190	158	150	239	142
Addokope	489	621	1,110	181	157	153	133	250	180
Ayisah	575	459	1,034	106	142	158	122	194	172
Agbenyega	518	484	1,002	176	97	78	91	240	45
Koluedor Manheim	471	496	967	175	138	137	99	191	115
Koni Matey	502	463	965	114	121	156	129	167	145
Abuanokope	449	507	956		99	91	108	258	69

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 PHC.

1.3.7 Migration/ Immigration

From the 2010 PHC, the total number of migrants (15,283) forms 25.8% of the total population that constitute the population in the district. Of the total number of migrants, more than half (54.0%) were born elsewhere (that is, outside the locality of enumeration) but in the Greater Accra Region. Amongst those born in the Greater Accra Region, 18.3% had resided for less than one year, 27.7% had resided for between one and four years whereas more than half (53.9%) had been in residence for at least 5 years. With regards to migrants who were born in another region, those from Volta (15.6%) and Eastern (11.1%) regions were in higher proportions. Less than five per cent (4.6%) of the migrants were born outside the country.

1.3.8 SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF SETTLEMENTS

1.3.8.1 Spatial Distribution of Population by Settlement

The District is predominantly rural with only three settlements reflecting urban status. With the District population of 59,124, over 70% are living in rural areas. The situation has also led to the over concentration of the services in the District Capital, Sege and other settlements including Kuloedor, Anyamam, Goi and Akplabanya.

1.3.8.2 Spatial Analysis of Settlement System- Functional Matrix (Scalogram)

An urban hierarchy categorises communities according to their importance in terms of the functions that they provide. Functional importance is reflected in the range and amount of services and facilities. The Functional Matrix indicates the number of functions performed by a community in a district. In the spatial analysis in Ada West, 34 services were used in the process, and most of these services include those related to basic needs and necessities of life. From the analysis, it is observed that Sege, the District Capital, performs over 25 functions including the

higher educational institution in the district. It can also be observed that Anyamam with highest population performs comparatively lower function of 19 as compared to Sege.

The analysis again shows that with respect to the distribution of facilities, rural areas are more disadvantaged even though approximately 70% of the population are found in these areas. Apart from the provision of basic social amenities such as primary schools and potable water, majority of the communities lack higher level of services such a bank, LPG station, internet facility, Filling station, and access to improved health services. It means therefore that population in the rural areas have to travel long distances to access these essential facilities.

This gap has contributed to the slow pace of development in the district. It is therefore important to ensure that, subsequent interventions will be spread out to ensure increase in access to these services to achieve a holistic development of the entire District. The analysis also indicates available opportunities to be exploited by the private sector.

1.3.8.3 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

By functionality, Anyamam, Sege, Koluedor, perform more than 10 functions each of the 34 services used in the analysis. Sege score a total centrality index of 2,127, Anyamam, 532, and Koluedor had 532. Sege therefore was classified as the first order in the functional hierarchy settlements while Anyamam and Koluedor fall under the second order. The score of Sege situation may be explained by Sege's strategic location, as a nodal town and hence its influence to attract immigrants and the polarization of investments and functions.

Apart from Anyamam, Sege, Koluedor and Akplabanya, all other settlements used in the analysis perform less than 15 functions even though some of the settlements have population above 1,000. This explains how inaccessible most of the services are outside the reach of majority of the population. Most of the people at this level are mainly peasant farmers and situated far away from important social services. The further away a community is to social and economic facility the greater the poverty level.

The District's spatial development focus should therefore consider an integrated approach for identifying economically viable settlements for development into growth poles. An attempt should be made to spread investments to settlements like Bornikope, Matsekope and Lolonya among others to offload the pressure in Sege

Table 1.12 below indicates the order of hierarchy of utilized in ranking the settlements in the District

Table 1.3.5 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements in the District

Level of Hierarchy	Order of Settlement	Number of Settlements	Number of Functions
1 st	Above 1000	1	25
2 nd	500 – 999	2	18-19
3 rd	200 – 499	6	10-17
4 th	100 – 449	11	5-9

Source: DPCU, Ada West District Assembly, 2013

1.3.9 Religion and Ethnicity

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, analysis of religious affiliation indicates that, Christianity is the predominant religion in the district and is represented by 88.3% of the population, while Traditional Religion and Islam represent 1.5% and 4.8% respectively.

With regards to ethnicity, the district is a homogeneous society with Dangmes forming about 85.9% of the population. 15% of the residents are from other ethnic groups across the country including Ewes 5.6%, Akans and Ga etc. accounting for 10%.

1.4.0 CULTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

1.4.1 Origin of Adas

According to oral history, the Adas are believed to have migrated from Israel with a long stopover in Benin under King Agokoli then to Tagologo near Shai-Osodoku in the former Dangme West District. The people of Ada are called Dangmeli and they speak Dangme as their local dialect. It is estimated that, several hundred years ago, the Ada initially settled at a place called Okorwhem, a few meters away from the Anyamam in the south-western part of the District.

1.4.2 Social Structure

The indigent of Ada West are part of the sub-group of people within the patrilineal society governed by hierarchical, centralized authority. The Ada state was originally made up of eight clans namely; Adibiawe, Lomobiawe, Tekperbiawe, Dangmebiawe, Kabiawe, Ohuwem, Korgbor and Kudjragbe. Later, the Kabiawe was divided into three separate clans, i.e. Kabiawe-tsu, Kabiawe-yumu and Kabiawe-Kponor. Each member belongs to a clan in which they are believed to have descended along the male line. Lineages are defined as a branch of the clan in which the male and female members can trace relationships back to a common male ancestor. Each lineage has its own symbols, ancestral shrine, common property and a lineage head. The

head is usually the oldest surviving member of the lineage. He has the final say in almost all decisions and disputes and regulates all dealings with lineage interests including land distribution. Ownership of property is passed on by patrilineal inheritances.

The traditional social safety net where the extended family provides the basic comfort and social services have been eroded and came under extreme strain in recent years. Economic pressures and the influence of modernization have eroded many traditional values of care for the adults, communal care for the destitute and societal care for the handicap. This is especially true for the district and account for the condition faced by the aged.

1.4.3 Traditional Political Organization

The Traditional political head of the Adas' (Okorli) is the paramount chief (Matse). The next in command is the clan head (Wetsoyi) followed by the Chiefs (Asafoatseme). Every village is affiliated to a clan and in each of these clans is a sub-chief who is a subject to the Asafoatseme. There are also hamlets headed by headmen who preside over the people on behalf of the sub-chiefs. The title associated with a chief is **Nene**.

The Ada West District is part of the Ada Traditional Area. In the hierarchy of chieftaincy institution the paramount chief assumes the highest rank and serves as the overlord with enormous powers. Underneath the paramount chief there are divisional and sub-chiefs which serve in different position and perform varied responsibilities. The chiefs have their own territory and assume the name of the stool they represent. The position of chief is protected by the Constitution of Ghana. The chiefs are regarded as the custodian of tradition, beliefs, religion and customs of the people.

In the traditional setting, the traditional authorities also have their own court system which adjudicates cases relating to land dispute, chieftaincy title disputes, violation of traditional customs, and disputes between localities, families and individuals. The chiefs in the district are members of the Regional house of chief and represent the interest of the people.

1.4.4 Festivals

The people of Ada West have a very rich and old age culture. The celebration of Asafotufiami is one of the prominent festivals celebrated every year. Asafotufiami simple connotes "*the firing of musketeers*". In real terms, it is celebrated once a year in the month of August in commemoration of the death of freedom fighters and as form of recognition to the war heroes who defended the land of Adas during the wars against the Asante. The celebration of this festival is very symbolic featuring the carrying of Chiefs and Queen mothers in palanquins in remembrance of their predecessors and to make them realize that much is dependent upon them.

Among the activities in the celebration is the trip to Okorwhem. The purpose of the visitation is to give an official announcement to the ancestors. It is usually led by four chief priests from the

Adibiawe clan called the Luluwornyo. These priests are also expected to notify the ancestors following the death or entombment of a Chief.

1.4.5 Land Tenure (Ownership) and Management

Land is the embodiment of the soul and spirit of the people in the district. Land ownership in Ghana can broadly be divided into four main categories and these are customary ownership, state ownership, individual ownership and vested ownership involving shared ownership between the government (with legal interest held in trust) and the customary land owners (beneficiary interest).

In Ada West District, customary ownership is the most predominant form of land ownership and land is owned by families. Land as an invaluable productive asset, and it is generally owned and managed by communities, families, and clan as well as private individuals through inheritance, lease and outright purchase.

1.4.6 Transfer of Land Rights.

The methods of transferring land rights are basically within lineage through gift and inheritance. Land rights could also be transferred to non-members of the lineage through rent, sharecropping contracts (tenancies), customary mortgage and land pledging. These forms and mechanisms of land transfer have roots embedded in traditions and also a reflection of the socio-economic arrangement.

Land gift system was a common practice where the original owner of the title presents the land to another person without necessarily with exchange of money or property. This act is a permanent one which cannot be reversed, as long as there are witnesses to the transfer. Land transferred through inheritance follow patrimonial rule imbedded in the customary law. The scarcity of land and appreciation in value of land has made land transfer through gift and land pledging, the thing of the past.

The customary land is managed by head of the family. This family lands have fuzzy boundaries marked by landmarks and the family have collective right of ownership. People in the district who wish to own land for any development purpose may have to negotiate with the family heads. In such negotiation, land could be acquired through outright purchases, or the lease system.

Land tenure is one of the teething challenges confronting investment because of the family ownership of land in practice. In view of this, where land for development is needed in the interest of the general public, the Assembly can invoke the compulsory land acquisition provisions. The District Assembly therefore have a compelling need to create land banks for future development.

Table 1.4.1 Investment Land

No.	Area with available land for investment	Type of ownership System	Mode of Land Acquisition		Approximate Land Area Available	Remarks
			Lease period	Outright Purchase		
1	Salakope(Madavunu)	Family land	✓	✓	500 Acres	Suitable for agriculture activities
2	Talibanya	Family land	✓	✓	400 Acres	Irrigation agriculture
3	Ada -Luta	Family land	✓	✓	400 Acres	Irrigation agriculture

Source: District Agriculture Development Unit, Sege, 2013

1.5.0 DISTRICT ECONOMY

1.5.1 Structure of District Economy

Ada West is predominantly an agrarian economy with approximately 42.5% of the population engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The sector is dominated by the male who accounts for 55.4% and women 31.6%. The other major sectors include, manufacturing, employs 15.8 % of the population and wholesale and retail sector engages 14% of the population.

1.5.1.1 Structure of Employed Population 15 years and older

The 2010 Population and Housing Census shows that in Ada West, majority of the population aged 15 years and older, are self-employed without employees. The proportion of the self-employed without employees is 60.5%. Out of the number, male 15 year and above, 52.8% are self-employed without employees while 67.0% is for the female category. Of interest is the fact that the proportion of self-employed with employees is very low and is 4.3%. Together, the two self-employed categories account for 64.8% of the working population. The large number of self-employed without employees presents a lot of implications in economic transformation and level of unemployment in the district.

Table 1.5.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,654	100.0	10,852	100.0	12,802	100.0
Employee	3,366	14.2	2,424	22.3	942	7.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,309	60.5	5,726	52.8	8,583	67.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,017	4.3	547	5.0	470	3.7
Casual worker	1,041	4.4	656	6.0	385	3.0
Contributing family worker	3,348	14.2	1,279	11.8	2,069	16.2
Apprentice	417	1.8	158	1.5	259	2.0

Domestic employee (Househelp)	123	0.5	43	0.4	80	0.6
Other	33	0.1	19	0.2	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 PHC Report

1.5.1.2 Institutional Informal Employment

One remarkable feature of the district economy is that it is dominated by the private informal sector. The private informal sector employed 89.6% of person aged 15 years and above, while the private formal sector accounts for only 5.7% and the public (government) sector 4.1%. Less than 1 per cent of employees are in semi-public/parastatal (0.2%), Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) (0.4%) or other international organization (0.1).

1.5.2 Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the main economic activity and a major source of livelihood for the majority of the rural dwellers. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the agriculture sector provides employment for about 42.5% of household head in the District. This includes livelihood for the people through direct farming, distribution and marketing of farm produce and other services to the agricultural sector. It forms the basis of successful operation of the thriving market in the district and other sister districts. The main agricultural activities considered here include crop farming (48.1%) livestock rearing (36.5%), and fishing and agro-forestry.

Agriculture in the district contributes to food security, provides raw materials for local industries, generates foreign exchange, and provides employment and incomes for most of the population (especially those living in the rural areas), thereby contributing to poverty reduction.

1.5.2.1 Crop Production

The Ada West District is noted for the cultivation of cassava, maize, legumes, fruits and varieties of vegetables. With the exception of maize and cassava, the District accounts for more than 50% of the regional output for these crops.

Table 1.5.2: Major crops cultivated

Types of Crops	Years of Production							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Area Under Cultivation (Ha)	Production Level (MT)	Area Under Cultivation	Production Level (MT)	Area Under Cultivation	Production Level (MT)	Area Under Cultivation	Production Level (MT)
Cassava	1,603	10,150	1,715	10,860	1,647	10,426	1,730	10,947
Maize	252	221	275	239	262	228	278	242
Water	384	10,362	422	11,380	410	398	427	414

Melon								
Tomatoes	5,625	29,103	6,018	3,140	5,717	29,583	6,003	31,063
Okro	650	2,867	702	3,096	681	3,004	709	3,125
Pepper	840	825	924	908	897	881	951	934

Source: DADU, 2013, Sege

The above table shows the production level and the area cultivated for the various crops from the year 2010 to 2013. It can be noted that the total production level in the district is not constant over the years. For year 2011 and 2013, production increased by 4% and 10% respectively. This trend can be attributed to a number of factors. During these periods, average amount and distribution of rainfall was normal. The years also witnessed introduction of high yielding and short duration crop varieties for tomatoes to farmers under the block-farm programme. Again these two periods also enjoyed availability of farm inputs, subsidised fertilizer; timely supply of private tractor services and ready market for improved varieties of vegetables.

However, the situation was not the same for 2012. In 2012, production recorded a decrease from 3% to 4% from the 2011 production level since the conditions that prevailed in 2011 and 2013 were absent. The main crops and their major production areas are indicated in the Table1.5.3 below.

Table1.5.3 Major Production Area

Zone	Agricultural Sub-District	Distribution of Crops by Locality					
		Maize	Cassava	Tomato	Pepper	Okro	Water melon
Anyamam	Goi		X	X	X	X	X
	Bonikope	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nakomkope	X	X	X	X	X	X
Koluedor	Koluedor	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Matsekope	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Madavunu	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tehe	X	x	X	X	X	X
	Toflokpo		x	X	X	X	X
	Addokope	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Caesarkope	Caesarkope		X	X	X	X
Sege	Dogobom	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Talibanya	X	X	X	X	X	x
	Afiadenyigba		X	X	X	X	X
	Sege		X	X	X	X	X
Sege	Koni		X	X	X	X	X
	Amarte Koni		X	X	X	X	X
	Amuyaokope		X	X	X	X	X
	Ayisa		X	X	X	X	X
	Ada -Luta	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kpetuhor	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: DADU, 2013, Sege

1.5.2.2 Livestock rearing

Livestock rearing is another important agricultural activity in the district. The livestock identified in the district are cattle, sheep and goats, pig, poultry (fowls, turkey, duck, and guinea fowl.).

Table1.5.5: Livestock Rearing

Type of Livestock	Yearly stock			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cattle	7,102	8,554	8,802	10,254
Sheep	6,400	7,005	8,000	8,105
Goat	3,974	3,994	4,249	4,026
Pig	1,043	1,002	983	968
Fowl	14,872	14,538	13,372	1,625
Guinea fowl	1,654	1,732	1,798	1,840
Turkey	174	186	193	216
Duck	361	374	390	402
Grass-cutter	89	73	68	60

Source: DADU 2013, Sege

Sege, Koluedor and Caesarkope are the main cattle rearing areas in the district. The average stock is about 80 animals per kraal except for few kraals where there are over 100 animals. It can be observed that the production of fowl, pig and grass-cutter in the district is dwindling over the years. The challenges in the rearing of these animals include the difficulty in accessing funding, high cost of production and importation of frozen fee.

The feeding system is the open grazing with either hired herdsmen or children of kraal owners who are not in school. The natural vegetation provides much of the livestock forage and there is no supplementary feeding especially in the dry season when the vegetation dried up. In the dry season when the vegetation is burnt off and drinking water is scarce, herdsmen have to migrate with their livestock in search of water and feed in Shai Hills and along the Volta River. During that period, some of the animals lose weight and some die.

The major diseases that threaten the livestock industry in the district include Rinderpest, CBPP, Trypanosomiasis, Mange, PPR, Streptothricosis, and Tuberculosis, New Cattle disease and Fowl pox. While farmers are aware and gradually report these diseases, drugs for their treatment are so expensive that the farmers are helpless and are reluctant to report any such outbreak. The livestock industry in the district particularly with regards to the cattle comes along with some challenges. One of the challenges is the destruction of crops by livestock and the sharing of the same source of drinking water with the people in the communities. This has brought conflicts and sometimes unwarranted clashes between livestock owners and farmers.

1.5.2.3. Fisheries Sector.

The Ada West is noted for marine fishing activities. The major fishes harvested are King Fish, Anchovy, Mackerel, Tuna Spp, Shrimp, Herrings and Baracuda. Most of the fish catches were smoked, dried and packaged to Kasseh, Denu, Agbogbloshie, Mamprobi, and Techiman markets for wholesale. The fishing gears commonly used are beach seine, set net, Nifa Nifa, Ali, Poli, and Watsa.

The fishermen have a total of 368 canoes distributed in the fishing communities which are: Wokumagbe (25), Akplabanya (165), Anyamam (110), Goi (32), Lolonya (26), Kpotsitsekope(4) and Kablavu (6). In each of these communities are established landing beach committees to superintend over the fishing activities and also to manage the .premix allocation.

Table 5 Major fishing activities

Types of fishing	Main Areas/ Landing Beaches	Types of fish	Fishing methods
Marine	Akplabanya, Anyamam, Goi, Lolonya Wokumagbe Kportitsekope Kablevu	King Fish Anchovy Mackerel Tuna Spp Shrimp Herrings Baracuda	Beach Seine (BS), Ali, Poli, Watsa (APW) Set Net (SNET) Hok and line Dragnet (DGN)
	Anyamam		

Source: District Fisheries Department, 2013, Ada-Foah

The Fisheries Commission is charged with responsibility of managing the fisheries resources and it is done in collaboration with the Community Based Fisheries Management Committee (CBFMC) in the fishing communities. The Fisheries Act 2002 (Act 625) and the Fisheries Regulation 2010 (L.I 19680) provides the operational guidelines. The District has the right to pass a Bye-law and have it gazetted for the CBFMCs in the District. The Bye-law was passed in 2005 but not gazetted. There is therefore the need to review the Bye-law to be gazetted. The major issue confronting the fisheries industry is the use of illegal fishing methods and gears which go a long way to affect the fish stock and fish catch in the district.

The processed fishes are sent to major marketing areas. The main outlets include Kasseh, Akatsi, Techiman, Accra, Koforidua and Kumasi. The industry is bedevilled with the use unapproved fishing inputs, high cost inputs and non-availability of infrastructure like cold store to support the industry.

The main challenge of the fishing industry in district is the lack of fishing inputs and inadequate capacities in terms of the needed modern technology to boost the harvesting of fish.

1.5.3 AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE

1.5.3.1 Irrigation Facilities

Agricultural development depends on a host of complementary activities. In Ada West, the erratic rainfall pattern experience makes the development of irrigation facilities very critical for agricultural promotion.

The District has great potential for irrigation development. There are a vast flat stretch of arable lands but the over dependence on the rain-fed agriculture accounts for the frustration faced by farmers. In the face of unreliability of rain, most farmers depend on alternative water source for agriculture production. Some farmers depend on dugout wells and small dams scattered across the district but left to break down without realising the maximum benefits. In the district, three methods of irrigation are extensively adopted. These include: Dams, Tube Well/Sprinkler, Pump Flood System and Pump Canal System.

1.5.3.2 Agriculture Mechanization

The practice of agricultural mechanization is limited in the District because of the high cost of operation. There are a few trained tractor operators and repairers who facilitate the farming activities. There are also outboard motor repairers who support the operation of fishermen in the fishing industry. .

Storage facilities for vegetables, fish and meat as well as technologies for their processing are lacking and these facilities and services are needed to improve production and improved livelihoods.

1.5.3.3 Cold Store

A cold storage tank for smallholders' for milk collection is located at Sege from which the extracted milk from the cattle is transferred to bulk buyers such as Fan Milk Company and other processors in Accra. Under a FAO Technical Cooperation Project, milk producers have been linked to train processors especially yoghurt producers and as a sources of market for fresh milk and for improved nutrition and livelihood.

1.5.3.4 Market Infrastructure

The vision of developing an agro-based industrial economy will not materialized if appropriate production and distribution systems are not properly developed. Marketing provides the basic channels through which production can be strongly sustained.

Ada West as a newly created district lacks a well-developed market to promote a vibrant economic activity. There is however a mini-market at Sege that seems to be busy daily

throughout the week. Traders from surrounding districts trade in this market with food stuffs like plantain, yam, cassava and fruits.

The basic function of this market is mainly retailing of agricultural produce mainly fish, tomato, pepper, cassava and maize. As a result of inadequate market infrastructure, and absence of well-organized market in the district, most of the products are sold at low prices at farm gate to the detriment of the farmers.

A commodity flow study conducted by the DADU in 2010 shows that the District is a net importer of agricultural produces. However, the analysis concluded that, the volume of endogenous commodities, mostly foodstuffs, which flows out of the district, is greater than the exogenous commodities. The district relies on these neighbouring districts for the purposes of industrial goods which it does not have the capacity to produce. To a large extent, the volume of foodstuffs emanating from other districts onto the market at Sege is extremely negligible.

1.5.4. Agro-forestry

The Agro-forestry sub-sector of the Agriculture sector is quite negligible since majority of the farmers do not have the necessary dexterity to engage in the sector. The District is quite noted for the cultivation of food crops especially vegetables and to a large extent enjoys a comparative advantage in its production.

1.5.5 Potentials for Agriculture Development

The Gulf of Guinea and the vast wetlands is very large resource base for marine fishing and eco-tourism. The large savannah plains are suitable for irrigation, livestock rearing and large scale farming among others. These resources are opportunities for investment in areas such as processing of water melon, tomatoes, and pepper, mango and dairy products (there is an existing Milk collection point at Sege). The presence of NGOs and financial institutions provides opportunities for collaboration.

Some of the major constraints hindering a swift growth of the agriculture sector include low crop yield and output due to low soil fertility and over-dependency on rainfall; unsustainable agriculture practices; limited number of extension services; low agriculture mechanization; low exploitation of groundwater for irrigation purposes due to lack of irrigational inputs; incidence of limited value addition and high post-harvest losses as well as limited access to marketing centres due to poor road network.

1.5.6 Small Scale Industrial Activities

There are no major manufacturing activities in the district. However, some of the citizens are engaged in other on small scale industrial activities. These activities are categorized into food processing, alcoholic beverages, manufacturing and service industries.

The major manufacturing industries are mainly in the area of metal fabrication, block making, and food processing. There are small-scale workshops with basic equipment located in some of the urban centres to produce metal products such as hand tools for farming and cassava graters.

One of the challenges facing the small scale industry is the continued application of outmoded technology and the lack capacity to produce competitive products that can compete on the international market. The other challenge is that the linkage between processing and manufacturing on one hand, and the Agriculture Sector on other is however weak and need to be activated.

1.5.7 Tourism

Tourism is one of the key contributors to National Income yet, in the district, it has remained underdeveloped. There are a number of potentials including, Okor Forest or Okorhuem which is the mystical ancestral home of Adas, Songor Ramsar site, the long stretch of sandy beach, lagoon for water sport and opportunities for hospitality industry. The District however is new and lacks the capacity to adequately harness policies, strategies as well as the necessary material and financial resources to promote the development of a vibrant domestic tourism.

The Hospitality Industry on the other hand is also underdeveloped since there are no standard hotels and restaurants except for a Guest house and a few local “Chop bars” currently available in the district. There are a lot of opportunities in the hospitality industry most especially in view of the comparative advantage of the district being along an international high ways.

1.7.7.1 Okor Forest

Okor Forest or Okorhuem, the mystical ancestral home of the Adas can be found at Anyamam, about 10 kilometres south of Sege, the capital of Ada West District. Okorhuem represents the soul and embodiment of the Ada state. It is a unique forest with a rich cultural essence and history. Anyamam plays a very important role in the history of Adas because it is the home to the Okor Forest, which served as the last refuge for the Adas before they migrated to their various settlements.

The importance of this historic heritage site to the future fortunes of Ada West District cannot be gainsaid since it has the capacity to open up most of the coastal communities to the outside world and also create the opportunities for the people. Besides the tourism potential of Okorhuem, it is a veritable resource centre for anthropological studies.

Songor Ramsar site and Eco-Tourism

The Songor Ramsar site is situated to the west of the Volta River Estuary- 05°49' N, 00° 28' E (Kwei, 1977 and Mensah 1979). The Ramsar Site has a major habitat of about 57 bird species such as black-tailed godwit, black-wing stilt, common sand piper, curlew, curlew sand piper, dunlin, oystercatcher etc. With respect to other species, there are the Gambia mongoose, spitting cobra, royal python, and tortoise and dwarf crocodile including hawks. The Site provides feeding, breeding, resting ground for all these fauna in the district. The area, if well-developed can serve as an international tourist site for over thousands tourists across the world. Table 1.5.7 below gives a summary of fauna and flora species on the Songor Ramsar site.

Table 1.5.7, Selected Flora and Fauna Species with their Scientific Names in the District

Flora /Fauna	Habitat
Marine Turtles	along the Sandy Beach
Snakes (African Pyton)	Ada Communities
Birds (Migratory,)	Marshy areas,
Mangrove	Obane, Futuena,

Source: Wildlife Division, 2013

1.6. Road Network

The availability of good road infrastructure plays vital role in the economic development of every country. Ada West District is accessed mainly by a mix of road network of highways, feeder roads and water transport. Unfortunately, most of the feeder roads become impassable during the rainy season as a result of serious erosion problem due to lack of good drainage system and the bad condition of the roads. The state of the roads is the result of the type of maintenance which, to some extent, aggravates the situation. Specifically, the annual ritual of reshaping without proper drainage exposes the roads to erosion and deep gulley development. Road transport is by far the principal mode of transport used in the district. It is estimated that the current feeder road network totals 171.12 kilometres, consisting of:

- 14 km of good tarred trunk roads stretching from Ada Kasseh to Dawa linking Accra to Aflao, .
- 108.12 km of feeder roads which are either gravel or earth.
- 24 Km of un-engineered feeder road
- 25 km of urban roads, most of which are tarred but a long portion of it is in poor conditions due to threat of heavy weight trucks cutting boulders from quarry site along Sege -Battor Road and Sege Akplabanya.

Table 1.6.1: ADA WEST DISTRICT ROAD CONDITION MIX

ROAD NAME	ROAD NUMBER	ENGINEER ED	LENGT H KM	SURFACE TYPE AND THEIR CONDITION MIX									CONDITION MIX OVERALL			Remarks
				BITUMEN			GRAVEL			EARTH			Good	Fair	Poor	
				Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor				
Ajumanikope Inc.- Ajumanikope	GA-DGE-A-071	E	1.10				1.10						0.0	1.1	0.0	
Ajumanikope Inc.-Bornikpe		E	4.62						4.62						4.62	
Sowukope Inc.-Sowukope	GA-DGE-A-073	E	1.5				1.5						1.5	0.0	0.0	
Nakomikope – Songor Salt Factory		E	5.0						5.0						5.0	
Salt Jn.-Salt Factory	GA-DGE-A-074	E	2.0				2.0						0.0	2.0	0.0	
Anyaman Inc.- Anyaman	GA-DGE-A-075	E	0.2				0.2						0.2	0.0	0.0	
Lolonya Inc.-Goi	GA-DGE-A-077	E	3.9				3.9						3.9	0.0	0.0	
Lolonya Inc.-Kablevu	GA-DGE-A-078	E	4.2						4.2						4.2	
Akplabanya Inc. –Akplabanya	GA-DGE-A-111	E	0.58				0.58						0.0	0.58	0.0	
Hwakpo Inc.-Luhur	GA-DGE-C-022	E	3.3				3.3						0.0	3.3	0.0	
Koluedor- Nakorkope	GA-DGE-C-026	E	10.0				10.0						0.0	10.0	0.0	
Afiadenyigba Inc. -Caesarkope	GA-DGE-C-030	E	3.9				3.9						0.0	3.9	0.0	
Koluedor Inc. -Madavunu	GA-DGE-C-032	E	10.1				10.1						10.1	0.0	0.0	
Salom-Songonya	GA-DGE-C-070	E	2.4				2.4						0.0	2.4	0.0	
Addokpe-Fantivikope	GA-DGE-C-072	E	3.1				3.10						3.1	0.0	0.0	
Goi –Lolonya Inc.	GA-DGE-C-076	E	5.9	1.7			4.2						5.9	0.0	0.0	
Matsekope Jn. -Salom	GA-DGE-C-092	E	3.6				3.6						0.0	3.6	0.0	
Madavunu –Ayisa Inc.	GA-DGE-C-096	E	6.18				6.18						0.0	6.18	0.0	
Amatekoni-Wonyi	GA-DGE-C-	E	7.6				7.6						7.6	0.0	0.0	

	100														
Sornkope Inc.-Sornkope			1.6						1.6						1.6
Madavunu-Maguase Inc.			6.44						6.44						6.44
Kenya Manguase Inc.-Hwakpo	GA-DGE-C-031	E	12.1						12.1						12.1
Tehe Inc.-Tehe	GA-DGE-A-095	P	4.8								4.8				4.8
Ameyaokope Inc. Kpetuhor		E	4.0						4.0						4.0
TOTAL			108.12	1.7	-	-	30.6	33.06	37.96	-	-	4.8	32.3	33.06	42.76

In the District, two categories of feeder roads can be identified as engineered and un-engineered roads. The total length of engineered feeder roads is 108.12Km while the un-engineered road has total length of 24.47 Km.

Out of the engineered feeder roads in the District only 1.7Km is covered with bitumen and classified as good; 30Km of gravelled roads are also good and all earth road are bad. Overall, only 30% of all feeder roads are good and motorable all year round. On the other hand, all the 24 Km un-engineered feeder roads are earth roads and are very bad though they play very important role in the general roads network in the District. The road mix of the un-engineered roads is shown in the table ...

ADA WEST DISTRICT ROAD CONDITION MIX

Table 1.6.2 UN-ENGINEERED ROAD

ROAD NAME	ROAD NUMBER	UN-ENG.	LENGTH KM	SURFACE TYPE AND THEIR CONDITION MIX									CONDITION MIX OVERALL			Remarks		
				BITUMEN			GRAVEL			EARTH			Good	Fair	Poor			
				Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor						
Madavunu-Ablordekpo	GA-DGE-A-087	U	3.42											3.42			3.42	
Madavunu- Adodoadzekope	GA-DGE-A-089	U	1.0											1.0			1.0	
Soligate-Amkoyaokope School	GA-DGE-A-098	U	1.6											1.6			1.6	
Englense Kenya-Kasangblekpo	GA-DGE-A-102	U	3.10											3.10			3.10	
Anyaman Inc.-Anyaman Tanifo	GA-DGE-A-109	U	0.6											0.6			0.6	
Soligate-Kpetuhor	GA-DGE-C-097	U	3.1											3.1			3.1	
Mahem Inc.-Mahem	GA-DGE-C-114	U	1.7											1.7			1.7	
Talibanya Inc.- Talibanya	GA-DGE-A-090	U	2.9											2.9			2.9	
Matsekope Inc.-Mataheko		U	2.8											2.8			2.8	
Kpetuhor Inc. –Kpetuhor		U	3.25											3.25			3.25	
Agbengakope-Tugakohey		U	1.0											1.0			1.0	
TOTAL			24.47											24.47			24.47	

Source: Feeder Road Department, Sege, 2013

1.7.0. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FINANCES

1.7.1 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

The Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 which is the legal framework for the establishment of the District Assemblies mandates them to impose fees and rates on the constituents in accordance with section 94- 96. In addition to the internally generated fund, the 1992 Constitution also provides that the central government make annual grant in the form of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF). Apart from these sources, the District Assembly also receives financial and technical support from donor agencies. These are the three main sources of resources available to the District Assemblies for executing its mandates.

The internally generated fund of the District Assembly is generally collected from market tolls, rates, fees and fine, licenses and rent as indicated in the table below.

Table 1.7.1 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

S/N	REVENUE HEAD	YEARS		
		Actual	Budget	Actual
		2012	2013	
1	RATES	0	43,000.00	1,038.00
2	LANDS	0	15,000.00	9,240.00
3	FEES & FINES	23,201.00	39,400.00	5,176.00
4	LICENCES	35.00	534,040.00	222,687.50
5	RENT	0	600.00	0.00
6	INVESTMENT INCOME			
7	MISCELLANEOUS		132,177.00	5,056.00
8	SUB-TOTAL	23,236.00	764,517.00	242,197.50
9	GRANT		2,397,139.48	1,088,487.89
	GRANT TOTAL	23,236.00	3,061,356.48	1,330,685.39

Source: Ada West District Finance Office, 2013

Total revenue of GHC 1,330,685.39 was realised for the year 2013. This constitutes Internally Generated Fund of GHC 242,197.50 as against GHC 1,088,487.89 from the central Government transfers and donor partners.

In 2013, the IGF, contribution is only 18.20% of total revenue of assembly. This performance is not impressive and frantic efforts needs to be put in place in order to generate enough revenue to meet the developmental goals and objectives of the people.

Table 1.7.2 Source of Fund

No.	Source of Fund	Fiscal Year GH¢	
		2012	2013
1	IGF	23,236.00	242,197.50
2	DACF (ASSEMBLY)	260,731.96	779,451.59
3	DACF (MP)		49,085.04
3	DDF		282,836.00
4	GOG GRANT(SALARIES)		135,449.94
	GOG (OTHER GRANT)		135,191.32
5	DONOR GRANT		303,526.00
	GSOP		213,050.99
	TOTAL REVENUE		2,140,788.38

Source: Ada West District Finance Office, 2013

It is further interesting to note that during the year 2013, salt and maize revenue contributed GHC 204,722.50 out of the GHC 242,197.50 revenue generated internally. This means that salt and maize contribute 84.52% of IGF. It is also notable that licences and fees have great potential to generate revenue for the assembly. In 2013 revenue from business generated GHC 16,965.00 representing an insignificant performance of 7% of total IGF.

Table 1.7.3 IGF Contribution

	IGF GHC	Salt & Maize GHC	Others (License) GHC
Total	242,197.50	204,722.50	16,965.00
%	100%	84.52%	7.0%

Table 1.7.4: EXPENDITURE

S/N	EXPENDITURE ITEMS	2012	2013	
		Actual GHC	Budget GHC	Actual GHC
1	Compensation		202,944.48	135,449.94
2	Goods and Services		1,220,360.75	377,388.82
3	Investment (Asset)		1,844,651.25	1,334,423.62
	Total			1,847,262.38

Source: Ada West District Assembly, Finance 2013

From the table above, total expenditure for the year 2013 amounted to GHC 1,847,262.38. Out of This amount, GHC 1,334,423.62 was expended on investment (Capital Projects) representing 72.23% and GHC 512,838.76 was also expended on staff compensation and Goods and services representing 27.77%

1.7.5 EXPENDITURE FUND SOURCE BY SECTOR

Sectors	% Expenditure Per Year DACF (GHC)	
	2012	2013
Education	22,552.55	16,452.00
Health		5,082.00
Agriculture		8,811.00
Sanitation Environment		4,119.00
Central Administration	282,261.76	336,914.12
Roads		66,941.62

Source: Ada West District Assembly, Finance 2013

1.8.0 BANKING ACTIVITIES

There is only one bank in the district- Ada Rural Bank which is an agency whose headquarters is located at Kaseh in Ada East District. Considering the production factors of proximity and time, these banks are woefully inadequate. Besides the banks, the Micro-Finance and Small Scale Loan Centre (MASLOC) has also assisted farmers and business persons with small scale loans to enhance production and business.

1.9.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.9.1 Education

While significant efforts have been made by central government and other agencies to improve access through the provision of infrastructure and facilities, issues of financing quality education and management remain big concerns in the District. Universal enrolment in basic schools has not been achieved and adult literacy is estimated at 68.5% of the population (11 years and above) but varies considerably between men and women, with their respective rates being 54.1% and 45.9%.

Quality of Education

The Ada West District has a total of 438 teachers supporting teaching and learning activities. Out of this number, 406 teachers representing 92.7 % constitutes the total number of trained teachers in the entire district (*with 156 being females and 250 constituting males*) while 32 are untrained representing 7.3 % who are currently assisting the trained teachers. There are also 11 Community Education Trained Assistance (CETA) under the National Youth Employment who are supplementing the teaching staff. Table 1.8 below presents the total number of teachers per Circuits in the District.

Table 1.9.1 Number of teachers

Level	Academic Years					
	2013/2014			2012/2013		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
KG	41	53	94	18	32	50
PRIM	222	110	332	183	78	261
JHS	175	35	210	161	37	198
TOTAL	438	198	636	362	147	506

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

The number of teachers in the public schools at all levels had witnessed considerable increase from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014. At the KG level, the total number of teachers increased from 18 to 41, while at the primary schools level, the teachers' population rose from 183 to 222 and at the JHS it increased from 161 to 175. These increases are expected to be reflected in the improvement in the Pupil- Teacher Ratio hence the quality of teaching and learning.

There is a general improvement in the number of trained teachers in the public schools from 344 in 2012/2013 to 406 in 2013/2014 which shows an 8.02% increase in trained teachers as indicated in the table below.

Table 1.9.2: Number of trained/untrained teachers in the public schools

LEVEL	Academic Years					
	2013/2014			2012/2013		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
KG	32	9	41	15	3	18
PRIM	213	9	222	174	19	193
JHS	161	14	175	155	6	161
TOTAL	406	32	438	344	28	372

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

The District is divided into four circuits for proper management and supervision. Sege circuit has the highest number of teachers for the primary level as well as for the JHS while Afiadenyigba circuit has the least number of teachers for both primary and JHS level as in the table below.

Table 1.9.3: Total Number of Teachers per Circuits in the District (2013/2014)

Name of Circuit	Untrained Teachers						Trained Teachers					
	KG		Primary		JHS		KG		Primary		JHS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Afiadenyigba	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	30	3	19	1
Koluedor	0	1	2	0	6	2	0	8	26	27	37	4
Sege	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	11	34	33	36	20

Anyamam	3	2	2	1	4	0	1	8	29	31	36	8
Total	3	6	7	2	12	2	3	29	119	94	128	33

Source: Ghana Education Service; Annual Report- 2013

Comparing the Pupil-Teacher ratio, one can observed that even though there is increase in the number teachers from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio rather show worsening situation. This could be explained by improvement in enrolment over the period.

Table 1.9.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Academic Year	Level		
	KG	Primary	JHS
2013/2014	106:1	43:1	18:1
2012/2013	66:1	39:1	17:1
2011/2012	42:1		

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

BECE Performance

The quality of education is measured by the performance of the pupils at the BECE as one of the indicators. Comparatively, the performance of the schools at the JHS for the last three years for both private and public sector indicates a falling standard as the public schools performance average below 50%. From the table, it is apparent that the private sector performance is far above that of the public school over all the three years from 2011 to 2013 as illustrated in the table below.

Table 1.9.5: BECE Performance over the past five years

Years	Category						District Performance
	Public			Private			
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	
2013	48.70	34.3	46.60	57.10	49.0	53.50	44.10
2012	48.30	37.40	42.80	71.10	60.50	65.90	41.70
2011	57.80	38.80	50.40	61.80	58.50	60.50	
2010	-	-	50.10	-	-	87.30	

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

Access to Basic School

The public and private sectors continue to collaborate to provide educational services in the District. The private sector contributes about 39.2% of the total school facilities while the public sector contribute 60.8%

At the Kindergarten, of all the total schools, the Private sector accounts for 43.1% while the public sector accounts for 56.9%. Similar trend can be observed for the primary level where the private sector accounts 42.1% while the public sector provides 57.9%. It is only at the Junior High School where the contribution of the private sector is far lower (28.1%) than the public sector (71.9%)

That table below shows the distribution of the public educational facilities among the various Urban/Town/Area Councils

Table 1.9.6: School Facility and Teacher Population by level and category

Level	Category		Total Number of Schools
	Public school	Private School	
Kindergarten	33	25	58
Primary	33	24	57
Junior High School	23	9	32
Senior High School	1	0	1
Total	90	58	148

Source: GES, SEGE, 2013

1.9.7: Name of Circuit and Number of schools in the District

S/N	Name of Circuit	2013/2014		Total
		Public	Private	
1	Afiadenyigba	33	25	58
2	Koluedor	33	24	57
3	Sege	23	9	32
4	Anyamam	1	0	1
Total		90	58	148

Source: GES, SEGE, 2013

Enrolment

1.9.8: School Enrolment in the District

Level	2013/2014							2012/2013							Total
	Public			Private			Total	Public			Private			Total	
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total		
KG	1376	1442	2818	701	729	1430	4248	1451	1476	2930	525	451	976	3906	
PRIM	4558	4026	8583	1182	1151	2333	10916	4921	4393	9314	929	838	1767	11081	
JHS	1655	1352	3007	182	211	393	3400	1743	1411	3154	225	213	438	3592	
TOTAL	7589	6819	14408	2065	2091	4156	18564	8118	7280	15398	1731	1596	3329	18579	

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

Kindergarten enrolment increased from 3,906 in 2012/2013 academic year to 4,248 in 2013/2014. This represents an increase of 8.05%. At the Primary level however, enrolment decreased from 11,081 to 10,916 over the same period. This represents a decrease of 1.5%. Similar trend of decrease is also observed for the Junior High School as enrolment fell from 3,592 in 2012/2013 to 3,400 in 2013/2014 academic year showing a decrease of 5.3%

The application of computer in basic school is considerably low as shown in the table 1.9.9.

Table 1.9.9: Furniture Distribution & ICT

Level	Furniture for Public School				ICT Education		
	Dual Desk	Teachers' Table	Mono Desk	Tables & Chairs	Electricity	ICT Lab.	Computers
KG	343	30	98	-	3	-	
Primary	3163	170	125	-	3	-	232
JHS	1352	85	40	-	1	3	
SHS			1830	-	1	1	49

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

Table 1.9.10, School With and Without Basic Facilities in the District

Facility	Primary		Junior High School		Primary & J.H.S	
	with	without	with	without	with	without
Number of Schools:						
KVIP	27	18	11	5	18	1
Water Closet	2	40	0	0	0	0
Potable Water	32	13	8	8	15	4
Urinal	31	14	10	6	14	5
Workshop	0	0	4	12	1	18

Source: Ghana Education Service: Annual Report, 2010

Distance Travel to School

The data below measure the extent to which school is accessible to the pupils in the District. The table illustrates the distance travel by pupils to school and it determines how distant the school is from the communities. It shows that on average 39% of children in KG walk for less than one kilometre to school while 29% for the primary level the level of

Circuit	Level								
	Pre-school (%)			Primary (%)			JHS (%)		
	1Km	2Km	3Km	1Km	2Km	3Km	1Km	2Km	3Km
Afiadenyigba	39	20	7	29	60	170	20	49	120
Koluedor	10	5		10	18	8	15	19	10
Sege		10			18				49
Anyamam	N/A								
Total									

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

The total number of candidates registered by the public schools is 698 made up of 398 boys and 300 girls. Out of this number 297 candidates recorded aggregate between 6-30 representing 42.60%.

1.9.1.1 OTHER PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

i. Gross Enrolment Ratio

The Gross Enrolment Rate examines the enrolment at any level of the educational ladder against the school going -children at that level. The ration is measured irrespective of the age of the children. For the KG, the GER decreased from 89% to 87% between 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. This implies that for every 100 children aged 4-5 in the district 87 of them irrespective of their age in 2011/2012 have access to KG education which is below the national target of 100% to be achieved in 2015

Table 1.9.11: Kindergarten

Year	INDICATORS				
	GER	NER	GPI	PTR	PCR
2013/2014			1.04	106:1	72
2012/2013	87%	41%	1	66:1	50
2011/2012	89%	43%	1	42:1	40

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

Net Enrolment Ratio

This indicator on the other hand seeks to measure the enrolment at a level of the educational ladder with regards to age of the pupils as against the school going children at that level in the district. In the district, the NER in the KG decreased from 43% in 2011/2012 to 41% in 2012/2013. This is also far below the national target of 90% to be attained in 2020.

Table 1.9.12: Primary School.

Year	INDICATORS						
	GER	NER	GPI	PTR	PCR	GAR	NAR
2013/2014			0.88	43:1	72		
2012/2013	100%	69%	0.88	39:1	50	107%	80%
2011/2012	102%	88%	0.83		40	110%	80%

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

Gender Parity Index

GPI measures the intensity of discrimination in enrolment between the sexes. It records the extent to which girls are sent to school as compared to their boy counterpart. In the District, The GPI for the KG has remain the same 1:1 from 2011 to 2013 but increased to 1.04 in 2013/2014

Table 1.9.13 Junior High School

Year	INDICATORS				
	GER	NER	GPI	PTR	PCCR
2013/2014				20:1	35
2012/2013	75%	28%	0.70	40:1	28
2011/2012	82%	40%	0.80	38:1	36

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sege, 2013

1.9.2 HEALTH

Health services are provided by one Health Centre in each of the three sub-districts. There are eleven demarcated CHPS Zones but only three have operational CHPS facilities. These are located at Madavunu, Matsekope, and Luhuor. There are no private health facilities but there are however eleven chemical sellers (Shops) and about 30 untrained Traditional Birth Attendants widely distributed over the district. Physical access to health care services is limited by inadequacy of health facilities.

The District provides outreach health services by Community Health Nurses in 42 mostly remote areas in the district with support from the Health Centres. The District is newly created and the health Directorate has no permanent office and operates from limited space within the premises

of the existing Sege Health Centre. The distribution of the health facilities are outlined in the table below.

Table 1.9.2.1: Distribution of Health facilities in the District

LEVEL OF HEALTH FACILITY	CATEGORY			
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	NUMBER IN THE DISTRICT	LOCATION	NUMBER IN THE DISTRICT	LOCATION
Hospital	0		0	
Clinics /Polyclinic	0		0	
Health Centres	3	Sege /Bonikope/Anyamam	0	
Maternity homes	0		0	
CHPS	3	Madavunu/Matsekope/Luhuor	0	
RCH Units	0		0	
Total	6			

Source: District Health Directorate, Sege 2013

National Health Insurance Scheme

Another indicator of access to health services is defined by the number of people in the district registered with the National Health Insurance Scheme. In Ada West, there is no permanent District NHIS office though the District continues to rely on the service provided by the mother District at Ada East District.

This arrangement is a great disincentive and affects the level of accessing the service since both beneficiaries and prospective registrants have to travel over long distances to access the facilities. From the table below, it is shown that outpatient visit to health facilities increase to 45% in 2012 from a level of 37% in 2010, but fell back to 40% in 2013. In contrast, there is a consistent increase in the number of insurance clients from 58.2% to 70% in 2013.

Table 1.9.2.2 Facility Attendance and Mode of Payment

YEAR	Total Outpatient visits	%	Mode of payment			
			Insurance clients	%	Non-insured clients	%
2013	22,440	40%	15,699	70%	6,749	30.0%
2012	27,273	45%	18,616	68.3%	8,657	31.7%
2011	25,640	44%	17,902	69.8%	7,738	30.2%
2010	20,873	37%	12,152	58.2%	8,721	41.6%

Source: Ghana health Service, Sege, 2013

Table 1.9.2.3: The Top Ten Common Diseases Condition

Condition	Yearly Distribution of Diseases Condition			
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Malaria	7,884	11,174	13,776	9,955
Upper Respiratory. Infection	3,168	2,867	2,350	2,004
Anaemia	2,097	1,451	2,779	1,814
Diarrhoea	2,044	1,751	1,891	1,595
Intestinal Worm	1,561	1,369	1,500	1,618
Skin diseases	884	1,755	1,636	1,340
Hypertension	452	507	809	1,075
pneumonia	981	1,202	1,061	824
Rheumatism & Joint pain	778	1,377	1,377	966
Typhoid			859	516
Acute eye infection		327		
Home injuries	309			

Source: Ghana Health Service, 2013, Sege

Malaria remains the dominant disease in the district due to the high level of poor environmental sanitation. The number of Malaria cases increased to 13,776 in 2011 from 9,955 in 2010. But from 2011 to 2013 there was a significant decline of 57.2% over that period. This may be explained by a number of factors including the establishment of an environmental health office at Sege. This means that there is the need for a more intensive education on the environment in order to reduce the high incidence of malaria and other environmentally related diseases.

Table 1.9.2.4 Table: Trend in Malaria Cases in the District

YEAR	Number of Malaria Cases Seen in Health Facilities			
	Total Cases	%	Cases In Children Under 5	Cases Pregnant Women
2013	7,884	35%	2,661	9
2012	11,174	40%	3,922	20
2011	13,776	53%	4,181	12

Source: Ghana Health Service, 2013, Sege

1.9.2. 2. MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health in the district is experiencing improvement in the area of supervised delivery where a gradual increase, insignificant though, could be observed from 25% to 26% to 27% in 2011, 2012, and 2013. Also similar improvement can be seen in the Post Natal Counselling (PNC) coverage increase from 42.1% in 2011 to 51% in 2013. However, on the ANC coverage it

be observed unstable coverage over the three years. The increase in the TBA delivery from 17% in 2011 to 21% in 2013 can be explained by lack adequate health facilities and critical personnel to man the health facilities. This may imply that a lot more of the mothers deliver at unapproved place which either put the child and the mother at risk.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Another measure of mortality is the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). The MMR is defined as the number of women who die due to pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births in a year. This ratio is calculated per 100,000 rather than per 1,000 because the ratio rarely exceeds two per cent of mothers dying, and it is to have more digits in the rate to compare figures across countries

Table 1.9.2.5: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Year	Maternal Health Indicators										
	Expected Pregnancy	ANC Coverage		Average ANC Attendance	4 th ANC Visit		TBA Delivery		Supervised Delivery		PNC Coverage
2013	1745	1519	87%	2.6	295	17%	383	21%	382	27%	51%
2012	1698	1686	99.2%	2.2	510	30.2%	190	11.2%	454	26.7%	38%
2011	1642	1484	90.4%	2.1	372	25.5%	281	17.1%	410	25%	42.1%

Source: Ghana Health Service, Sege.2013

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is considered one of the most sensitive measures of a nation's health. In less developed countries, the chances of dying are greatest at infancy and remain high during the first few years of childhood. When a country has a high rate of infant death, it usually signals high risks from infectious, parasitic, communicable, and other diseases associated with poor sanitary conditions and malnourishment. As the table shows, for Ada West, infant mortality declines 2010 to 2012 and remained constant up to 2013. Even though infant mortality is very low in the District, poor sanitation issues are high and to this end, there would be the need to focus on environmental sanitation to either eliminate or maintain the current level of infant mortality.

Table 1.9.2.6: Infant Mortality

Year	Total Infants (0-11 months)	Institutional infant death	Infant Mortality Rate
2013	62,335	1	0.016
2012	60,641	1	0.016
2011	58,643	1	0.017
2010	56,879	2	0.035

Source: Ghana Health Service, 2013, Sege

1.9.2.3 HIV and AIDS

Of greater concern is the incidence of HIV and AIDS in the district. It is difficult to assess the exact rate of the disease in the district since in-migrants and patients across other district access the health services in the district for treatment. .

Table 1.9.2.7: Trend in HIV/AIDS

Year	Sources of cases			Prevalence Rate	AIDS Death
	Counselling and Testing	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT)	Total		
2013	36	18	54	2.0	N/A
2012	42	27	68	3.0	N/A
2011	29	35	64	3.3	N/A

Source: Ghana Health Service, 2013, Sege

However, the available figure indicated that the HIV and AIDS cases have seen relative reduction over the years. The table below shows the details of the HIV and AIDS cases in the District from the year 2011 to 2013

1.9.2.4 Support Staff

STAFF SUPPORT

Facility Level	Category of Medical Staff								
	Medical officer	Physician Assistant	Pharmacist	Midwives	Staff Nurse	Auxiliary Nurses	Comm. Health Nurse	Comm. Health Officer	Nutrition Officer
All level	1	2	1	7	8	45	22	10	1

Source: GHS, Sege-2013

1.9.2.5 NUTRITION

Nutritional status of children is normally assessed and monitored on monthly each year. From data available, average malnutrition (underweight) cases in the district ranges from 2% to 9%.

Table 1.9.2.9: Summary of Nutritional Status Analysis for Children under 5 years

MONTHS	YEAR								
	2013			2012			2011		
	No. of Children Assessed	Child with Normal Weight %	Children Under weight %	No. of Children Assessed	Child with Normal Weight %	Children Under weight %	No. of Children Assessed	Child with Normal Weight %	% of Children Malnourished
January	2,626	48	4	1,940	-	-	1,981	-	-
February	2,731	52	9	2,206	-	-	1,810	-	-
March	2,194	51	8	1,992	-	-	1,841	-	-
April	2,602	50	7	2,365	-	-	1,525	-	-
May	1,502	63	2	2,050	-	-	1,646	-	-
June	3,676	37	2	2,362	-	-	1,786	-	-
July	2,573	43	5	2,373	-	-	1,864	-	-
August	2,348	95	5	2,225	-	-	1,999	-	-
September	1,378	96	4	2,161	-	-	1,920	-	-
October	2,045	92	8	2,393	-	-	1,506	-	-
November	2,338	96	4	2,369	-	-	1,887	-	--
December	2,069	97	3	1,888	-	-	1,615	-	-

Table 1.9.2.10 Summary of Health Indicators

No.	Indicators	Baseline Year		
		2013	2012	2011
1	Total bed Capacity	0	0	0
2	Total number of admission due to malaria (all ages)	0	0	0
3	Total number of death due to malaria (all ages)	0	0	0
4	Total number of admission due to malaria (under 5)	0	0	0
5	Total number of death due to malaria (under 5)	0	0	0
6	Number of under 5 year admission	0	0	0
7	Doctor –patient Ratio	1:22,440	0	0
8	Doctor –Population ratio	1:62,335	0	0
9	Nurse-Patient Ratio	1: 3,740	0	0
10	Nurse – Population ratio	1:10,389	0	0
11	Midwives-Pregnant Women Ratio	1:349	0	0
12	Number of supervised deliveries	486	454	410
13	Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	85%	83%	68%
14	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	87%	91%	71%
15	Maternal mortality	0	0	0
16	TB success rate			
17	OPD attendance	22,440	27,273	25,640

Source: GHS 2013, Sege

1.10 CHALLENGES OF HEALTH SERVICES

The District being newly created is confronted with a number of challenges. Prominent among them are:

- i. Absence of fully functional health administration. Currently the Health Directorate does not have a well organised office for effective service delivery. The staffs do not have access to residential accommodation and have to commute from Accra and other adjoining district to deliver service.
- ii. Limited access to efficient health service. There is no District hospital in the district and referral cases are either sent to Accra, Sogakope or Battor and in case of emergency, the patient may risk his or her life. The available health facilities lack the needed logistic to work with thus the population is exposed to poor access to health care services
- iii. Limited key staff to provide efficient health service.

1.11 WATER COVERAGE

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census there are six (6) main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the District. These are Public tap/Standpipe (63.1%), Pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (19.9%), Sachet water constitutes (7.2%), Pipe-borne inside the dwelling unit (4.7%), Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal also form (2.2%) of the main water source use, and Borehole/Pump tube well (1.5%).

In the urban locality more dwelling units use public tap/standpipe (69.6%) compared to 60.3% used in the rural areas. 21.0% of rural dwelling units use pipe-borne outside dwelling than in the urban locality (17.5%). Besides, more dwelling units in the urban locality use sachet water 10.5% compared to rural dwelling units sachet water use of 5.7%. The use of Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal is 3.1% in rural dwelling units with 0.0% use in urban communities in the district.

Table 1.11.1: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,036,370	11,642	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	272,766	551	4.7	0.7	6.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	291,107	2,319	19.9	17.5	21.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	103,356	7,351	63.1	69.6	60.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	15,989	178	1.5	0.3	2.1
Satchet water	490,283	290,342	835	7.2	10.5	5.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,677	252	2.2	0.0	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.12. ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Environmental sanitation is aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe, and pleasant physical and natural environment in all human settlements, to promote the socio-economic and physical well-being of all sessions of the population.

Baseline data on environmental sanitation shows that households in the District still rely on improper waste collection and disposal methods. Most settlements in the District are without organized refuse disposal sites. Domestic rubbish (solid waste) is disposed off indiscriminately in areas surrounding residential houses. The District depends on refuse trucks belonging to the Zoom Lion Company Ltd for the waste management. Potentials for urbanization and non-adherence to planning schemes leading to unauthorised construction of buildings along flood plains and creation of slums in the District are the eminent challenges with sanitation.

1.12.1 Status of Solid Waste Management

Poor solid wastes management with its immediate and visible impact remains a daunting task for achieving a healthy environment. Based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District population is estimated at 59,124 and the residents generate an estimated average of 0.2 Metric Tonnes of solid waste daily which is translated into 67.2 Metric Tonnes annually.

Table 1.12.1: Solid Waste Generation

Period	Waste generated (MT)	Waste collection in MT	% Waste collection	Waste collection deficit MT	% Waste Uncollected
Annual	67.2	37.44	55.7%	29.76	44.3%
Monthly	5.6	3.12	55.7%	2.48	44.3%
Weekly	1.4	0.98	70.0%	0.42	30.0%
Daily	0.2	0.14	70.0%	0.06	30.0%

Source: AWDA Environmental Health Unit, 2013

From the 2010 PHC, only 9.6% of households have their waste collected from their dwellings, 29.7% of the household have their waste burnt, 39.4% use various household receptacles for storage which are send to the designated public dump(open space). Incidentally only 6.5% of the household send their solid waste to the public containers for disposal. The data also indicates that 3.3 % of households bury their waste while 10.5% of households dump at unspecified locations including drains, embankment of water courses and wetland.

Table 1.12.2: Method of rubbish disposal by households

	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Method of rubbish disposal by household					
Total	5,467,054	11,642	11,642	3,522	8,120
Collected	785,889	1,112	1,112	70	1,042
Burned by household	584,820	3,455	3,455	1,041	2,414
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	762	762	397	365
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	4,590	4,590	1,525	3,065
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,228	1,228	359	869
Buried by household	182,615	382	382	76	306
Other	53,805	113	113	54	59

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

1.12.2 Composition of Solid Waste

Solid wastes in the district are derived from various sources including domestic activities, commercial activities, industrial, health care, and other agricultural activities. The major components of solid waste generated in the district are mainly from organic source and it

accounts for 45% of all waste generated followed by plastic waste also accounting for 33. % as indicated in the table below.

Table 1.12.2.1 Composition of Waste Generated

No.	Waste Component	Percentage
1	Organic	45.10
2	Plastic/ rubber	33.23
3	Wood	13.19
4	Paper	4.51
5	Metal	3.52
6	Glass	0.45

Source: ADW Environmental Health Unit, 2013

1.12. 3 Waste Management

The communal containers are woefully inadequate. In most of the communities, they do not have access to well organize waste disposal and therefore many resort to indiscriminate solid waste disposal and sometimes burnt them. This leads to excessive fly breeding and smoke nuisance within the communities.

Table 1.12. 3 Solid Waste Management

No.	Location/Type of Waste	Method used		Service Provider	Waste Type
		Refuse Containers			
		Size	Number		
1	Sege (Public Toilet)	15 m3	1 roll on	Zoom Lion	Domestic/market
2	Sege (Presby)	15m3	1 roll on	Zoom Lion	Domestic
3	Koluedor (R.C Primary)	15m3	1 roll on	Zoom Lion	Educational/Domestic
4	Koluedor (Public toilet)	15m3	1 roll on	Zoom Lion	Domestic
5	Sege (DC Primary School)	10m3	1 skip	Zoom Lion	Educational/Domestic
6	Sege (Filling Station)	10m3	1 skip	Zoom Lion	Domestic/Commercial
7	Wokumagbe	10m3	1 skip	Zoom Lion	Domestic
8	Akplabanya	10m3	1 skip	Zoom Lion	Domestic
9	Anyamam	10m3	1 skip	Zoom Lion	Domestic
10	Lolonya	10m3	1 skip	Zoom Lion	Domestic

1.12.4 Liquid Waste Management

i. Main Type of Toilet Facilities Used by Households

One of the major challenges confronting the Ada West District in liquid waste management is the open defecation in most communities. According to the 2010 PHC 58.4% of the households in the district use open defecation as the most popular method of human excreta disposal and this is more pronounced among rural household (69.7%). This is a practice that is more common among the poor and those with relatively low levels of education. Only 18.5% of household use the public toilets while 11.03% of household use KVIP and only 5.0% of the households have access to Water Closet toilet and house household that use and Pit latrine is 4.4%.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of disease including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. It is estimated that improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third, and can significantly, lessen adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among children. Ghana Statistical Service classified improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal to include flush or pours flush to a piped sewerage system, septic tank, or latrine, Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

Data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011) indicates that the use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly associated with wealth and educational level of head of household. The use of public toilets is very high among rural households (73.4%) than urban households (26.6%). The proportion of households that have no access to toilet facilities is more for the rural locality (69.7%) than in the urban household (30.25%). One striking though encouraging situation is that among the household that use of W.C.in the district, 89.4% of the households are in rural communities while only 10.6% are in the urban areas.

Table 1.12.4.1: toilet facilities used by household

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	11,642	3,522	8,120
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	6,795	2,303	4,492
W.C.	583	62	521
Pit latrine	515	61	454
KVIP	1,285	470	815
Bucket/Pan	168	9	159
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc)	2,154	573	1,581
Other	142	44	98

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010PHC

The District has no reliable cesspit emptier for dislodging human excreta. Unfortunately too, there is no approved final disposal site for depositing liquid waste. The dislodging at unapproved places exposes the district to health risks. The lack of well managed storm water and sullage drains in the inland communities contributes to the presence of pool of stagnant water. This

environment provides breeding ground for mosquitoes in the community accounting for the high cases of malaria in the district in the raining season.

1.13 Post and Telecommunication

The district is covered with almost all the telecommunication networks operating in Ghana. There is one post office in Sege and one postal agency at Anyamam but with the increase in the use of mobile phone, the role of post office has outlived its purposes.

In the district, 44.3% of the population above 12 years and older own mobile phones. This is less than half of the population though. Males that own mobile phone form 52.6% and females are 37.1%. This shows that there are more males who own mobile phones than females.

With regards to access to internet facility, only 4.5% of the population aged 12 years and above have access. The proportion of males constitutes 6.7% of internet facility users and females are 2.5 %.

1.14 Sports and Recreation Development

The provision of sports facilities in the district is a major constraint in the promotion of sports. Sports development has not been given any serious attention except for sporadic and uncoordinated assistance to schools and football clubs. There are other challenges to sports development including finances. Sports development and promotion is a very expensive venture and the reliance and competing demand on the Assembly's resources is a serious constraint to sports development. Potentials and interest for sports in the district however exist. There are a number of football clubs been formed across the district and external support is therefore needed to advance the course of sports promotion

1.15 Security Service

The district lacks adequate security service since the closest Police Stations are located in the Dawa and Kasseh in the Ningo Prampram District and the Ada East District respectively. Most of the security issues are handled by the District Security Committee (DISEC). The major security issues prevalent in the district is the highway armed robbery.

1.16 GENDER ANALYSIS

It is generally observed that women continue to face considerable constraints that prevent them from taking full advantage of opportunities that are available to them. Women are constrained by limited access to, and control over Land, credit, skill development and access to higher education. Recognizing that Ghana is a signature to the major international conventions that affect the condition of women and children, the District is committed to advancing their right and improving their status and insuring that gender issue are treated among the cross cutting issues. For this purpose, the pursuit of equitable participation in power and decision making for women as well as men will be recognized as critical to achieve development.

Gender is a social concept and it reflects society's expectations of the arrangements for men and women at particular points in time in the history of that particular society. Gender therefore include society's perceptions and roles, responsibilities and status of women and men and influences what is considered appropriate behaviour, opportunities, interests and achievements for both men and women. The perception about appropriate behaviour and roles are evident in the social norms and practices that are conveyed through socialization processes.

Gender issues are concerns that arise out of differential treatment or experiences because of the person's gender role, division of labour and status. It further describes the relationship between men and women in terms of their relative roles, position, and access to productive resources, responsibilities, benefits, rights, power and privileges.

The 1992 National Constitution Chapter Five, makes provision for the equitable engagement of both women and men, and embodies the need to focus on redressing existing imbalances including, education, health and economic resources accessibility, quality care and also in decision-making.

Based on the 2010 PHC, the data for Ada West showed that women outnumbered the male population which translate into a sex ratio of 94 male to 100 females. The age group with the highest sex ratio of 109.3 male to 100 female was in the 15-19 years group.

Gender Role

Gender roles are parts that society expects men, women girls and boys to play in society. Therefore appropriate behaviour patterns must match these roles. Gender roles are played in relation to work in terms of whom does what and this can be examined under reproductive roles, productive roles and community management and politicking roles.

In the District, heads of households are assumed to be responsible for the daily welfare of all members of the household, including access to food, clothing, and shelter. The characteristics of the household head such as sex, age, education, occupation are, therefore, important for understanding the changing role assigned to members of household by society and cultural system. In most culture, the household headship is normally the responsibility of adult males

For Ada West, based on the 2010 PHC, in terms of household composition, the gap between male and female headship is relatively narrow as male accounts for 23.8 % while the female is 16.7 %. Among spouses membership in the household composition, households headed by females are more likely to be higher than that of male reflecting a general change in social and economic role in the district.

On literacy, 68.5 % of the population aged 11 year and above is literate and 31.5% are not literate. Of the illiterate population, the female illiteracy is higher (67.97%) than that of male (32.03%). The high illiteracy rate among the female have a lot of implications on their socio-

economic and political status in society. Particularly, in terms of holding managerial position in the public sector employment and political position.

Table 1.16 .1: Population 3 years and older by level of education currently in school

Level of education	Currently attending school					
	Both Sex		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	21,558	100	11,444	100	10,115	100
Nursery	2,151	10.0	1,119	9.8	1,032	10.2
Kindergarten	2,961	13.7	1,507	13.2	1,454	14.4
Primary	11,081	51.4	5,730	50.1	5,351	52.9
JHS/JSS	3,561	16.5	1,963	17.2	1,598	15.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SSS/SHS	1,387	6.4	847	7.4	540	5.3
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vocational /technical	92	0.4	59	0.5	33	0.3
Post Middle Secondary	55	0.3	27	0.2	28	0.3
Tertiary	271	1.3	192	1.7	79	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Gender analysis from the 2010 PHC further suggests that with population 15 years and older, only 4.1% are in the Public (Government sector) employment while the Private Informal employs 89.5 %. The private formal also employs 5.7 per cent.

In the informal private sector, the proportion of male employed is 84.7% while their female counterparts have a higher proportion of 93.7%. In the case of Public (Government) the male (5.6% are more than females 2.9%. Proportions for both sexes in Organizations are insignificant

Gender and the political system representation

There is a general gender imbalance at all levels of management positions in the district for all the sectors. Competent and qualified women who could occupy higher positions are found mainly in the lower and middle levels. Subtle forms of discrimination exist which keeps them out of these positions.

The Ada West District is made up of 22 Assembly Members out of whom there are only 2 female representing only 9.1%. There is however an emerging trend in some units and departments where women are taking over the headship in the District such as the Ghana Education service, Social Welfare and Community Development and the Human Resource Unit of the Central Administration of the Assembly.

Gender and Cultural Practices

Some cultural norms and pressures have influenced and imparted negatively the women to be regarded as inferior to their men counterpart. This mental consciousness has eroded the social dignity of women and left them to depend on men for all form of protection. In case of deciding on the reproductive role, women are helpless on the number of child to bear and the spacing of child bearing since in most cases these decision are taken by the men independently.

Women give birth to large number of children and they have to spend their productive hour in their life time caring for the children. These cultural practices affect the health status and their economic independence.

1.17 Vulnerability Analysis

Out of the total population of 59,124 recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census 1,290 representing 2.2% are identified with some form of disability in the Ada West District. According to census report, the proportion of Persons with disability is higher among females (2.3%) than males (2.0%). The most common type of disability in the district is sight or visual impairment which accounts for 31.4% of forms of disability in the district. Physically challenged invariably constitutes the next highest disability representing 25.3% while emotional disability accounts for 19.4%.

In the Ada West District, Persons with disability who are employed constitute 46.4%. 2.9% are unemployed, while 50.7% of them are economically not active. In addition, the proportion of employed males who have disability (46.7%) is just as the same for the females (46.2%). The proportion of unemployed females who are disabled (2.7%) is lower than that of males (3.2%).

The Aged

Data on the aged recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing census, shows that 2,810 people representing 4.8% of the total population in Ada West District are aged 65 years and above. Out of this, 3.8% are male and 5.7% are female. The country as a whole does not have any clear policy on the aged except for exemption on National Health Insurance Scheme and selected district with the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program. As a result of the lack of concrete policy on the aged, the condition of this category of person in our society, affect the general living status in all aspect economically, socially and politically. Majority of the aged are either public sector pensioners who are living on meagre salaries, weak farmers and fishermen. Unfortunately, with the decline in our social value some of these unfortunate aged do not have anybody to take care of them and leave as pauper. There is therefore a need to draw attention to reforms that will address the issue of the aged.

Table 1.17.1: Population distribution by cohort

Age Cohort	Both Sex		Sex			
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
0-14	25,298	42.8	12,868	45.0	12,430	40.7
15-64	31,016	52.4	14,622	51.8	16,392	53.7
65 and above	2,810	4.8	1,089	3.8	1,723	5.6
Total	59,124	100	28,579	100	30,545	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, PHC, 2010.

Children, Orphans and widows

Children occupy important segment of the population because of their diverse needs and demand. Children are vulnerable and therefore need the protection and care of the adult population specifically, institutions responsible for the total development, the government agency, the law enforcement agencies, the media and the civil society organization to champion the course of the welfare of the children.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, children aged between 0-4 years accounts for 16% of the total population of the district. Those aged 5-9 years represents 14.1% while those aged 10-14 accounts for 12.7%. The highest proportion of the household members is children (40.7%) These classifications are important because each have different needs which must be addressed differently. From the table it could be observed that children in the rural areas are more than those in urban areas for all the three age classifications.

The District has a number of undocumented cases of child labour which are often observable in the fishing industry. Majority of these children are used as labour in most fishing activities, salt extraction, and as shepherd who lead cattle for grazing. In some cases, these children are trafficked to other part of the country including Yeji and Akosombo in the Eastern Region.

This is informed by data from the last Ghana Child Labour Survey (GCLS 2003) where over one million children in Ghana are involved in child labour and more than two-hundred thousand of them are doing hazardous work. The data shows that child labour in fishing involved over 49,000 children are in Ghana: 87% males, 13% females; 25% are aged 5-9, 41% are 10-14 years, and 34% are 15-17 years. Children involved in fishing are engaged in various activities that threaten their health, education and development. Many of the children engaged in fishing are trafficked from sending communities to fishing areas.

Table 1.17.2: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex						Type of locality				
	Both Sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%	Sex ratio	Urban	%	Rural	%
All Ages	59,124	100.0	28,579	100.0	30,545	100.0	93.6	17,555	100.0	41,569	100.0
0 - 4	9,453	16.0	4,787	16.8	4,666	15.3	102.6	2,782	15.8	6,671	16.0
5 - 9	8,308	14.1	4,244	14.9	4,064	13.3	104.4	2,528	14.4	5,780	13.9
10 - 14	7,537	12.7	3,837	13.4	3,700	12.1	103.7	2,356	13.4	5,181	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

The above data speaks loud for a concerted effort to deal effectively with the root cause of the situation in order to protect the rights of these children as the district is involved in fishing activities. Since 2000, Ghana is pressing on its commitment to eliminate the Worst Form of Child Labour (WFCL) when the country ratified the International Convention on WFCL (ILO Convention 182, 1999).

Widows

The widow population is relatively low (5.5%) but represents one of the vulnerable in the district where the widowhood rights is not favourable. The traditional and cultural practices affect their social and economic life as most of them have to depend on their husband and the demise of the latter generally affects their wellbeing.

Orphans

There are no available data on the orphanage in the district though there are evidence of the existence of the category of vulnerable.

1.18 Climate Change

The Ada West District together with other districts in the country already shares in the effects of the climate changes. The threat of this phenomena resulting from global warming and Ozone layers depletion have adverse long –term effect on human health , agriculture, water bodies, eco-system and the vegetation. It is a fact that human induced climate change is already modifying natural weather patterns and aggravating extreme weather conditions. Assessments of regional impacts of climate change widely agree that the most vulnerable countries and societies are in Africa, especially south of the Sahara. During the last century, a rise in temperature of approximately 1°C was measured on the African continent, higher than the global average.

The effect of the climate change in the district is mostly felt in the area of warmer temperature exacerbated by hot weather, air pollution and high potential range of vector- borne infectious diseases. The warmer environment opens up new areas for malaria, altered temperature and rainfall patterns and also could increase the incidence of yellow fever and other related disease.

The impact of climate change also has affected agriculture and is reflected in change in agricultural productivity. This has occurred either through intensive change in yield of specific crops or change in availability of land suitable for agriculture. It also has effect upon livestock size and nutrition, fisheries and the vegetation. Such an impact on agricultural production would directly influence food security, leaving million facing malnutrition by the turn of the century. In the district farming depends heavily on the volume of rainfall, a situation that makes the district particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The main effect of climate change in the district can be felt in terms of:

- i. increased drought impacting on food availability
- ii. change in precipitation
- iii. low income rural
- iv. low land productivity
- v. seasonal flooding

Table Potential climate Impacts on selected sectors

	Potential Climate Impacts on:				
	Agriculture	Marine Ecosystem and Coastal Zone	Biodiversity	Human Health and Settlement	Water Resources and Wetlands
Potential Climate Change Vulnerability	Increase land degradation and loss of crop land	Risk from sea level rise invasion and destruction of mangrove ecosystem	Alteration of vegetation structure	Possibility of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas	Reduction in underground water level Drying up of rivers courses
	Reduction in livestock size and nutrition	Loss of habitat of several species including marine turtles	Alteration of species of flora and fauna composition		Disruption of fishing activities
	Harvest failures from	Destruction of coastal wetland and beaches			Threat to biodiversity e.g. migratory birds
	Disruption of rainfall pattern	Population displacement (flooding)			

1.19 DISASTER CONDITION

The District is associated with four major disaster categories. Among these are fire, flooding, tidal waves and rain storm. In 2013, 32.81% of total disaster that occurred in the district was caused by fire outbreak, flooding recorded 36.46%, rain storm accounted for 4.69% and tidal waves recorded 26.04%. In all this, about 192 people were affected by different forms of disaster with an estimated cost of GHC60, 000.00

Fire Disaster

Fire disaster is among the most single threat to the integrity of the vegetative cover of the land in the district. The loss of vegetative cover in the district through bush fires has seriously affected local communities by its effects on local hydrology and the loss of wide range of non-forest products. The impact of fire on physical environment leads to a cycle of degradation, which locks the indigenous population in a spiral of decreasing crop yields and dwindling resources, and greatly increases the existing problem of poverty, poor health and diseases. The most common types of fires experienced in the district are bush fire and domestic fire.

The communities with the most recent incidence of fire are Addokope, Dorgobom, Kablevu, Sege and Akplabanya in the year 2013. The highest incidence of 20 fires was recorded at Dorgobom while Addokope recorded the least number of 6. In each case, the impacts were great including loss of properties, interruption in the school attendance of the displaced pupils and visible reduction in size of animals due to the loss of the available pasture. The most affected were the children, people with disability and animals.

Flooding Disaster

The flat nature of the district topography exposes it to serious threat of flood accounting for majority of cases of disasters. In all about 70 people were afflicted with flooding in 2013. The most affected areas of flooding in the district are Akplabanya, Wokumagbe, Goi, Matsekope and Addokope. The effects of flooding are devastating as it affects crop farms, outbreak of waterborne diseases (Cholera, Malaria).

Table 1.19.1: Summary of disaster cases

Communities	Types of Disasters Recoded in the District				
	Flood	Fire	Tidal Waves	Rain Storm	Estimated Cost GHC
Addokope	-	6	-	-	1,000.00
Dorgobom	-	20	-	-	25,000.00
Kablavu	-	8	-	-	2,000.00
Agbedrafor	50	-	-	-	10,000.00
Koluedor	-	-	-	9	2,000.00
Sege	20	10	-	-	7, 500.00

Akplabanya	-	19	21	-	3,000.00
Wokumagbe	-	-	9	-	1,300.00
Anyamam	-	-	7	-	700.00
Lolonya	-	-	13	-	2,500.00
Total	70	63	50	9	60,000.00
Percentage	36.46%	32.81%	26.04%	4.69%	

Source: NADMO, Sege, 2013

Tidal Waves

The incidence of tidal waves is a common occurrence that affects the socio-economic life of the people along the coastal areas of the district. During high tide, houses are inundated and submerged living hundreds of people homeless and destroying the economic livelihood of the affected population. The situation exposes the inhabitants to threat of environmental sanitation, communicable diseases and squalor.

1.20 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1.20.1 District Assembly

The Ada West District Assembly is the highest administrative and planning authority in the District. It is established by the Legislative Instrument 2129 of 2012. The District Assembly with the political and administrative authority is made up of elected and government appointed Assembly members. There are 22 Assembly members in the District out of which the 15 elected and 7 appointed. The members serve on the five statutory sub-committees of the Assembly. The established sub-committees function as the operating arm of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of specific activities of the Assembly. The sub-committees include: Justice and Security, Finance and Administration, Social Services, Works and Development Planning

The General Assembly elects a Presiding Member from among themselves by two-third majority. He presides over the meetings of the assembly for a two-year term. The Assembly has an Executive Committee presided over by the DCE who is usually appointed by the President with prior approval of not less than 2/3 majority of members of the Assembly present and voting at a meeting

The District Chief Executive, who is the political head of the Assembly, heads the District Assembly. He also chairs the Executive committee, the decision making organ of the District Assembly. The Central Administration assists in the general administration of the Assembly. The District Coordinating Director (DCD) with the support of Planning, Budget and Finance Officers and Heads of other sector departments such as Health, Agriculture, Education, and Physical Planning constitute the District Planning and Coordinating Unit.

The legal frameworks regulating the operations of the Assembly are the 1993 Local Government Act, Act 462, the District Assembly Common Fund Act 455 (1993). The National Development Planning Systems Act 480 (1994) and the Civil Service Law PNDC Law 327 (1993) and L.I 1961 of 2009

1.20.2 Decentralized Departments

To capacitate the Assembly to perform its functions, 11 Departments were decentralized to the district level. The Assembly has other decentralized Departments. These Departments are to support the work of the assembly in the discharge of its mandatory functions. Most of the departments still hold allegiance to their mother organizations thus frustrating the decentralization process.

In Ada West District, most of the departments are not fully constituted and there is the need to complement the effort of each other to achieve the goal of the assembly.

Table 1.20.2.1: Department of Assembly

DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS UNITS
1. Education, Youth and Sports	1. Education 2. Youth 3. Sports 4. Ghana Library Board
2. Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Development
3. Works	1. Public Works Department 2. Department of Feeder Roads 3. Rural Housing
4. Physical Planning	1. Department of Town Planning 2. Department of Parks and Gardens
5. Finance	1. Controller & Accountant General
6. Natural Resource	1. Forestry 2. Games & Wildlife
7. Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 3. Birth & Death Registry 4. Information Service Department 5. Statistical Service
8. Trade & Industry	1. Trade 2. Cottage Industry 3. Co-operatives
9. Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Service Department
10. Health	1. Office of District Medical Office of Health 2. Environmental Division of MLG

11. Department of Agriculture	1. Dept. of Animal Health & Production 2. Dept. of Fisheries 3. Dept. of Agric. Extension Services 4. Dept. of Crops Services 5. Dept. of Agriculture Engineering
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1.20.3 Sub-District Structures

There are two Town/Area Councils that assist in the planning and implementing of projects in the District. The Councils are Sege Area Council and Anyamam Area Council; unfortunately, all these councils are non-functioning due to inadequate personnel with management skills and adequate funds to keep the offices running.

Sub-District

No.	Sub-district	Category	Number of Unit Committees	No. of Electoral Areas	Traditional Area	Headquarters
	Sege	Area Council	10	10	Ada	Sege
	Anyamam	Area Council	5	5		Anyamam
	Total		15	15		

1.20.4 Administration of Justice (the Court)

For effective administration of justice in the district, the district has one old court which is non-functional. Despite the problems facing the court, the public normally access justice in the adjoining district. This arrangement is a disincentive proper administration of judicial system. The existence of the court is therefore crucial since it has proven to be of immense help to the district with regards to promotion of the rules of law in the country.

1.21 IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ ISSUES

A. Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

- 3 Low capacity in revenue mobilization
- 4 Weak budget formulation and implementation

B. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector.

3. Dominance of informal private sector businesses with inadequate capacity to create and sustain employment for the Medium and Small Micro Enterprise (MSMEs).
4. Limitation in developing appropriate skills for the exploitation of potentials of the local tourism sector

5. Weak entrepreneurial, technical and managerial capacity to promote a sustainable and competitive local industry.
6. Lack of adequate expertise to provide strategic direction for expansion of economic activities

C. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

2. Low level of agricultural mechanization and productivity
4. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators
5. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
6. Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture and Inadequate awareness on its impact
7. Increase vulnerability of coastal communities
8. Poor concern for natural resource management
9. Over exploitation of fishery resources
10. Lack of alternative livelihood programmes for the coastal and inland communities

D. Oil and Gas Development

1. Emerging unsustainable effects of climate change (flooding)
 2. Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry
- 3. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement**
5. Poor and inadequate rural road infrastructure development
 6. Weak human and institutional capacity to control the human settlement development
 7. Slow pace in the extension of electricity to rural and isolated communities
 8. Inadequate capacity at the district level to develop emergency response in disaster management
 9. Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
 10. Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water
 11. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities
 12. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the district

4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Education

4. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level
5. Inadequate access to quality education at basic level
6. Inadequate Institutional support services for improving access to quality education for people with disabilities

Health

7. Inadequate access to quality health services
8. Inadequate and dwindling resources for HIV & AIDS support programs

Poverty

9. High level of youth unemployment

10. Incidence of poverty among farmers and fishermen and old person , especially for food crop farmers and women

Vulnerability

11. Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)
 12. Inadequate comprehensive sports development policy
 13. Inadequate social protection responses and programs for the underprivileged (poor, aged vulnerable child, child trafficking and child labour)
- 5. Transparent and Accountable Governance**
4. Weak citizen engagement in in decision making and participation in development planning process.
 5. Low women representation and participation in public life and governance
 6. Dysfunctional Sub-District Structures
 7. lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting
 8. Inadequate infrastructure at the DA level especially the newly created districts
 9. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies

Table1.21.1: Summary of Community Needs and Aspiration

No.	community	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	KEY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	SCORE
Badzor-Ohe/Luta E/A	Amuyaokope Ada-Luta Ayisah Kpetohor	Rehabilitation of feeder road, Teachers quarters, CHPS Compound, Public toilet, Provision of dam for irrigation, layout, Provision of potable water	Over dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall Inadequate access and Irregular flow of quality water Poor condition of feeder roads Inadequate access to sanitation facilities, Inadequate access to quality health services Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	
Wokumagbe E/A	Wokumagbe	Dredging of Lagoon, Toilet, Teacher’s Quarters, Provision of potable water	Poor concern for natural resource management Irregular flow of quality water Inadequate access to quality education at basic level Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water	
			Inadequate access to	

Matsekope E/A	Kueledor Mahem	Provision of school block, construction of public toilet, extension of hydroelectricity , rehabilitation of road	sanitation facilities, Inadequate access to quality health services Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	
	Matsekope	Rehabilitation of road, provision of Teachers' Quarters, Extension of electricity, provision of community library	Poor condition of feeder roads, Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	
Afiadenyigba E/A	Afiadenyigba English Kenya Dorgobom Okudjetokpe Zuenor Kpongonor Aditcherkope	Extension of electricity power, Provision of CHPS Zone Improvement of quality of education Provision of alternative livelihood Supply of Farm Input	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level Inadequate access to quality health services	
Hwakpo- Addokope	Addokope	Rehabilitation of school block	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	
	Hwakpo	Library Teachers' Quarters	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	
	Luhour	Provision of potable water	Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	
		Provision of school building (JHS)	learning especially at the basic level	

	Caesarkope	Teachers' Quarters CHPS Compound Public toilet	Inadequate access to quality education at basic level Inadequate access to quality health services Construction of public toilet,	
	Panya	Public Toilet Extension of Electricity Provision of dam	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	
	Kenya	Rehabilitation of feeder road Public toilet Teachers' quarters Provision of school Block (JHS) Provision of dam	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level construction of public toilet,	
	Tugahkope	Rehabilitation of feeder road Public toilet	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	
	Talibanya	Public Toilet Extension of Electricity Provision of school Block Rehabilitation of feeder road	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level construction of public toilet,	
	Agbenyegakope	Rehabilitation of feeder road Public toilet	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	
	Adoduayikope	Provision of dam Public toilet	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities construction of public toilet,	
	Nakomkope	Teachers' quarters Provision of potable water Public toilet Construction of market Supply of farm equipment	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level construction of public toilet,	
	Sege Ahlihakpo-Sisi	Provision of school Block Rehabilitation of feeder road Provision of dam	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	
			learning especially at the	

	Sege Mataheko	Rehabilitation of feeder road Provision of school Block Public toilet Provision of potable water	basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level Construction of public toilet,	
	Sege -Sorkope	Provision of potable water Provision of school Block CHPS Compound	learning especially at the basic level Inadequate access to quality education at basic level Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water	
	Sege Akaye	Provision of potable water Extension of Electricity	Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	

Table 1.21.2: Harmonization of Community Needs and aspiration with Identified Development Problems/Issues from performance review and profiling from 2014-2017

No.	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION	IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILING)	SCORE
A	ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY		
B	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR		
C	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
1	Supply of Farm Input & equipment	Low level of agricultural mechanization and productivity	2
2	Provision of dam for irrigation,	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	2
3	Dredging of Lagoon	Poor concern for natural resource management	1
4	Provision of alternative livelihood	Lack of alternative livelihood programmes for the coastal and inland communities	2
D	OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT		

E	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS		
1	Provision of Public toilet	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2
2	Rehabilitation of feeder road	Poor condition of roads network to support rural economic development	2
3	Provision of potable water	Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water	2
4	Extension of electricity	Slow pace in the extension of electricity to rural and isolated communities	2
F	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT		
1	Provision of Teachers quarters	Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	1
2	Provision of school block	Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	2
3	Provision of community library	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	2
4	Improvement of quality of education	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	2
5	Provision of CHPS Compound	Inadequate access to quality health services	2
G	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE		
		Total score	24
		Average score	1.8

Table 1.21.3: Adopted issues of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 linked to harmonised GSGDA 2010-2013

NMTDPF 2014-2-017 Thematic Area	Adopted issues of NMTDPF	Harmonised issues
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	Leakages in revenue collection	Low capacity in revenue mobilization
	Weak budget formulation and implementation	Weak budget formulation and implementation
	Inadequate managerial and technical skills	Weak entrepreneurial technical and managerial capacity to expand businesses

	<p>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</p>	<p>Inadequate public sector service delivery</p>	
		<p>Informal nature of businesses</p> <p>Poor entrepreneurial culture</p> <p>Inadequate job creation</p> <p>Inability to meet both local and international standards</p> <p>Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector</p>	<p>Dominance of informal private sector businesses with inadequate capacity to create and sustain employment for the Medium and Small Micro Enterprise (MSMEs).</p> <p>Limitation in developing appropriate skills for the exploitation of potentials of the local tourism sector</p> <p>Weak entrepreneurial, technical and managerial capacity to promote a sustainable and competitive local industry</p> <p>Inadequate expertise to provide strategic direction for expansion of economic activities</p>
	<p>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Low level of agricultural mechanization</p> <p>Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</p> <p>High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>Limited integration of sustainable land and water management schemes into agriculture extension</p> <p>Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture</p> <p>Over-exploitation of fisheries</p>	<p>Low level of agricultural mechanization and productivity</p> <p>Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators</p> <p>High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture and Inadequate awareness on its impact</p> <p>Increase vulnerability of coastal communities</p> <p>Poor concern for natural</p>

		<p>resources</p> <p>Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management practices in coastal communities</p> <p>Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>resource management</p> <p>Over exploitation of fishery resources</p> <p>Lack of alternative livelihood programmes for the coastal and inland communities</p>
	OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT	<p>Inadequate local technical and financial capacity for the development of the industry</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts</p>	<p>Emerging unsustainable effects of climate change (flooding)</p> <p>Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry</p>
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks</p> <p>Early deterioration of road network</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacity for land use planning</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation</p>	<p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and service</p> <p>Poor condition of roads network to support rural economic development</p> <p>Weak human and institutional capacity to control the human settlement development</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>

	<p>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p>Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</p> <p>Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)</p> <p>Gaps in treatment and sustainable services for HIV & AIDS and STIs</p>	<p>Inadequate access to quality education at basic level</p> <p>Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</p> <p>Inadequate access to quality health services</p>
		<p>Inadequate training and skills development</p> <p>Inadequate funding for social protection interventions</p> <p>Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</p> <p>Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)</p>	
	<p>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts</p> <p>Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p> <p>Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and</p>	<p>Weak citizen engagement in in decision making and participation in development planning process.</p> <p>Low women representation and participation in public life and governance</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure at the DA level especially the newly created districts</p> <p>Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p>

		<p>district levels</p> <p>Poor coordination in development policy formulation and implementation</p> <p>Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and expenditure tracking</p> <p>Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance</p> <p>Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>Inadequate enforcement of provisions in the Human Trafficking Act 2005, Act 694</p>	<p>Emergence of organized crime including armed robbery and drug abuse</p> <p>lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting</p> <p>Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>Weak record keeping culture</p> <p>Lack of quality and relevant database to inform decision-making</p>

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

The overall objective of development is to improve the social and economic wellbeing of people which must reflect in the choices available to them. In contemporary times, governments as well as international donors have contributed in different ways to improve the living conditions of people especially rural folks yet; the scarcity of resource has underpinned the processes.

Since 1957, several policies and programmes to accelerate the growth of the economy and to raise the living standards of the people have been pursued with varying degrees of success. These include Ghana Vision 2020: The First Step (1996-2000); the First Medium-Term Plan (1997-2000); Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005); and the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006 -2009). In 2010-2013, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda was also formulated to give direction and focus the nation toward achieving a middle income status.

Prioritization of Identified Development gaps/Issues

Resource constraints places limitations on the capacity of a nation to achieve the desired level of development within a given time period. Thus, under the circumstance, the best approach to allocate available resource in the best interest of the people is to prioritize the development issues.

It is quite understandable that the focus of planning is basically to allocate resources which for most parts are usually scarce. However, in order to achieve synergy and most importantly to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the scarce resource allocation, appropriate criteria need to be defined to ensure value for money. The criteria below formed the basis upon which the identified issues of the district were prioritized to inform the design of appropriate development interventions. They include:

- (i) Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;*
- (ii) Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/right e.g. immunization of children and quality of basic schooling linked to productive citizens; reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development.*
- (iii) Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc*
- (iv) Impact on even development (extent to which it addresses inequality)*

A careful analysis of the district profile and a reflection on the past development strategies revealed that a number of development gaps continue to dominate and widen the inequality

among the people in the district. Among these are the prioritised development issues listed under seven thematic areas are:

	Thematic Area	Development Gaps/Issues
1	Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low capacity in revenue mobilization
		Weak budget formulation and implementation
2	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	Dominance of informal private sector businesses with inadequate capacity to create and sustain employment for the Medium and Small Micro Enterprise (MSMEs).
		Limitation in developing appropriate skills for the exploitation of potentials of the local tourism sector
		Weak entrepreneurial, technical and managerial capacity to promote a sustainable and competitive local business
		Lack of adequate expertise to provide strategic direction for expansion of economic activities
	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	Low level of agricultural mechanization and productivity
		Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators
		High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
		Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture and Inadequate awareness on its impact
		Increase vulnerability of coastal communities
		Poor concern for natural resource management
		Over exploitation of fishery resources
	Oil and Gas Development	Emerging unsustainable effects of climate change (flooding)
		Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry
	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Poor and inadequate rural road infrastructure development
		Weak human and institutional capacity to control the human settlement development
		Slow pace in the extension of electricity to rural and isolated communities
		Inadequate capacity at the district level to develop emergency response in disaster management
		Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
		Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable

		water
		Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities
		Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the district
	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level
		Inadequate access to quality education at basic level
		Inadequate Institutional support services for improving access to quality education for people with disabilities
		Inadequate access to quality health services
		Inadequate and dwindling resources for HIV & AIDS support programs
		High level of youth unemployment
		Incidence of poverty among farmers and fishermen and old person , especially for food crop farmers and women
		Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)
		Inadequate comprehensive sports development policy
		Inadequate social protection responses and programs for the underprivileged (poor, aged vulnerable child, child trafficking and child labour)
		Transparent and Accountable Governance
	Low women representation and participation in public life and governance	
	Dysfunctional Sub-District Structures	
	lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting	
	Inadequate infrastructure at the DA level especially the newly created districts	
		Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies

From the analysis in the prioritization process, developmental gaps/issues emerged as areas which should be critically tackled prior to the consideration of other issues.

It therefore means that, the district must focus on these areas of the development process; since they stand to impact on the local economy more significantly.

2.5.2 Prioritization of Spatial Location

The Poverty Profiling and Mapping Analysis presented a general overview with respect to the social and economic status of communities in the District. As a result, the District has been categorized into 5 Poverty Pockets. Regions with extreme deprivation will be considered for development interventions and implementation. Besides these, some of the communities lack basic social amenities which are necessary for the reduction in poverty. Communities with acute problems relating to the availability of potable water, health facility and educational facilities will be extensively considered. The following constitute the general criteria for the spatial location of projects in the District:

1. Needy or deprived areas in terms of socio-economic infrastructure and services, accessibility, and spatial/ economic interaction.
2. Access to deprived areas where the production of agro-based raw material, food crops and export crops can be improved.
3. Areas with the necessary threshold population. Notwithstanding this, some deprived areas will be supported.
4. Areas with the capacity to ensure high returns to investment due to availability of needed facilities and markets.
5. Areas that have the potential to enhance community participation in the decision making process and other issues related to good governance.
6. Areas which are centrally located to make information flow and sharing of cost benefit effective. This includes areas that can generate local revenue for the district.
7. Communities with a proven capacity for self-help and local initiative.

Prioritization of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues are the broad issues which cut across all the sectors of the District economy. Basically, and with respect to the District, these issues are made of the four categories: HIV/AIDS, Gender Equity, climate change, and green economy, Local Economic Development (LED), Environmental Concerns and Population Issues. There were myriad interventions on all these cross-cutting issues yet, logistic and capital resource constraints have hindered the efforts of the District Assembly towards the implementation of all these issues.

Most frequently, the District does not have the capacity to implement and tackle the cross-cutting issues extensively. With the help of the NGOs existing in the District, most of these issues are being tackled accordingly. With regards to these, the District has made, and will be making supplementary contributions the issues based on the following criteria:

1. Intensity of issue on the larger population
2. Rate of effect on the population (likely to cause a large number of deaths)
3. Global approaches and interventions towards the issues
4. Government policies and directives towards the issues

5. The immediate cause and effect of the issues on the available manpower
6. Degree of effect of issues on the vulnerable in society especially women and children
7. The cost implications as well as the needed human resources involved.
8. The capacity of the district to deal effectively with issues

With regards to the above criteria therefore, HIV/AIDS, Gender Equity and Environmental Concerns have been considered to receive strict interventions in order of prioritization.

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

POCC analysis is carried for the prioritized development issues identified from needs and aspiration of the District and also from the harmonized development issues and the MTDPF (2014 – 2017).

In development planning it is important to scan environment within which the development interventions are to be implemented. In so doing, it is important to identify the supporting factors as well as those that have the capacity to work against the expected development envisioned. The analysis involved is the POCC analysis. The potentials and opportunities comprise all factors which can be successfully tapped for development. The constraints and challenges however, comprise the otherwise.

Below is the outcome of the POCC analysis carried out in a very participatory manner.

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro- Economic Stability

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Large number of businesses are springing up ✚ Available Revenue sources ✚ Large rateable population ✚ Salt mining Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of legal framework(Financia l Administration Regulation, Act 462, Financial Administration Regulation L.I 1802of 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate trained Revenue Collectors ✚ Inadequate logistics ✚ Inadequate data ✚ Inadequate tax education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Unwillingness to pay taxes ✚ large number of unemployed population ✚ Low prices of primary products
Conclusion: Despite the inadequate trained Revenue Collectors to handle the administration of revenue in the District, the situation can be improved if the capacity of the collectors is enhanced through training. The huge potential of available revenue source can be harnessed to help mobilize more revenue for the District Assembly through sustained tax education				
Weak budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Experienced staff members available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Government support for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate data ✚ Inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Insufficient involvement and

formulation and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Availability of fund to support data collection ✚ Available functional internal audit unit ✚ Available dedicated staff and political commitment ✚ Availability of DDF fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ of composite budget ✚ Available Composite Budget Manual ✚ Training opportunities available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ training for heads of department on composite Budget software ✚ Inadequate computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ participation of stakeholders ✚ Inadequate capacity of CSO to demand accountability ✚
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Conclusion: The weak budget formulation can be improved by developing and managing a reliable database system and training of staff with DDF fund on capacity building. The low involvement of stakeholders can be improved by creating the platform to engage citizens and CSOs in the activities of the Assembly

2. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Dominance of informal private sector businesses with inadequate capacity to create and sustain employment for the Medium and Small Micro Enterprise (MSMEs).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. About 89.6% of population are in informal private sector 2. Availability micro finance facilities to support MSMEs 3. Assembly's commitment to developing the MSME 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIPC willingness to collaborate with Assemblies in projects development 2. Private sector investment desk available (NBSSI) and Business Advisory Centre (BAC) 1. Financial institutions available to provide loan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate infrastructure (roads, reliability of energy supply etc.) 2. low capacity to access international markets 3. limited application of ICT in business development 4. un-competitiveness of product 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International competition 2. inability to meet international standards (ISO) 3. High cost of technology
<p>Conclusion: The dominance of the informal private sector can be seen as an advantage by developing the technical skill of the proprietors of business so that they can expand their enterprise and employed more people. The existence of the government institutions for private sectors development is a big booster and the Assembly can take advantage of that. The challenges can be mitigated by the assembly targeting investment in economic infrastructure that will sustain the private sector.</p>				
Weak entrepreneurial, technical and managerial capacity to invest in sustainable and competitive local industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large population of young labour force Existence of master craftsmen and apprenticeship centres eg. Tailoring, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training institutions in the region NGO support available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy Low savings Low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited interest in technical/vocational education High Risk of investment

	Hairdressing, Bakery, Fitting etc			
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Conclusion: A number of potentials and opportunities exist to develop vibrant entrepreneurs who have the capacity create employment. However, constrains could be overcome by creating interest in technical skills development through well organised training programmes for the youth. The challenges can be mitigated engaging in continuous orientation of youth and encouraging counselling programme in schools.

Limitation in developing appropriate skills for the exploitation of potentials of the local tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism sites identified 2. Private sector interest in tourism is increasing 3. Existence of the coast with coconut grove Celebration of Asafotumi festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A ministry of Tourism to provide technical support 2. training institutions (UCC) 3. Government's policy on tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 There is no blueprint on tourism development 2.Bad town road linking potential tourism site Poor sanitation in most communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resources to develop the sites 2.Inad equate security 3. Internal conflict among some chiefs
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Conclusion: the potentials for tourism development abound in the district and this can be harnessed by taking advantage of the opportunities available to encourage domestic tourism. The constrains on the other hand can be managed with improvement on strategic investments in the foundational infrastructure and also develop the appropriate behaviours. The Challenges can be addressed by engaging the stakeholders

Lack of adequate expertise to provide strategic direction for expansion of economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are well educated personalities in the district 2. availability of Medium Term Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of a National Development Policy Framework to guide plan formulation 2. Implementation of National Decentralization Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor understanding of the concept of decentralization 2. low awareness of the public on the functions of the assemblies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politicization of Assembly election and appointment of government appointees and other appointee, to assembly
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Conclusion:
 There are adequate potentials and opportunities for the District to achieve the theme of sustainable partnership between government and the private sector. However, the limited large private businesses in the district can provide adequate and sustained employment for the youth.

3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low level of agricultural mechanization and productivity	<p>Existence of underground water for irrigation</p> <p>Availability of large track of arable land to support Agriculture mechanization</p> <p>Extension service available</p> <p>Available flat land that can support construction of dam for all year round irrigation</p>	<p>Favourable Govt. policy on agriculture.</p> <p>Program for Youth in Agriculture and block farming available in the district</p> <p>Program on subsidised fertilizer on-going</p> <p>MASLOC and other funding source for MSMEs</p> <p>Existence of Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy (FASDPII) expanding to 2015</p> <p>Availability of Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015</p>	<p>Inadequate rainfall followed by long period of dry season</p> <p>Over reliance on outmoded tool</p> <p>Fragmented land tenure system</p> <p>Low use of improved technology and practices in crops, livestock and fisheries by farmers.</p> <p>Inadequate access to extension services in term of quantity and quality to</p>	<p>Limited financial/ credit institution</p> <p>Low rainfall pattern in the District</p> <p>High cost of credit</p> <p>High cost of Dam construction</p>
<p>Conclusion: Unlimited Potentials and opportunities for increasing agricultural productivity and mechanization exist in the District. With flat land to facilitate mechanised agriculture, the district can take advantage of the existing opportunity to introduce mechanised agriculture with the potential of increasing yield. The Constraints and challenges can also be mitigated through strategic introduction of new technologies into agriculture that which will support the green economy.</p>				
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators	<p>Availability of District office for department of Agriculture</p> <p>Proximity to the</p>	<p>Training Institution available in the country e.g. .Ohawu in</p>	<p>High level of literacy to translate new technology into practice</p>	<p>Low turnout of Extension officers</p> <p>Low remuneration and</p>

	Regional and National capital Availability of some Farmer – Based Organization	Existence of Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy (FASDP II) Existence of program on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)	Over reliance on outmoded tool. Unwillingness to change in technology Limited source of fund to organise training in extension service Unsustainability for support for group initiatives.	resource to support Agricultural department Inadequate Logistic support in terms of vehicles, motorbike to reach out to farmers.
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Conclusion: The limitation in accessing extension services arising out of inadequacy of logistic and equipment can be mitigated by encouraging the formation of farmers based organization so that extension services can be provided at group level within the shortest possible time with available personnel. The constraints however can be minimized by organizing training of trainers’ short program to farmers. Farmers can take advantage of existing potentials and opportunities to increase production.

High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	Land that can support construction of Dams and dugout	Experience and Technology transfer from Aveyime irrigation Government support for integration of green economy into development planning A component in the Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan 2011-2015	Inefficient use of existing small scale irrigation system Cultivable lands are being sold out to estate developers. Agriculture in the district is dominated by small scale producers with average farm land size of about 1.2 hectares	High development and running cost of irrigation system Impact of climate change being experienced with less capability to mitigate it.
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		support irrigation development in the Greater Accra Region		
<p>Conclusion: The overdependence on the rainfall for agriculture is the greatest challenge confronting the industry. Potential for irrigating the land for crop production exist. There are also a number of opportunities that the farmers and the district can be harnessed to increase productivity and reduce poverty. The constraints on the other hand can be minimized by sensitizing land owners and farmers on the effective use of existing irrigation facilities</p>				
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture and Inadequate awareness on its impact	<p>Inappropriate exploitation of natural resources</p> <p>Inappropriate land use management</p> <p>Excessive destruction of the vegetation fuel wood and over grassing yearly.</p>	<p>Government commitment to the course of international conventions and treaties to climate change.</p> <p>The call to integrate green economy and climate change issues in the Medium Term Development Plans.</p> <p>Policy document on Agricultural Sustainable Land Management Strategy and Action Plan available to the Assembly</p>	Limited knowledge of the extent, impact and cost of climate change	<p>Implementations of climate change programmes are not nationwide.</p> <p>Lack of fund to implement Climate change activities in the district.</p>
<p>Conclusion: the effect of climate change is very noticeable and its impacts on agriculture are obvious. Potential exist to increase its effect in the district due to poverty and inadequate knowledge on its consequences. Yet the opportunities also exist to mitigate it effect through the some national policy interventions. The constraints can however be addressed increase funding to expand the knowledge base.</p>				
Increase vulnerability of	Water resource for fish	Government commitment to	Inadequate skills and	Dwindling donor poverty

coastal communities	extraction Salt mining to ease poverty Tourism development capability	social intervention for the poor and vulnerable	entrepreneurial development High illiteracy among women Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) not available in the district	alleviation support programme Lack of institutional support for MSMEs Depletion of sea resources.
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Conclusion: The increasing vulnerability of people in coastal communities can be positively addressed since a lot of potentials and opportunities exist to expand most of the social interventions to benefit a larger number of people. The constraints can be reduced by developing skill development program for the vulnerable and expand other social interventions. The challenges can be managed through developing proposal for seeking support from development partners.

Poor concern for natural resource management				
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Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	Existence of District Directorate of Fishery Available labour force Existence of Community Fish Management Committee Good environment for fish farming	Existence of Fishery laws Existence of Ministry of Fishery	Low investment in aquaculture High capital outlay for aquaculture Engagement of child labour in in fishing	Inadequate funding Low rainfall pattern
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Conclusion: Over exploitation of the sea resources is major issue confronting the district. The potential for alternative means of increasing the fish stock through the aquaculture programme exist. There are also opportunities where the legal framework is designed to protect the fish stock through implementation of existing fishing laws. The

constraints can be addressed encouraging more small scale investment in aquaculture and developing network with existing fish farmers. The challenges on the other hand can be managed by investing in the construction of fish ponds on private-public partnership arrangement.

Lack of alternative livelihood for fishing and inland communities	Availability of arable land Market exist agribusiness Entrepreneurial skill development during off-season.	Availability of donor programmes Government policy on skill development Program Availability of GSOP project	Poor community mobilization Lack of competition General risk aversion	Unwillingness of population invest in new economic adventure Unwillingness of banks to loan to the poor for fear of default.
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Conclusion: lack of alternative livelihood is a key factor deepening the poverty in the coastal areas of the district. There are however other unexploited resources in the communities that can be harnessed to the advantage of the population and minimise the incidence of poverty. There are other opportunities that can about as a result of implementation of social interventions by central government. The constraints can be addressed by encouraging training and the challenges can equally be managed negotiating with land owners to create land banks

Oil and Gas Development

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Environmental sustainability and climate change (flooding)	Existence of departments like NADMO, Environmental Health and others Presence of fire volunteers and Disaster Volunteer Groups District Bye-law gazetted	Existence of National office of NADMO NADMO Regional Office National programme to mainstream green economy and climate change into development planning	Absence of proper land use plan Inappropriate waste disposal Uncontrolled land degradation and sand wining Unrestrained destruction of vegetation	Inadequate logistics and staff for NADMO Lack of information on climate change

Conclusion: Environmental sustainability and climate change (flooding) are identified developmental issues. The potential for mitigating the effect of these issues are available in the district. There are some

opportunities that can be utilised to the benefit of the population. The constraints and challenges can be addressed when the Assembly develop sustainable projects and programmes to handle them				
Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry	Salt mining in the district Prospecting for oil exploitation in Ada west is high Available persons to study in oil related subject area	Universities in Ghana offering courses in oil industry Availability of DDF capacity building component to support skill development	Illiteracy is a bit high Low number of student willing to study science and technology Cost of education very high and out of reach to ordinary persons.	Inadequate and untimely release of fund
Conclusion: The discovery of the oil in Ghana has a great opportunity of have a spill over effect of generating employment for the youth. The constraints and challenges can be mitigated by promoting education in relevant fields in the industry.				

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak human and institutional capacity to control the human settlement development	Existence of Town Planning Dept. Existence of security agencies Existence of DA sub-committee on works	Existence of govt. policy in MTDPF Available legal framework on Building Regulations. ACT 462 and District Bye-Law	Absence of layouts for all communities Inadequate staff capacity and skill	Inadequate resources for the security agencies to enforce regulations Inability of government to train more Physical planners
Conclusion: Institutional failure in redressing the issues of physical development is a major concern for the district. The potentials and opportunities for promoting well organised communities exist. The constraints and challenges on the other hand, should be addressed by improving on the administrative weaknesses and ensure implementation of the building regulation. The underlying courses of the weakness can also be addressed by building the capacity of the stakeholders in regulating physical development				
Inadequate access to regular flow of quality and affordable water	High water table Private sector participation available	Donor support exits Government commitment to	Lack of organized Operation and Maintenance systems	Salinity of water (acidic) High cost of water treatment

	Possibility of investing in water harvesting	meet MDG on water	Irregular flow of water through existing pipe system High cost of production	
<p>Conclusion: The availability of water is very crucial to meeting the basic needs of mankind. Potentials for providing a high water coverage to the public and the opportunities are equally great where Donor Agencies still sponsoring the provision of water. The constraints and challenges are surmountable by providing constant treatment and maintenance services.</p>				
Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	<p>Availability of some sanitation equipment</p> <p>Existence of DESAP to regulate sanitation management</p> <p>Availability of sanitation Bye-Law</p> <p>Willingness of communities to support</p>	Presence of agency of Zoomlion Company	<p>Inadequate sanitation equipment</p> <p>Low priority for sanitation</p> <p>Lack of enforcement of the Bye-Laws on sanitation</p> <p>Absence of final disposal site</p>	<p>Delay and infrequent release of funds</p> <p>Poor attitude to environmental sanitation</p> <p>Seasonal flooding</p>
<p>Conclusion: access to environmental sanitation facilities is a big issue in the district. The potentials to ensure a clean environment exist throughout the district. Again opportunities both from governmental and external source are available. Thus the constraints can be addressed through institutional strengthening, capacity building and stakeholders' collaboration. The challenges on the other hand can be managed through ensuring effective and efficient utilisation of resources and community sensitisation.</p>				
Poor and inadequate rural road infrastructure development	<p>Presence of the Department of Feeder roads</p> <p>Availability of the DACF and DDF</p>	<p>Participation in the GSOP project</p> <p>2. Government commitment to road infrastructure improvement</p>	<p>Low Internally Generated Fund (IGF)</p> <p>Inadequate personnel and lack of road</p>	<p>Delay in release of govt. and donor funds</p> <p>Delay in the implementation of donor projects</p>

	<p>Availability of road construction and maintenance materials at</p> <p>Availability of skilled and unskilled labour for road construction</p> <p>The presence of experienced road contractors in the district</p>	<p>Existence of Ghana Road Fund and</p>	<p>maintenance equipment</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance practices due to inadequate funds</p>	
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Conclusion: A high number of roads in the District are mainly feeder. The improvement of these roads has been considered as extremely significant to the improvement of living conditions in the district. It is however expected that, the existing potentials as well as increase in the Road Fund by Government will have a trickledown effect for the improvement of roads in the District; because roads play a major function in the production, distribution and marketing of agricultural produce which form the bedrock of the economic endeavour of the people in the District. The challenge can be managed with improvement in release in fund

<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the district</p>	<p>1.Presence of some communication masks</p> <p>Presence of number of institution</p> <p>A large number of people have mobile phones</p> <p>Elevation of the area into a district status.</p>	<p>Government policy to extent ICT across the country</p>	<p>Inadequate resource</p>	<p>High cost of investment</p>
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Conclusion: The low access of to ICT infrastructure is a big disincentive as many cannot access internet services to promote their business and have access to vital information to enhance their work. The potential for the provision and use of the internet facilities exist. The greatest opportunity is the government commitment to ensure availability of ICT across the country. The constraints and

challenges can be managed by encouraging Public-private partnership agreement and also seeking development partners' support				
Slow pace in the extension of electricity to rural and isolated communities	Presence of ECG office in the district High communal spirit and support for Electrification projects Annual budgetary allocation for extension of electricity	Government support for Self Help Electrification Projects (SHEP) in the district Promotion of solar system to supplement hydroelectricity	Low income levels in rural communities Issues of accessibility due to the location of communities such as overbank and island communities	Inadequate funds
Conclusion: the major issue is the slow response to demand for expansion of electricity to new developing areas and communities that do not have it at all. Potential exist for new extension. the constraints and challenges can be addressed by negotiating with the ECG office to increase access.				
Inadequate capacity at the district level to develop emergency response in disaster management	Presence of NADMO office in the district The district is prone to flood and tidal waves.	Government support to emergency responses to disasters.	Lack of logistics Low internally generated fund No-adherence to building regulation	Low revenue
Conclusion: Effective and efficient response to disaster is major issue to the welfare of the affected population. However, the presence of NADMO office is to provide response to any disaster. The challenges and constraints can be managed through budgetary control.				
Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	Presence of NADMO office in the district The district is prone to flood and tidal waves.	Government support to emergency responses to disasters.	Lack of logistics Low internally generated fund No-adherence to building regulation	Low revenue
Conclusion: Effective and efficient response to disaster is major issue to the welfare of the affected population. However, the presence of NADMO office is to provide response to any disaster. The challenges and constraints can be managed through budgetary control				

5.0 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Developing human resource for national development is of immense important in the development of this District. Even though there are inadequate educational and health infrastructure in the District, there is enough potentials as well as opportunities that can be harnessed for human development. It is however very important that adequate financial allocations are made towards the realisation of these aim most especially in the areas of education and health.

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Incidence of poverty among farmers and fishermen and old person , especially for food crop farmers and women	Large trucks of farm land Availability of markets Cross border trade	Favourable Govt. policy on agriculture and skill development	Small scale farming Difficulty in accessing credit for farming Labour intensive farming Rain-fed agriculture	Inadequate funds for poverty reduction projects/programmes Delay in release of funds
Conclusion:				
Inadequate access to quality education at basic level	Existence of District Education Directorate Support of private sector in promotion of education Availability of trained teachers District sponsorship for Teacher Trainees Availability of DDF, DACF/ MF fund,	Support of National Service Scheme Existence of Teacher Training Colleges in the Region Govt's commitment to attaining universal basic education of the MDG Availability of government social intervention in for	Inadequate school infrastructure Poor access of rural schools Lack of utility services in underserved areas Inadequate logistics to enhance quality supervision	Inadequate incentive package for Teachers Low motivation of teachers Inadequate government budgetary allocation Backlog of statutory financial releases to assemblies



		education sector: e.g. Capitation grant, School feeding programme, supply of Free exercise books and school uniform		
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Conclusion: Inadequate access to quality education at basic level is major concern for the people in the district. A lot of Potentials and opportunities for improving the quality of education abound in the district. The district needs to take advantage of existing potentials and opportunities to enhance teaching and learning in the district. Even though there are numerous constraints and challenges.

Inadequate institutional support services for improving access to quality education for people with disabilities	Existence of District Education Directorate Support of private sector in promotion of education Availability of teachers District sponsorship for Teacher Trainees	Existence of special Training school in the Region Govt's commitment to attaining universal basic education of the MDG Capitation grant School feeding programme Free exercise books and school uniforms Directive for inclusion of access facility for people with disability	Inadequate school infrastructure Poor access of rural schools Lack of utility services in underserved areas Inadequate logistics to enhance quality supervision	Inadequate incentive package for Teachers Low motivation of teachers Inadequate government budgetary allocation
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Conclusion: Improving access to quality education for people with disabilities is assuming universal acceptance. The district has the potential and opportunity to improve upon the education and access to socio-economic opportunities available to all people without discrimination. The main constraints of access due to sometime financial bottlenecks can be enhanced through budgetary allocation and management of the 2% allocation of DACF. The challenges on the other hand can be managed

through collaboration with donor agencies and NGO				
Inadequate comprehensive sports development policy	Land for sports stadium development School sports development District Officer Presence of Football club	National Sports Council Players play for national and International Clubs	Local Sponsorship difficult to come by	Funding
Conclusion: sports development is becoming a priority in the district. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by seeking or launching special fund for sports development				
Inadequate access to health infrastructure and human resources support needed to improve quality of maternal, child and adolescent health services	Existence of NHIS Availability of referral septum Availability of land to construct district hospital Availability of some category of medical staff	Government policy of provision of hospital for all district Government's directives on the provision of CHPS compound UN Development Goal	Inadequate health facilities and infrastructure Inadequate health staff Lack of accommodation for community health workers Community apathy	Large migrant population's pressure on limited health infrastructure Socio-cultural practices Inadequate fund for health projects
Conclusion: Inadequate health service delivery is another area of concern to the district. The potentials and opportunities exist that can be harnessed to improve health delivery. The constraints and challenges can be mitigated by identifying major areas of support and partnership. The MP can also lobby parliament to focus attention to improving the service				
Inadequate and dwindling resources for HIV & AIDS support programs	Existence of DHD Existence of NGOs/CBOs/FBOs in HIV/AIDS Statutory allocation of 0.5% from DACF Existence of	National and international policies on HIV/AIDS Presence of Ghana AIDS Commission	Illiteracy among the population High unemployment level leading other source of income	Nearness to the Ghana-Togo boarder with high prevalence rate High peer influence Low risk perception Closeness to Ada resort

	District Aids Committee			
<p>Conclusion: Increase in the incidence of HIV/AIDS is a big worry to the district. Potentials and opportunities exist to minimize the effect and the increase of the infection. The constraints and challenges can be mitigated by focusing on more pragmatic programme and projects by the District Aids Committee.</p>				
Inadequate social protection responses and programs for the underprivileged (poor, aged vulnerable child, child trafficking and child labour)	Existence of Dept of Social Welfare and community development Existence of a district Association of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) Enactment of the Disability Act Existence of some NGOs	Favourable govt. Policy on child protection Ministry of Gender, Women and Children Affairs. Implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in some districts	Poor parental care Weak capacity for advocacy activities not strong Outmoded cultural practices Inadequate provision of equipment and appliances for PWDs (prosthetics, orthotists etc.)	Poverty level of parents Limited physicians to provide rehabilitation services Limited inter-sectoral collaboration for PWDs Failure to explore community resources for income generation for PWDs.
<p>Conclusion: potential for improving the social condition of the vulnerable and underprivileged. The existing opportunity must be expanded to cover the district and this can be achieved through lobbying by the MP and the DCE. The challenges and constraints on the other hand can be mitigated by developing pragmatic programme and projects. The district can achieve that by negotiating with other Non-governmental Organizations.</p>				
Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)	Existence of Dept of Social Welfare and community development Existence of a district Association of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) Enactment of the Disability Act			
				

Remarks				

Transparent and Accountable Governance

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Dysfunctional Sub-District Structures	Institutional structures available Availability of functional DPCU to support the UTA	Act 462 Commitment to decentralization	Inadequate orientation on the functions of the UTAs Non-payment of salaries to staff of Area Councils & UC 3. Inadequate revenue base for A/C 4. Presence of conflict of roles between Sub-structure and Traditional Authorities	Slow pace of physical decentralization Inadequate political will to full decentralisation Politicisation of appointment of government nominees
Conclusion: The weak sub-district structures are among the serious bottlenecks that are inhibiting effective decentralisation. The constraints and challenges can address by generating enough resources to be able to maintain staff at the Area Council. The challenges however can be mitigated by dialoguing with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment				
Weak citizen engagement in decision making and participation in development planning process	Existence of DPCU Existence of sub-district structures Existence of NCCE Existence of FM Station,	Favourable govt. Policies Fair Mass media Favourable govt. policy participation of civil society	Lukewarm attitude of citizens towards participatory planning Political intolerance Weak sub-district structures	Delay in release of planning guideline Inadequate funds Untimely release of funds by central govt. Lack of transparency Inadequate budgetary support

<p>Conclusion: Low level of community involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring is one of the main impediments that affect the community maintenance of facilities. Potentials and opportunities exist in the district that can be used deepen effective participation at local level. The challenges and constraints can be mitigated through the developing and implementation of a comprehensive capacity building of major stakeholder at both the district and local level.</p>				
Low women representation and participation in public life and governance	Existence of NGOs and CSOs such as women's right advocacy in the district Existence of CHRAJ	Favourable govt. Policy on women empowerment Existence of Min. of Gender, Women and Children Affairs Favourable Govt. Policy	Discrimination against women in decision making Few women in the DA Unwillingness of women to take leadership positions Weak sub-district structures	Male dominance High illiteracy rate among women in the District Outmoded customs that neglect women
<p>Conclusion: The low empowerment of women and the vulnerable to participate in public activities continue to affect the quality of decentralization in the district. The available opportunities could be exploited to encourage the women participation particularly through engagement into a rigorous advocacy campaign.</p>				
lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting	Existence of internet services through use of modern Availability of Computer in the District Assembly Existence of DPCU and Finance Office	Existence of NDPC and GSS	High cost of connecting internet service to the office of the DA Poor record keeping habit Inadequate information storage facilities Absence of well organised data office Lack of a Statistical Service Department	Inadequate fund Untimely release of funds Poor coordination of activities at the District level
<p>Conclusion: Lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting is one of the critical issues in the district. The constraints and challenges can be managed by making conscious effort by programming and allocating fund for the carrying out of data collection.</p>				
Inadequate infrastructure at the DA level	Availability of the District Assembly Common Fund and	Government promise of seed fund to newly	Low internally generated income Inadequate fund	Inadequate funds Late release of fund.

especially being a newly created districts	District Development Fund Availability of Electricity, Potable water and Land for development	created Assembly in 2012 Current Government Initiative on Staff Housing	from traditional sources	
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Conclusion: Inadequate infrastructure at the DA level especially being a newly created district is a great disincentive to attract qualified personnel. Potentials however exist to improve the residential and office accommodation for the staff. The constraints can be addressed by ensuring that the resources are used for their intended purposes and that effort is made to increase revenue mobilization.

Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Presence of some qualified staff to run the administration Availability of valuation list of some properties in the district	Central Government grants (DACF, GETFUND DDF IGF) 2. Donor Funds (GSOP) 3. Act 462 support for Assemblies to contract loans Financial Regulations and laws	1. Weak enforcement of rule and procedures 2. Weak capacity for revenue mobilization	1. Delay implementation of physical decentralization
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Conclusion: Weak financial base of the District Assembly is a major concern for the district. The available potentials and opportunities can be exploited through the development of an oriented leadership and with a strong commitment of the people in the district. The constraints can be addressed through the formulation of a comprehensive program and activities

CHAPTER THREE

FORMULATION OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.0. Introduction

According to Diana Conyers and Peter Hills (1986), planning is seen as a continuous process which involves decisions or choices about alternative ways of using available scarce resources with the aim of achieving particular goals at some time in the future. Based on the needs and aspirations of the District gathered from the various consultations made with stakeholders, the following goals and objectives were formulated based on the seven thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Planning Framework 2014 - 2017.

3.1.1 District Vision

The Ada West District shall become the leading district in Ghana in the provision of quality services aimed at improving the lives of the people

3.1.2 Mission Statement

The Ada West District Assembly exists to coordinate with stakeholders to mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes and projects that are relevant to the socio-economic development of the people. This is to be achieved by ensuring inculcating the values of integrity, honesty, transparency and accountability.

3.1.3 District Goal

In pursuit of the vision of the Ada West District, the overall goal of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan is:

To improve upon the general living standard of the people, through a concerted effort of all stakeholders to create an enabling environment; for the growth and development of the private sector-led economy. This goal will be achieved through enhance wealth creation, skills development and increased participatory decision making in order to improve the standard of living of citizens.

Beyond this overall goal there are other specific goals, focus areas, objectives and strategy outlined under each Thematic Area as illustrated in the next paragraphs.

3.2.1 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

It is the believed that the wide spread poverty in the district need not be a permanent phenomenon in the life of the people. Therefore, all proposed policy interventions in this document should be targeted at effectively reducing poverty across all the spectrum of the social and economic life of the people.

The District Goal under this thematic area therefore is to create the enabling environment to expand the revenue base and income level by mobilizing additional resources for the

implementation of all programs, projects and activities in the plan that are intended to improve the welfare of population in the district.

In order to improve and sustain macroeconomic stability, the district micro level contribution to the national aggregate macroeconomic stability will be to focus the district's efforts on the improvement of the fiscal policy management. This Focus area is to be informed by two Policy Objectives.

(i). Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management

(ii). Improve public expenditure management

To achieve the above goal, the main objectives and strategies are outlined below:

a). District Objectives 1.

- i) To improve internally generation fund and resources mobilization annually over the plan period.
- ii) To progressively reduce internal and external audit queries through effective debt and prudent public expenditure management.

b). Policy Objective 1. Improve Fiscal revenue mobilizations and management

Strategy1: Minimize revenue collection leakages

Programmes/Activities:

1. Intensify public education on tax/rate payment
2. Recruit additional qualified revenue collectors
3. Provide relevant training to equip the revenue collectors
4. Identify and operationalized all revenue collection point in the district
5. Provide sustainable incentives to best performing revenue collectors
6. Create and maintain a reliable computer-based revenue database system

c). Strategy 2: Strengthen revenue institutions and administration

Programmes/Activities:

1. Ensure establishment and effective functionality of two (2) Area councils
2. Organise capacity building for all Area council members and staff
3. Provide adequate equipment and logistics for the two Area Councils
4. Train Revenue Unit and Internal Audit Unit in effective financial records management
5. Strengthen internal control system
6. Organise training for staff in revenue unit in effective data and records management
7. Train Cost Centre Managers in financial management

Policy Objective 2: Improve public expenditure management

Strategy: Accelerate the implementation of Ghana Integrated Financial Management

Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management

Programme/Activities:

1. Build capacity of all departments of the Assembly on the composite and programme budgeting
2. Refurbishment of the finance and budget offices for the GIFMIS
3. Support implementation of GIFMIS with counterpart fund
4. Provide training to all Cost Centre Managers on composite budgeting Undertake quarterly internal audit on revenue collection units of Assembly
5. Set aside 20% of IGF to support income generation projects and servicing of revenue sources
6. Form Revenue Mobilization and Monitoring Taskforce

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The public sector alone cannot meet the demands of the growing population. The intervention of government (District Assembly) in enhancing the private sector competitiveness is critical. This therefore calls for fostering the development of policies and institutions that will spur growth in the district. The approach in this regards will be to initiate interventions which will strengthen effective collaboration between the Public and private sector in boosting the local economic development. In the short term, the district will undertake to improve the environment for private businesses development- particularly the Medium Small and Micro Enterprise (MSMEs) which are recognized as the necessary engine to propel job creation and poverty reduction

For this purpose therefore, the overall goal is to create and strengthens the right institutional framework for entrepreneurial development in partnership with the development partners.

Within the framework of Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector, three focus areas will engage the attention of the Ada West District and each focus area will be informed by specific policy objectives. . The focus areas are

- i. Private Sector Development
- ii. Growth and Development of MSMEs
- iii. Developing the tourism industry

District Objective:

- i. To improve the capacity of MSMEs in sustainable competitive businesses development and expansion
- ii. To increase the proportion of self-employed with more employees
- iii. To create sustainable employment for the youth especially women

Focus Area 1: Private Sector Development

Policy Objective: 1 Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategy 1: Support the creation of business opportunities

Programmes/Activity:

1. Build and update the database of all MSMEs in the district annually
2. Organise entrepreneurial and business development management seminars for MSMEs
3. Facilitate establishment of Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
4. Acquire land for establishment of light industrial zone
5. Facilitate skill development training programme and orientation on competitive product design

Strategy 2: Enhance competitiveness of local companies

Programmes/ Activities

1. Facilitate training of local entrepreneurs in project proposal writing and forming partnership
2. Facilitate orientation of local entrepreneurs on business opportunities in Ghana
3. Facilitate organization of seminars for local entrepreneurs on business financing

Focus Area 2: Growth and Development of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Policy Objective 2: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Strategy 1: facilitate the provision of training and business development services.

Programme/Activities:

1. Mobilise informal private sector into cooperatives groups for capacity building
2. Seek support of NGO to facilitate organization of three MSMEs business development forum
3. Organise three Investment Lectures on investment opportunities and International Trade policies for local entrepreneurs
4. Facilitate adoption of appropriate technology in their production process
5. Facilitate formation of trade-based group to access financial credit
6. Facilitate establishment of an auto mechanics artisan village at Sege
7. Support participation at local and international level trade and investment fairs.

Focus Area 3: Industrial Development

Policy Objective: 1 Accelerate technology based industrialization with strong linkage to Agriculture and other natural resource endowment

Strategy 1: Encourage Local Economic development based on natural resource endowment

Programmes/Activities:

1. Engage consultant to prepare soil map for agricultural investment
2. Support the creation of land bank in the district
3. Organise annual strategic investment forum
4. Encourage establishment of small scale processing industries through Public-Private Partnership arrangement
5. Facilitate the construction of inlet (canal) from the sea unto the lagoon for slat industry

Strategy 2: Promote salt production as a strategic industry and link it to the oil and gas sector

Programmes/Activities:

1. Expand investment in the salt industry
2. Encourage subsidiary business promotion like sack production
3. Promote regular meetings of stakeholders in the salt industry development

Focus Area 4: Developing the tourism industry

Policy Objective 1: Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural Heritage

Strategy 1: Ensure tourism planning in District Development Plans to promote tourism Development

Programmes/Activities:

1. Prepare District Tourism Development Plan
2. Ensure implementation of tourism plan
3. Encourage private support in the establishment of resort at the beaches
4. Provide security at the beaches
5. Provide sanitation facilities along the beaches

Strategy 2: Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites.

Programmes/Activities;

1. Facilitate documentation of cultural heritage in the district
2. Promote marketing of the culture and dances

3. Conduct feasibility study into viability of investment into the beaches as tourism venture
4. Seek collaboration with the formal private sector to provide hospitality infrastructure

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ada West District is notably an agrarian economy employing about 42.7% of the population. The district stands to gain enormously in growth and improvement in standards of living with resurgence in modernized agricultural.

The impact of climate change has affected agriculture and is reflected in change in agricultural productivity. This has occurred either through intensive change in yield of specific crops or change in availability of land suitable for agriculture. It also has effect upon livestock size and nutrition, fisheries and the vegetation. Such an impact on agricultural production would directly influence food security, leaving many people facing malnutrition by the turn of the century. In the district farming depends heavily on the volume of rainfall, a situation that makes the district particularly vulnerable to climate change.

The District overall goal on accelerated agriculture and natural resource management is: to ensure sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and output to support stable income of the farmers based on rural development strategies with practices that are consistent with environmental conservation and enhancement.

To achieve this, the following focus areas are adopted

- i. Agriculture productivity
- ii. Livestock and poultry development
- iii. Natural resource management and mineral extraction
- iv. Climate variability and change
- v. Natural disaster, risks and vulnerability

The emphasis is to increase agricultural productivity through adoption of improved technology, conservation and restoration of the natural vegetation and capacity building of farmers with particular emphasis on the agro processing.

District Objective:

1. To increase agriculture productivity and total production.
2. To reduce the effect of climate change on agriculture productivity

Focus Area: Agricultural Productivity

Policy Objective 1: Promote Agriculture Mechanization

Strategy 1. Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease scheme.

Programmes/activities

1. Establish agriculture mechanization center in the district
2. Establish cottage level agro-processing industry in the district
3. Introduction of high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100
4. Facilitate the building of the capacity of FBO on farm mechanization etc.

Policy Objective 3. Promote seed and planting material development

Strategy 1: Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages

Policy Objective 3: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education

Strategy 1:

Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members

Policy objective 4: Promote irrigation developments

Strategy 1:

Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilization

Policy objective 5: promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income Generation

Strategy1: Promote integrated crop-livestock farming

Policy objective 6: Livestock and poultry development

Strategy 1:

- i. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases*

Focus 2: Natural Resource Management and Mineral Extraction

Policy objective1: Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources

Strategy 1:

- 1. Encourage investments in the domestic salt industry to make it competitive*
- 2. Improve technical capacity of small-scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operation*

Policy objective 2: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Strategy: 1

***Promote adoption of the principles of green economy in national development
Planning***

Focus Area 3: Climate Variability and change

Policy objective1: Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts

Strategy:

- 1. Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change***
- 2. Manage water resources as a climate change adaptation strategy to enhance productivity and livelihoods***
- 3. Minimize climate change impacts on socio-economic development through improved agriculture practices***

Policy objective 2: Promote green economy

Strategy1:

Create the knowledge base and build technical, human and financial capacity needed to achieve long-term objective of LCG

Focus Area 4: Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

Policy objective1: Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters and vulnerability

Strategy: 1

- 1. Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with impacts of natural disasters***
- 2. Intensify public education awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability***
- 3. Enforce regulations and Bye-Laws restricting the development of structures in flood-plain, water-ways wetlands, etc.***

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Oil and Gas is a new and emerging industry in Ghana which is relatively uncommon in the district. Until the recent exploration activities in the western Region, little is known as to how assembly can take advantage of the industry and create the synergy between the oil and gas industry and the rest of the economy to ensuring achievement of a broad-based development with the exploitation of natural resources like salt to meet the needs and aspirations of its citizens.

As a way of creating the basic foundation for the takeoff of the industry in the district, the district medium term plan focus area will be limited to local content development.

District Objective: To enhance the technical capacity of youth in the oil and gas industry.

Policy objective: Ensure local content and local participation across the oil and gas value chain.

Strategy:

1. *Expand and strengthen the capacity of Ghanaians for participation in all segments of the oil and gas industry.*

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The expectation here is to expand and improve upon necessary infrastructure base for the economic and social development. This will involve the promotion of innovation and adaptation of science and technology to the socio-economic needs of the district, improvement of economic infrastructure particularly the road condition, increasing the rural and urban water coverage and improving the environmental sanitation.

For this, the district goal is to ensure the provision, expansion and maintenance of all productive economic resources and infrastructure through the adoption of modern techniques to ensure job and wealth creation.

The Focus Areas include:

- i. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Railways, Water and Air Transport
- ii. Information Communication Technology Development
- iii. Energy supply to support industries and Households
- iv. Spatial/Land Use Planning Management
- v. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

District Objective:

1. To improve the condition of road network in the district
2. To improve sanitation condition in the district
3. To ensure compliance of land use scheme
4. To increase coverage of household access to energy

Policy Objective 1: Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs

Strategy:

1. *Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost.*
3. *Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism*
4. *Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximize employment opportunities*

Policy Objective 2. Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT Infrastructure

Strategy:

1. *Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) Nationwide*

Policy Objective 3: Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy

Strategy

1. *Encourage ICT training at all levels*

Policy Objective 1: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

Strategy: 1

- 5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable*

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Under this thematic area, the district will be more concerned with building a strong foundation for developing the necessary human capacity and infrastructure needed to support the district socio-economic development for a healthy population. The goal is to: *Improve quality of literacy and health of the district population.*

The focus areas are:

- i. Education
- ii. Health
- iii. HIV/AIDS/STI/TB
- iv. Sports development
- v. Child development and protection
- vi. Disability

District Objective:

1. To improve on the quality of education at all basic schools.
2. To improve access to quality health care services
3. To reduce the HIV prevalence rate in the district
4. To improve condition of persons with disability and vulnerability

Policy Objective 1: 1.1. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels

Strategy 1: *Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels*

Strategy 2: *Mainstream education of children with special needs*

Policy Objective 2: Improve quality of teaching and learning

Strategy 1: *Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials*

Policy Objective 3: Ensure continued provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate

Strategy 1: *Provide all public basic schools with modern toilet facilities and improved access to potable water*

Focus Area 2: Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

Policy Objective 1: Improve the policy environment and institutional capacity for effective human capital development, and employment policy management

Strategy 1: *Develop database on Human Resource capacity needs at all levels*

Focus Area 3: Health

Policy Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services

Strategy 1: *Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy*

Strategy 2: *Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas*

Policy Objective 2: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor

Strategy 1: *Increase coverage of NHIS especially for the poor*

Policy Objective 3: Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services

Strategy 1: *Improve response and management of medical emergencies including road traffic accidents and strengthen the referral system*

Strategy 2: *Implement the Mental Health Act, finalize and implement the mental health strategy*

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

The quality of governance and democracy, the rule of law and the efficiency of the public administration influence the extent to which state institutions and departments serve the poor and the vulnerable. But again, the actual impact on poverty depends on how effectively the actors in the District Assembly at the local level empower the community members to be recognized as partners in development.

The focus here will be to create a well-informed society with the relevant information and with the capacity to develop a democratic society based on social accountability. Here the major concern will be to empower women and the vulnerable and to integrate them in the social network of decision making throughout the district. The ultimate is to increase women and other voiceless minority to participate in all sectors of any human development. To this end, the goals under this theme are to:

Promote public participation as an integral part of decision making, planning and implementation of programmes and projects at the local level by mainstreaming cultural and gender considerations in the district development planning process.

District Objectives: 1

To increase community participation in decision making, implementation and monitoring.

Focus areas:

1. Local Governance and Decentralization
2. Development Communication
3. Gender Equity and women Empowerment
4. Rule of law and access to justice
5. Public safety and security
6. Access to Rights and Entitlement.

3.3.2 Population Projection Methodology

Demographic projection uses a number of methods including Mathematical (comprising Arithmetic, Geometric and Exponential Models), Component, Ratio and Economic Models. Each of these models has their own characteristics and levels of application as well as end results. In contemporary times however, the Arithmetic and Exponential Models have become a commonplace in demographic studies especially in population projection. With respect to

the projected population of the District however, the Exponential Model was adopted. The reason for the choice of this method is premised on the fact that data and resources are limited in the district, the period for the projection is short and the most applicable approach to is to use the manual method of exponential formula as described below.

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

where

P_t = Population at the end of the period

P_o = Population at the beginning of the period

r = Constant rate of change

t = Inter-censual period/time

e = 2.718282

Source: NDPC, Guidelines for the preparation of MTDP, 2013

The Model has been adopted due to the following reasons:

- a. It provides the size of the population at any time period taking into account other compounding factors which other models ignore.
- b. It is easier and convenient to use.
- c. The method requires only a few data.
- d. The model was employed to project the population of the various communities
- e. The projection period is short, seven years (2010-2017.)

The underlying assumptions which must be first and foremost considered in the utilization of the methodology include:

- i.* The rate of growth for the chosen variant for the various communities will remain constant during the plan period.
- ii.* Changes in the trend of migration into the District will be insignificant.
- iii.* Infant and Maternal Mortality rate will be constant.
- iv.* Improvement in Life Expectancy at birth will be insignificant.
- v.* The fertility and fecundity rate of women will remain constant within the plan period.
- vi.* Average Household size will not change within the plan period.

Determination of Projected Population

The table below presents the projected population of the top 20 communities in the District. The median variant was used extensively to project the population upon realization that it was the most accurate and presents the population of the communities in a more realistic manner

Table 3.3.2: Population of top 20 Communities and their Inter-censual Growth Rates

PHC	Population	Projections	Growth Rates (%)
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S/N	Community	2010	2014	2017
1	Anyamam	6464	7288	8031
2	Sege- Junction	5990	6754	7442
3	Akplabanya	5101	5751	6337
4	Goi	3657	4123	4543
5	Koluedor	3051	3440	3790
6	Lolonya	2443	2754	3035
7	Toflokpo	2357	2658	2928
8	Adjumanikope	2293	2585	2849
9	Bornikope	2275	2565	2826
10	Matsekope	1977	2229	2456
11	Wokumagbe	1628	1836	2023
12	Salom	1530	1725	1901
13	Nakomkope	1401	1580	1741
14	Tugakope	1249	1408	1552
15	Adokope	1110	1252	1379
16	Ayisah	1034	1166	1285
17	Agbenyakope	1002	1130	1245
18	Maheim	967	1090	1201
19	Koni Amartey	965	1088	1199
20	Abuanakope	956	1078	118

Total	23,431	38,418	49,855
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Source: DPCU, Ada West District Assembly, 2013

From table 2.10 above, it can be realized that, the population of the biggest communities is quite outstanding. Communities such as Anyamam, Sege and Akplabanya have maintained their urban status.

To a large extent, it is extremely true that economic variables will affect the growth of population and it has been justified by the situation in all the urban towns. The main focus of the district is the provision of the necessary economic and social infrastructure required for a swift takeoff in that part of the local economy.

In future, Goi and Kuoledor may become important town to be registered on to the list of urban area in view of the economic prospects of these two communities

The challenge for the district is the ensure provision of the necessary infrastructure to meet the exigencies of this young and growing population..

3.3.4, Determination of Needs and Facilities

Population growth has a strong impact on a local government units' ability to provide social needs, such as education, water, sanitation and health care services. Despite significant efforts and achievements, the rate of population growth has been such that the number of people lacking access to basic social needs has actually risen.

To project the social needs of the people over the plan period required a combination of population projection using the regional growth rate and national standard for the social facilities as the approximate tools for determining the need gap. The gaps therefore will inform the allocation of resources to provide the needed socio-economic facilities. The primary focus of these facilities will include –education, health, market infrastructure, police post, etc.

The tables below present the needs assessment of the district for the 4-year plan period expanding from 2014-2017.

Education

Education is a crucial factor in determining future paths of development. Indeed, education is closely linked to improved health, greater productivity social mobility and income. For the purpose determining educational needs for this plan, a combination of demographic, accessibility and demand approaches will be used in view of the inadequacy of data. The demand approach involved the determination of educational needs through the demand that people expressed during community needs assessment.

Classroom infrastructure for Basic School

From available data collected from the community survey tend to suggest the construction of 10No 4 Unit Classroom blocks for the Kindergarten, rehabilitation of 10No of 6Unit classroom blocks for the primary, 8No of 3Unit classroom blocks for the Junior High schools

Auxiliary Facilities

Auxiliary facilities for promotion of better education include provision of teachers' quarters, toilet facilities, and provision of potable water, recreational facilities and waste bay for

disposal of solid waste. Data on these facilities are very scanty and the information generated from the community assessment will be used to determine the provision of these facilities.

Secondary Education

For the secondary level of education, the District will require 3 Senior Secondary Schools to adequately serve the school going population. Theoretically, the analysis seeks to present a sound argument on the basis of the standard. Practically, however, a lot of factors will adequately go into the determination of the number of schools the district should have. Factors such as enrolment levels, fertility rate of women, and the school going age population as well as the economic endeavour of the people all go to determine whether it is feasible and socially justifiable to provide the district with the required number of schools.

Table 3.3.4: Educational Needs Assessment (Senior High Schools)

Year	Population	Standard	Number		Backlog	Surplus
			Available	Required		
2010	59,124	20,000	1	2	1	-
2014	66,929	20,000	1	3	2	-
2015	69,037	20,000	1	3	2	-
2016	71,210	20,000	1	3	2	-
2017	73,452	20,000	1	3	2	-

Source: DPCU, Ada West District Assembly, 2013

Given this analysis therefore, it is suffice to say that, the district is adequately served with the provision of Senior High Schools. It is again defensible that, not all the students who qualify to the Second Cycle Education stand the chance of attending schools in the respective jurisdiction. The School Selection Computerization Programme plays a part in this process and for now the district will concentrate on the provision of residential accommodation to entice qualified staff to the district.

Health Needs

The provision of health infrastructure has become the primary focus for the Local governments units. Following the launch of the Millennium Development Goals, the commitment towards the provision of health infrastructure has been stimulated through the renewed commitment of governments of Ghana with guidelines for assemblies to ensure adequate provision of basic health care services.

From the above assessment, it will be realized that, the number of health centres in the district, given what the planning standards dictates and the population of the district, is woefully inadequate. The district has a backlog of seven (7) health centres to match the population.

Even though the District population does not qualify the district for a hospital, the national policy of providing district hospital will guide the budget allocation for the next four year. That notwithstanding, it is proposed to upgrade the Sege Heath Centre into a Polyclinic to provide a higher level health needs for the people.

Table 3.3.4.1: Health Centre Needs Assessments

Year	Population	Standard	Number	Number	Backlog	Surplus
			Available	Required		
2010	59,124	10,000	3	5	2	-
2014	66,929	10,000	3	6	3	-
2017	73,452	10,000	3	7	4	-

Source: DPCU, Ada West District Assembly, 2013

In terms of cushioning measures, the district can only boost of two (2) Community Health and Planning Services otherwise known as the CHPs Compound. It is therefore important for the district to direct intervention to the provision of more CHPs Compound to augment the services being rendered by the Health Centres.

Table 3.3.4.2: CHPS Needs Assessments

Year	Population	Standard	Number	Number	Backlog	Surplus
			Available	Required		
2010	59,124	5000	3	11	8	-
2014	66,929	5000	3	13	10	-
2017	73,452	5000	3	14	11	-

Source: DPCU, Ada West District Assembly, 2013

Market Infrastructure Needs Assessments

In an agrarian economy like Ada West district, the development of market infrastructure is very crucial to enhance the economic life of the people. In the district the mainstay of the people is agriculture, yet the district cannot boast of any vibrant market. This is producing a counterproductive effects to producers especially farmers. The assessment above presents the real situation facing the district.

It is therefore important for the district to prepare the foundation for the construction of market infrastructure. Potential therefore exist for the construction of market at Sege and Anyamam

Police Station Needs Assessment

According to the Planning Standards, an area with a population of 35,000 people should have a Police Station. The District with a projected population of 73,452 has no Police Station to provide security for the people. Considering the growth rate of the population, it will be more laudable if one police post one police station for Anyamam and Sege respectively.

3.4 Determination of Development Objectives

Similar to the process of curving the District Development Goal, the District objectives were also determined in line with the Thematic Areas of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework of the country. These objectives are supposed to give the specifics as to how the interventions will be monitored, evaluated and measured. They are constitute the guiding principles and the state in which the District will be (all things being equal) in 2013. Thus, each theme contains a list of objectives or an objective.

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2014-2017

4.0 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION -2014 -2017

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Focus Area 1:

2. Fiscal Policy Management

Policy Objective 1:

2.1 Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management

Strategy 1:

2.1.1 Eliminate Revenue collection leakages

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Intensify public education on tax/rate payment on radio/ community durbars/ town hall annually	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% increase in number of people voluntarily paying taxes	24,000.00			Finance Department	ISD/NCCE/Revenue Unit
2. Set annual revenue target and award best revenue collectors and rates payers	District Wide		X	X	X	36,000.00	% increase in IGF collected	36,000.00			Finance Department	Budget Unit/DPCU
3. Recruit and train 20 revenue collectors.	District wide	X		X		20,000.00	% increase in IGF collected	10,000.00	10,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/DCD
4. Build capacity of revenue collectors annually	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% increase in IGF collected		16,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/DCD
5. Collect and establish revenue database	District wide		X	X		22,000.00	% increase in IGF collected		22,000.00		Finance Department	IT Dept./ISD/DPCU/UTA
6. Computerize revenue data	Sege			X	X	24,000.00	% increase in IGF collected		24,000.00		Finance Department	IT Dept./ISD/DPCU
7. Annual update of revenue data	Sege	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	% increase in new revenue source	18,000.00			Budget Unit	DPCU/IT Dept./Fin. Dept.
8. Conduct valuation of all immovable property in the district	District wide		X	X	X	140,000.00	% increase in new revenue source		140,000		Budget Unit	F&A/ Land Valuation/ISD/

9. Carry out bi-annual audit for all local revenue collection institutions	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% reduction in misappropriation of revenue	12,000.00			Internal Audit Unit	Fin. Dept./DCD
10. Build capacity of Finance and Administration Sub-committee in financial Management	Sege		X		X	16,000.00	% reduction in misappropriation of revenue		16,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/DCD
11.						328,000.00		100,000.00	228,000.00			

Strategy 2:

2.1.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Refurbish all the two Area councils in the district (Anyamam Sege	X	X			14,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	4,000.00	10,000.00		DCD	Planning unit/DPCU
2. Recruit and train Area Council staffs (2 Secretary, 2 Treasures, 2 Typists) for each Area Council	Anyamam Sege	X	X	X	X	36,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		36,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/DCD
3. Procure 2 motor bikes and 2 computers, 2 printers, 2 photocopiers and other office equipment for Area Councils Offices	Anyamam Sege		X	X		20,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		20,000.00		Procurement Unit	Finance Department/DCD
4. Organise training for the Area Council in revenue mobilisation and financial management	Anyamam Sege		X		X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	2,000.00	4,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/DCD
5. Organise training for Area Council in revenue data collection and updating	Anyamam Sege		X		X	2,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	1,000.00	1,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/ IT Dept.
6. Procure 1 No. Revenue Mobilization Van.	Sege		X			100,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		100,000.00		Procurement Unit	Finance Department/DCD
7. Procure 2No. Motor bike each for Physical Planning Department and Environmental Health Unit.	Sege			X	X	10,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		10,000.00		Procurement Unit	Finance Department/DCD
8. Provide identification materials for all revenue collectors (eg. Uniform, ID	District wide		X		X	3,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	3,000.00			Procurement Unit	Finance Department/

										Unit	
7.						90,000.00		12,000.00	78,000.00		

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Focus Area 1: 1. Private Sector Development

Policy Objective 1: 1.5 Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategy 1: 1.5.2 Support the creation of business opportunities

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Build and update data base of all MSMEs in the district annually	Sege		X	X	X	6,000.00	Number of MSMEs identified and registered annually	6,000.00			BAC	DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI
2. Organize entrepreneurial and business development management seminars for MSMEs.	Sege		X	X	X	9,000.00	% increase of new businesses developed annually		4,000.00	5,000.00	BAC	HRM/DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI
3. Facilitate the establishment of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) office in collaboration with NBSSI	Sege		X	X		40,000.00	% increase of new businesses developed annually		20,000.00	20,000.00	DCE	DCD/RCC/LGSS
4. Organize training on business opportunity development seminars with support from GIPC	Sege		X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase of new businesses developed annually		6,000.00	6,000.00	BAC	HRM/DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI
5. Carry out feasibility study on establishment of 3 local industries	District wide		X	X		20,000.00	% increase of new businesses developed annually		20,000.00		BAC	DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI
6. Implement the selected 3 projects on Public-Private-Partnership basis	District wide			X	X	180,000.00	% population of youth employed annually		180,000.00		BAC	DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI

7. Facilitate creation of land banks for investment	District wide		X	X	X	500,000.00	Size(Ha) of land bank area created		500,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	PPD/BAC/ Land Commission/RCC
8. Acquire land for establishment of light industrial zone	Sege/Anyamam		X	X		200,000.00	Size(Ha) of land area acquired		200,000.00		PPD	BAC/DPCU/
9. Extend utilities to the light industrial zone	Sege/ Anyamam			X	X	120,000.00	Size(Ha) of land area acquired		120,000.00		PPD	BAC/DPCU/DWD
10. Relocate all artisans to the light industrial zone.	Sege /Anyamam			X	X	100,000.00	Number of artisans relocated		100,000.00		PPD	BAC/DPCU/DWD
11. Facilitate skills development training programme and orientation for different categories of artisans	Sege /Anyamam		X	X	X	60,000.00	Number of artisans relocated		30,000.00	30,000.00	BAC	HRM/DPCU/NBS SI/MOTI
12.						1,247,000.00			1,186,000.00	61,000.00		

Strategy 2: 1.5.4 Enhance competitiveness of local companies

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize entrepreneurial and business development and management seminars for identified MSMEs.	District Wide		X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of job created %increase in income		6,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
2. Facilitate skills development training programme for different categories of artisans	District Wide		X		X	16,000.00	Number of job created %increase in income		6,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
3. Facilitate organization of seminars for local entrepreneurs on business financing	District Wide		X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of job created %increase in income		10,000.00	14,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
4. Facilitate training of local entrepreneurs in project proposal writing and forming partnership	District Wide		X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of project created %increase in income		6,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE

5. Facilitate orientation of local entrepreneurs on business opportunities in Ghana	District Wide					18,000.00	Number of job created %increase in income		8,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
6.						90,000.00			36,000.00	54,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 3. Growth and Development of MSMEs

Policy Objective 1: 3.1 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs

Strategy 1: 3.1.1 Facilitate the provision of training and business development services

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Mobilise informal private sector into cooperative groups for capacity building	District Wide		X	X		20,000.00	% increase in sale volume		10,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
2. Seek support of NGOs to build capacity of informal private sector in new business development	District Wide		X	X	X	24,000.00	% increase in sale volume		12,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
3. Facilitate adoption of appropriate technology in the operation of those in the informal private sector.	District Wide		X	X	X	24,000.00	% increase in sale volume		12,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
4. Support and facilitate the provision of equipment to the registered groups in the informal private sector.	District Wide			X	X	40,000.00	% increase in sale volume		20,000.00	20,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU MICROFINANCE
5. Facilitate training in business financial management	District Wide			X	X	24,000.00	% increase in sale volume		14,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	NBSSI/GIPC/ MASLOC/RURAL BANKS/ DPCU

Strategy 1: 5.2.2 Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct feasibility study into viability of investment into the beaches as tourism venture	Akplabanya Anyaman Wokumagbe		X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of recorded visited annually		8,000.00	8,000.00	DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
2. Seek collaboration with the formal private sector to provide hospitality industry	Akplabanya Anyaman Sege		X	X	X	12,000.00	Number of recorded visited annually		6,000.00	6,000.00	DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
3. Support annual celebration traditional festivals	Ada-Foah	X	X	X	X	48,000.00	Number of recorded visited annually	20,000.00	28,000.00		DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
4. Prepare documentary on historical site	District Wide			X	X	8,000.00	Number of recorded visited annually	3,000.00	5,000.00		DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
5. Support planting of coconut tree along the coast	Akplabanya Anyaman Wokumagbe			X	X	20,000.00	Number of recorded visited annually	8,000.00	12,000.00		DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
6.						104,000.00		31,000.00	59,000.00	14,000.00		

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Agricultural Productivity

Policy Objective1: 1.1. Promote Agriculture Mechanization

Strategy 1: 1.1.3. Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Establish mechanization centre in the district	District wide		X	X	X	120,000.00	% increase in crops yield		60,000.00	60,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
2. Establish cottage level agro-processing industry in the district	District wide			X	X	160,000.00	% increase in crops yield		80,000.00	80,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
3. Facilitate the building the capacity of FBOs on farm mechanization	District wide		X	X	X	18,000.00	% increase in crops yield	8,000.00	10,000.00		DADU	MOFA/DA
4. Train 50 farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% increase in crops yield		8,000.00	8,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
5. Conduct program evaluation of extension service delivery	District wide	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	% increase in crop yield		7,000.00	7,000.00	DADU	MOFA
6. Introduce high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100 farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in crop yield		6,000.00	6,000.00	DADU	DA
7.						340,000.00		8,000.00	171,000.00	161,000.00		

Policy Objective2: 1.3. Promote seed and planting material development

Strategy 1: 1.3.3 Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Carry out demonstration on the use of cassava flour for 20 participants	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	% increase in crops yield		9,000.00	9,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
2. 16 AEAs and 6 DDOs to conduct 32 demonstrations on food crops	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in crops yield		10,000.00		DADU	MOFA/DA
3. Introduce high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100 farmers	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% increase in crops yield		10,000.00	6,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
4. Introduce new technology for postharvest losses	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in crops yield		10,000.00		DADU	MOFA
5. Mass education through radio programmes, farmers' field school	District wide	X	X	X	X	17,000.00	% increase in crops yield	7,000.00	10,000.00		DADU	MOFA
6.						71,000.00		7,000.00	49,000.00	15,000.00		

**Policy Objective3:
Strategy 1:**

**1.4. Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
1.4.5 Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of
Extension services to their members**

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize GAP/HACCP awareness forum for 100 participants	District wide	X	X	X	X	14,000.00	% increase crop yield	4,000.00	10,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO
2. Develop targeted extension messages on input use (pesticides) and grading	District wide	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	% increase crop yield		18,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO
3. Train 50 farmer based organization on group dynamics, record keeping etc.	District wide	X	X	X	X	15,000.00	% increase crop yield		15,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO
4. Conduct weekly market data collection by DADU	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	% increase crop yield		8,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO
5. Support Farmer Day Celebration	District wide	X	X	X	X	140,000.00	% increase crop yield		140,000		DADU	MOFA/NGO
6. Re-organization of FBOs	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase crop yield		10,000.00	10,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO
7.						215,000.00		4,000.00	201,000.00	10,000.00		

Policy Objective 4: 4.1 Promote irrigation developments

Strategy 1: 4.1.2 Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilization

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Rehabilitation of 5 existing Dams	Ayisah/Koluedor Bornikope/ Kenya Ceaseakope/Panya	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield			50,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA/MP
2. Construction of 2 new Dams	Adoduayikope Kpetuhor Ahlihakpo-Sesi			X	X	60,000.00	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield			60,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA/MP
3. Facilitate procurement of small scale irrigation facilities	District wide		X	X	X	40,000.00	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield		40,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA
4. Facilitate training programme on effective maintenance of irrigation equipment	Ayisah/Koluedor Bornikope/ Kenya Ayisah/Koluedor Bornikope/ Kenya Adoduayikope Kpetuhor Ahlihakpo-Sesi		X	X	X	30,000.00	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield		15,000.00	15,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA
5.						180,000.00			55,000.00	125,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 6. Livestock and Poultry Development

Policy Objective1: 6.1 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategy 1: 6.1.10 Promote integrated crop-livestock farming

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Training of selected farmers in dairy processing	District wide		X	X	X	18,000.00	% increase in animal production		18,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA/VET. Serv
2. Promote guinea fowl and grass cutter rearing	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	% increase in animal production		30,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA/VET. Serv
3. Public awareness on food safety and health promotion	District wide	X	X	X	X	8,000.00	% increase in animal production		8,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA/VET. Serv
4. Support small ruminant and pigs breed improvement activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in animal production		12,000.00		DADU	MOFA/NGO/IDA/VET. Serv
5.						68,000.00			68,000.00			

Strategy 2: 6.1.11 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize vaccination program for livestock industry	District wide		X	X	X	15,000.00	% increase in animal production		15,000.00		DADU	Vet. Serv./NGO
2. Undertake quarterly agriculture extension and veterinary services for farmers	District wide		X	X	X	15,000.00	% reduction on livestock diseases		15,000.00		DADU	Vet. Serv./NGO
3. Vaccinate small ruminants on PPR annually	District wide	X	X	X	X	26,000.00	% reduction on livestock diseases		26,000.00		DADU	Vet. Serv./NGO
4. Vaccinate exotic poultry and local poultry on Newcastle Diseases	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% reduction on livestock diseases		12,000.00		DADU	Vet. Serv./NGO
5. Train 12 (1pe Op A) community health livestock workers	District wide		X	X	X	10,000.00	% reduction on livestock diseases		10,000.00		DADU	Vet. Serv./NGO

6. CBPP Vaccination	District wide		X	X	X	20,000.00	% reduction on livestock diseases		20,000.00		DADU	Vet. Serv./NGO
7.						98,000.00			98,000.00			

Focus Area 3: 7. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Income Generation

Policy Objective 1: 7.1 Enhance fish production and productivity

Strategy 1: 7.1.3 Ensure compliance with maximum allowable fish catches to promote resource regeneration

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Develop an alternative livelihood opportunities for coastal fishery communities	Coastal communities		X	X	X	80,000.00	% reduction illegal fish catch			80,000.00	Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
2. Organize quarterly forum for 40 stakeholders on fisheries laws	Coastal communities			X	X	10,000.00	% reduction illegal fish catch		10,000.00		Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
3. Form and resource community taskforce on fish catch compliance	Coastal communities			X	X	10,000.00	% reduction illegal fish catch		10,000.00		Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
4. Facilitate monitoring and control measures on implementation of the fishing regulation	Coastal communities		X	X	X	10,000.00	% reduction illegal fish catch	10,000.00			Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
						110,000.00		10,000.00	20,000.00	80,000.00		

Policy Objective 1: 7.2 Promote Aquaculture Development

Strategy 1: 7.2.5 Utilize irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate organisation of youth into FBO	District wide		X	X		5,000.00	% increase in fish production	5,000.00			Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
1. Build capacity of organised youth groups on aquaculture	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in fish production		12,000.00		Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO

2.	Facilitate acquisition of aquaculture infrastructure	District wide		X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase in fish production			50,000.00	Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
3.	Set up aquaculture training centre for prospective fish farmers	District wide			X	X	50,000.00	% increase in fish production			50,000.00	Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
4.	Organise study tour to aquaculture farm in the country	District wide		X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in fish production			20,000.00	Dept. fishery	MOFA/DA/DP/NGO
5.							137,000.00			5,000.00	12,000.00	120,000.00	

**Focus Area 4:
Policy Objective
Strategy1:**

**1. Natural Resource Management and Minerals Extraction
1: 1.1 Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources
1.1.4 Encourage investments in the domestic salt industry to make it competitive**

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate pumping of sea water into Lagoon for salt extraction	Goi/ Anyamam Akplabanya		X	X	X	200,000.00	Number of jobs created		200,000.00		DA	Songor Salt Project
2. Facilitate stakeholders meetings on building consensus on development of salt industry	Akplabanya	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of jobs created	24,000.00			DA	Ada Traditional Council/MP/NGO
3. Prepare a Memorandum of Understanding with parties involved in the lagoon owners	Sege		X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of jobs created		24,000.00		DA	Ada Traditional Council/MP/NGO/ Legal Aide
4. Establish potassium iodate depot for the salt industry	Sege		X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of jobs created		24,000.00		DA	BAC/MP/NGO/ NBSSI/GIPC
5. Facilitate introduction of new technology in salt extraction	District wide		X	X	X	40,000.00	Number of jobs created			40,000.00	DA	BAC/MP/NGO/ NBSSI/GIPC
6. Encourage private sector investment into packaging of firm iodised salt	Sege		X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of market women using iodate salt	24,000.00			DA	BAC/MP/NGO/ NBSSI/GIPC
7.						336,000.00		48,000.00	248,000.00	40,000.00		

Strategy2: 1.1.9 Improve technical capacity of small- scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organise small scale salt miners into cooperatives	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase contribution to total IGF	12,000.00			DA	Songor Project/GHS UNICEF/GIPC/MP
2. Facilitate and support training programme on Salt iodization by small scale business	Anyaman Sege	X	X	X	X	32,000.00	% increase contribution to total IGF		32,000.00		DA	Songor Project/GHS UNICEF/GIPC/MP
3. Explore opportunity to invest into new technology in Salt basin development	Songor			X	X	24,000.00	% increase contribution to total IGF			24,000.00	DA	Songor Project/GHS UNICEF/GIPC/MP
4. Support advocacy programme on salt iodization						100,000.00	Number of household using iodinated salt		20,000.00	80,000.00		Songor Project/GHS UNICEF/GIPC/MP
5.						168,000.00		12,000.00	52,000.00	104,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 1.2. Ensure sustainable management of natural resources

Strategy1: 1.2.4 Promote the adoption of the principles of green economy in national development planning

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate the orientation of farmers to green agricultural practices	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% Increase in crop yield		20,000.00	20,000.00	DADU	DA/EPA/ GES/ GHS
2. Initiate training and capacity building in soil and water conservation and management	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	% Increase in crop yield		15,000.00	15,000.00	DADU	DA/EPA/ GES/ GHS
3. Initiate feasibility study into construction of small scale dams	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	% Increase in crop yield		15,000.00	15,000.00	DADU	DA/EPA/ GES/ GHS
4. Consider investment into recycling and reuse of waste materials	District wide		X	X	X	50,000.00	% Increase in crop yield		25,000.00	25,000.00	DADU	DA/EPA/ GES/ GHS
5. Consider investment into rain water harvesting to supply water for the education and health sector	District wide		X	X	X	60,000.00	% Increase in crop yield		30,000.00	30,000.00	DADU	DA/EPA/ GES/ GHS
6. Support investment into agroforestry	District wide		X	X	X	40,000.00	% Increase in crop yield		20,000.00	20,000.00	DADU	DA/EPA/ GES/ GHS
7.						250,000.00			125,000.00	125,000.00		

Focus Area 5: 9. Climate Variability and Change

Policy Objective 1: 9.1 Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts

Strategy1: 9.1.2 Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organise public lectures on the impact of climate change on agriculture	Sege		X	X	X	18,000.00	Number of participants	4,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	DA	NADMO/NCCE/N GOEPA/
2. Create awareness on effect of climate change on the environment in schools	District wide		X	X	X	18,000.00	Number of programme	8,000.00	10,000.00		DA	NADMO/NCCE/N GOEPA/
3. Set up climate change clubs in basic schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of clubs formed	10,000.00	14,000.00		DA	NADMO/NCCE/N GOEPA/
4. Build capacity of farmers on climate change	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of farmers	10,000.00	14,000.00		DA	NADMO/NCCE/N GOEPA/
5. Promote tree planting in schools along the coast	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of tree planted	6,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	DA	NADMO/NCCE/N GOEPA/
6.						108,000.00		38,000.00	54,000.00	16,000.00		

Strategy 2: 9.1.5 Manage water resources as a climate change adaptation strategy to enhance productivity and livelihoods

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Sensitise communities on the protection of river source and their banks	District wide		X	X	X	16,000.00	Level of awareness creation	6,000.00	10,000.00		DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
2. Organise communities to plant trees along the banks of all rivers	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	Level of awareness creation		10,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
3. Initiate bye-laws to protect the mangroves in the Lagoons	District wide		X	X	X	6,000.00	Level of awareness creation	2,000.00	4,000.00		DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
4. Set up task force to protect the mismanagement of Lagoon resources	District wide		X	X	X	18,000.00	Level of awareness creation	8,000.00	10,000.00		DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
5. Build capacity of the DPCU in project Proposal writing to solicit funding for wetland conservation	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	Level of awareness creation	5,000.00	7,000.00		DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
6. Supply monitoring vehicle for promotion of climate change activities	Sege			x	x	100,000.00	Level of awareness creation			100,000.00		
7.						172,000.00		21,000.00	41,000.00	110,000.00		

Strategy 3: 9.1.6 Minimize climate change impacts on socio-economic development through improved agricultural practices

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Undertake capacity building for Agric. staff on SLM	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of staff trained % increase in crop yield		12,000.00	12,000.00	DADU	CSIR/MOFA/D A/ NGOs/FBOs
2. Dissemination of technology on SLM annually to farmers	District-wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of staff trained % increase in crop yield		8,000.00	8,000.00	DADU	CSIR/MOFA/D A/ NGOs/FBOs
3. Develop effective, efficient and motivating incentive system for SLM	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of staff trained % increase in crop yield		8,000.00	8,000.00	DADU	CSIR/MOFA/D A/ NGOs/FBOs
4. Resource DADU to liaise with CSIR to coordinate research output	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in crop yield		10,000.00	10,000.00	DADU	CSIR/MOFA/D A/ NGOs/FBOs
5. Sponsor agric. staff to pursue short course in application of new technology in mechanized agriculture	District wide	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	% increase in crop yield		30,000.00	30,000.00	DADU	CSIR/MOFA/D A/ NGOs/FBOs
6. Organize study tours to mechanized farms in the country	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% increase in crop yield		12,000.00	12,000.00	DADU	CSIR/MOFA/D A/ NGOs/FBOs
7.						160,000.00			80,000.00	80,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 9.3 Promote green economy

Strategy 1: 9.3.4 Create the knowledge base and build technical, human and financial capacity needed to achieve long-term objective of LCG

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate orientation of stakeholders on the concept of green economy	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Level of knowledge in green economy increased	12,000.00	12,000.00		DA	EPA/RCC/NGO
2. Build capacity of DPCU on integration of green economy in local policy formulation	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	Level of knowledge in green economy increased		10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	EPA/RCC/NGO
3. Build capacity of local farmers on integrating the concept of green economy in the farming practice	District wide		X	X	X	36,000.00	Level of knowledge in green economy increased			36,000.00	DA	EPA/RCC/NGO
4. Facilitate provision of educational materials on green economy	District wide		X	X	X	10,000.00	Level of knowledge in green economy increased			10,000.00	DA	EPA/RCC/NGO
5.						100,000.00		12,000.00	22,000.00	66,000.00		

Focus Area 6: 10. Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

Strategy 1: 10.1.2 Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF (GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Build capacity of NADMO staff in effective disaster and risks prevention and management	Sege	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster		30,000.00	30,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EHU/NGO
2. Facilitate procurement of 1No. Pick-up for effective disaster response	Sege			X	X	100,000.00	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster		50,000.00	50,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EHU/NGO
3. Procure 100No. tents and other logistics for potential refugees in time of disaster			X	X	X	50,000.00	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster		25,000.00	25,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EHU/NGO/MP
4. Facilitate procurement of disaster relief items for distribution	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster		40,000.00	40,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EHU/NGO
5. Institute organisation of fund raising for disaster victims	District wide		X	X	X	60,000.00	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster		30,000.00	30,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EHU/NGO
6. Set up disaster mitigation Fund for the district	District wide			X	X	160,000.00	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster		80,000.00	80,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EHU/NGO
7.						510,000.00			255,000.00	255,000.00		

Strategy 2: 10.1.3 Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize capacity training for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs)	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	4,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
2. Organize quarterly public awareness campaigns on DRR, and Climate change	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	10,000.00	14,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
3. Collaborate with GNFS to install fire extinguishers for all public institution premises	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property		24,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
1. Formation of Disaster prevention club	District wide			X	X						NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
4. Facilitate orientation of coastal communities on the prevention and mitigation natural disasters	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property		12,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
5. Hold annual consultative forum with major oil companies risk detection and prevention	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property		12,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
6. Form a surveillance task force to monitor and report any trace of oil spillage on the coastal waters.	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property		16,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
7. Facilitate organization of annual orientation for all electrical contractors operating in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	6,000.00	10,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
8.						128,000.00		20,000.00	98,000.00	10,000.00		

Strategy 3:

10.1.4 Enforce regulations and bye-laws restricting the development of structures in flood-plains, water-ways, wetlands, etc.

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Ensure implementation of Assembly building Bye-Law	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	8,000.00	12,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
2. Organise public education on effects of unauthorised structure development	District	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	16,000.00			NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
3. Seek Court Order to demolish unauthorised structures in water way	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	5,000.00	7,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
4. Set up a Task force to monitor implementation control of physical development in the major communities	Major communities	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in disasters & loss of life and property	10,000.00	14,000.00		NADMO	MP/NGO/EPA
5.						72,000.00		39,000.00	33,000.00			

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area 1:

1. 2. Local Content Development

Policy Objective1:

2.1 Ensure local content and local participation across the oil and gas value chain

Strategy 1:

2.1.2 Expand and strengthen the capacity of Ghanaians for participation in all segments of the oil and gas industry

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Set up a District Fund for support of student in Oil and Gas subject Area.	District wide		X	X	X	40,000.00	Number of persons enrolled on oil & Gas courses	15,000.00	25,000.00		DA	DPCU/GES/NADM O/MP
2. Organise orientation for the stakeholders on the Oil and Gas industry	District wide		X	X	X	18,000.00	Number of persons enrolled on oil & Gas courses	8,000.00	10,000.00		DA	DPCU/GES/NADM O/MP/
3. Organise study and business tours prospective entrepreneurs in the Oil and Gas industry	District wide			X	X	18,000.00	Number of persons enrolled on oil & Gas courses	8,000.00	10,000.00		DA	DPCU/GES/NADM O/MP
4. Organise seminar on prospect of salt industry oil and gas	District wide		X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of persons enrolled on oil & Gas courses	10,000.00	14,000.00		DA	DPCU/GES/NADM O/MP
5. Refurbish the science resource centre for Ada Senior High School.	Sege			X	X	50,000.00	% increase in enrolment in science studies		20,000.00	30,000.00	DA	DPCU/ GES/MOE
6. Set up scholarship scheme for brilliant students in the sciences	Sege		X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase in enrolment in science studies		30,000.00	20,000.00	DA	DPCU/ GES/MOE/MP
7.						200,000.00		41,000.00	109,000.00	50,000.00		

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Focus Area 1: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Railways, Water and Air transport.

Policy Objective 1: Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs

Strategy 1: Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Maintenance/Spot improvement of 14 Km of road selected community)	District wide		X	X	X	200,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		200,000.00		DFR	DPCU/RFR
2. Rehabilitate 3.10 km Adokope- Fantivikope .	Addokope	X				161,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated			161,000.00	DFR	DPCU/RFR/GSOP
3. Rehabilitation of Fantivikope - Aditsrekoep feeder Road (2.7KM)	Fantivikope	X	X			161,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated			161,000.00	DFR	DPCU/RFR/GSOP
4. Rehabilitation of Amuyakope - Ayisa Feeder Road (2.5KM)	Ayisah			X	X	161,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated			161,000.00	DFR	DPCU/RFR/GSOP
5.						683,000.00			200,000.00	483,000.00		

Strategy 2: 1.2.2 Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH ₵)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Ajumanikope Inc.- Bornikpe (4.62Km)	Bornikpe		X	X	X	180,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		180,000.00		DFR	DPCU
2. Nakomikope – Songor Salt Factor (5.0Km)	Songor Salt		X	X		180,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		180,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
3. Lolonya Inc.-Kablevu (4.2Km)	Kablevu		X	X		180,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		180,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
4. Madavunu-Maguase Inc. (6.4Km)	Maguase Inc			X	X	160,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		160,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
5. Tehe Inc.-Tehe (4.8Km)	Tehe			X	X	160,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		160,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
6. Kenya Manguase Inc.- Hwakpo (12.1Km)	Hwakpo	X	X			200,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		200,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
7. Ameyaokope Inc. Kpetuhor(4.0Km)	Kpetuhor			X	X	160,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		160,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
8. Madavunu-Ablordekpo (3.42Km)	Ablordekpo			X	X	160,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		160,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
9. Englense Kenya-Kasangblekpo (3.1Km)	Kasangblekpo			X	X	160,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated		160,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP
10.						1,540,000.00			1,540,000.00			

Strategy 3: 1.2.3 Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximize employment opportunities

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH ₵)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Agbengakope-Tugakopey (1.0Km)	Tugakope		X			80,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated Employment generated		80,000.00		DFR	DPCU/DP/GOG/MP
2. Anyaman Inc.-Anyaman Tanifo (O.6Km)	Anyaman Tanifo				X	60,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated Employment generated		60,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP/MP
3. Madavunu-Adodoadzekope (1.0Km)	Adodoadzekope				X	80,000.00	Length of roads rehabilitated Employment generated		80,000.00		DFR	GOG/DP/MP
						220,000.00			220,000.00			

Focus Area 2: 3. Information Communication Technology Development
Policy Objective 1: 3.1 Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure
Strategy 1: 3.1.4 Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) nationwide

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Negotiate with traditional authorities to acquire land for the community information centre	District wide		X			20,000.00	Acre of land acquired		20,000.00		DA	PPD/ISD/
2. Construction of 2No. Community Information Centre (CIC)	Sege Akplabanya			X	X	80,000.00	Level of information dissemination			80,000.00	ISD	DA/NCA/NGO/NCE
3. Refurbish Community Information Centre	Sege Akplabanya			X	X	20,000.00	Level of information dissemination		20,000.00		ISD	DA/NCA/NGO/NCE

4.	Recruit staff for the Community Information Centre	Sege Akplabanya				X	X	20,000.00	Level of information dissemination		20,000.00		ISD	DA/NCA/NGO/NC CE
5.	Procure and install equipment for community information centre	Sege Akplabanya				X	X	20,000.00	Level of information dissemination		20,000.00		ISD	DA/NCA/NGO/NC CE
6.	Build capacity of staff of CIC	Sege Akplabanya				X	X	10,000.00	Level of information dissemination	10,000.00			ISD	DA/NCA/NGO/NC CE
7.								170,000.00		10,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 3.3 Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy

Strategy 1: 3.3.1 Encourage ICT training at all levels

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies		
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG (GHC)	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating	
1. Organise ICT training for department of Assembly	Sege			X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase of staff with ICT skill		20,000.00		DA	MP/DP/NGO/
2. Establish MIS office in the Assembly	Sege			X	X		10,000.00	% increase of staff with ICT skill	10,000.00			DA	MP/DP/NGO/GES
3. Support In-service training for 25 ICT teachers in JHS school	District wide				X	X	25,000.00	% of pupils with basic skills in ICT			25,000.00	DA	MP/DP/NGO/GES
4. Facilitate supply of computers to 10 JHS in the District	District wide				X	X	30,000.00	% of pupils with basic skills in ICT			30,000.00	DA	MP/DP/NGO/GES
5. Facilitate construction of 1No. ICT training centre	Sege				X	X	80,000.00	% of pupils with basic skills in ICT		80,000.00		DA	MP/DP/NGO/GES
6. Extent electricity to all JHS to ensure study of ICT	District wide				X	X	20,000.00	% of pupils with basic skills in ICT		20,000.00		DA	MP/DP/NGO/GES
7.							185,000.00		10,000.00	120,000.00	55,000.00		

Focus Area 3:

Policy Objective 1:

Strategy: 1

5. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households

5.1. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Procure 150 Low Tension Poles for 6 communities	Sege	X	X	X	X	500,000.00	% increase of electricity coverage		500,000.00		DA	ECG/MP/
2. Rehabilitate and maintain 300 street lights	District wide	X	X	X	X	150,000.00	% increase of electricity coverage		150,000.00		DA	ECG/MP/
3. Support National SHEP to communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase of electricity coverage		20,000.00		DA	ECG/MP/ECG
4. Facilitate extension of electricity to new developing area in major towns	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase of electricity coverage		10,000.00		DA	ECG/MP/
5. Procure and install 500 street lights in underserved communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase of electricity coverage		50,000.00		DA	ECG/MP/
6.						730,000.00			730,000.00			

Focus Area 4:

1. Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management

Policy Objective: 1

1.4. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management

**Strategy: 1
planning nationwide**

1.4.1 Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Procure equipment and other logistics to establish the Physical Planning Department	Sege	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	% income to total revenue		30,000.00		PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
2. Resource Physical Planning Department to enforce building regulations (Law, Regulation etc.)	Sege		X	X		10,000.00	% income to total revenue	10,000.00			PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
3. Procure 1No.Pick-up vehicle to Carry out monitoring activities on physical development	Sege			X	X	100,000.00	% income to total revenue		100,000.00		PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
4. Build capacity of staff and Statutory Planning Sub-Committee	Sege		X	X		24,000.00	% income to total revenue		24,000.00		PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
5. Organize stakeholders workshop on land use planning for stakeholders district	Sege		X	X		12,000.00	% income to total revenue	12,000.00			PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
6. Support preparation of planning scheme and layout for major and growing towns	Sege	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% income to total revenue		20,000.00		PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
7. Provide fund for the demarcation of already layout areas	Sege		X	X	X	30,000.00	% income to total revenue		30,000.00		PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
8. Sensitize stakeholders on the Street Naming and property Address System	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in property tax income	10,000.00			PPD	DA/EPA/Land Commission/LVD/DWD
9.						236,000.00		32,000.00	204,000.00			

Focus Area 5:

8. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Policy Objective 1:

8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities

Strategy1:

8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construct 1No modern slaughter houses in major towns	Sege		X	X		16,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage	16,000.00			DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
2. Construction of 7 No. public toilet and urinal across the district	Manheim Talibanya Sege -Mataheko Ada-Luta/Tugakope Wokumagbe		X	X	X	200,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage		100,000.00	100,000.00	DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
3. Manufacture 10 refuse containers of 15M ³	Akplamanya Sege Anyamam			X	X	80,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage	80,000.00			DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
4. Construction of 6No. institutional toilet and urinal	Sege/Bornikope Anyamam etc.	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage	15,000.00	25,000.00		DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
5. Rehabilitation of 5 existing public toilets facilities	District wide		X	X	X	400,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage	150,000.00	250,000.00		DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
6. Prepare a project document for household toilet development programme for 5 communities	Koluedor Sege /Goi Akplabanya Anyamam		X	X		80,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage	40,000.00	40,000.00		DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
7. Seek external support to fund the household toilets development programme in the 5 communities	Koluedor Sege /Goi Akplabanya Anyamam		X	X	X	60,000.00	% increase in toilet coverage	30,000.00	30,000.00		DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
8. Support for sanitation and fumigation program	District wide	X	X	X	X	60,000.00			60,000.00		DA	EPA/DWD/GH S
9.						936,000.00		331,000.00	605,000.00			

Strategy 2: 8.3.6 Scale up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Undertake 10 No. educational programmes on environmental sanitation in all communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	16,000.00			DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
2. Facilitate formation of sanitation clubs in schools across the district	District wide					10,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	10,000.00			DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
3. Organize quarterly clean-up exercise across the District annually	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	80,000.00			DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
4. Facilitate the provision and distribution of sanitary tool to Area Councils	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	15,000.00	25,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
5. Rehabilitation of waste evacuation equipment (Vehicle)	Sege	X	X	X	X	400,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	150,000.00	250,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
6. Facilitate regular evacuation of refuse containers	District wide	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
7. Facilitate formation of sanitation committees in all communities	District wide		X	X	X	6,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	6,000.00			DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
8.						632,000.00		297,000.00	335,000.00			

Strategy 3: 8.3.8 Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste in all major cities and towns

District Activities	Location	2014-2013				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate identification of suitable land for land filled site	District wide		X	X		6,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	2,000.00	4,000.00		DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/RCC/
2. Negotiate land acquisition with Traditional Authorities	District wide		X	X	X	6,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	2,000.00	4,000.00		DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/RCC/
3. Facilitate documentation and payment of compensation for the land	Sege		X	X		100,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	30,000.00	70,000.00		DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/RCC/
4. Recruit consultant for the design and implementation of the engineered land filled site	Sege			X	X	200,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	80,000.00	120,000.00		DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/RCC/
5. Recruit contractors to implement the construction of land filed site	Sege			X	X	100,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/RCC/
6.						412,000.00		134,000.00	238,000.00	40,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 8.4 Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

Strategy 1: 8.4.2 Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Intensify public education on personal hygiene in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	16,000.00			DA	EHU/GHS
2. Intensify public education on personal hygiene at public place(market/lorry stations churches etc)	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	16,000.00			DA	EHU/GHS
3. Facilitate provision of washing basin, soap and disposable dish at all public toilet	District wide	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	20,000.00		40,000.00	DA	EHU/GHS
4. Intensify home visit and premises inspection by Environmental Health Unit	District wide	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	60,000.00			DA	EHU/GHS
5. Intensify school health programmes and activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	48,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	20,000.00	28,000.00		DA	EHU/GHS
6. Monitor and ensure provision of treated water and hand washing facilities at all public eating places	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	6,000.00	10,000.00		DA	EHU/GHS
7. Organise seminars to all food vendors to promote hand washing with soap programme	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	6,000.00	10,000.00		DA	EHU/GHS
8. Sustain organisation of food vendors health screening		X	X	X	X	16,000.00	% reduction in communicable disease	16,000.00			DA	EHU/GHS
9.						208,000.00		160,000.00	48,000.00			

Focus Area 6: 5. Housing/Shelter

Policy Objective 1: 5.2 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural area

Strategy 1: 5.2.8 Encourage the MMDAs to use a portion of their Common Fund to embark on the construction of social housing units

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 5No. Semi-detached Bungalow	Sege	X	X	X	X	500,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		500,000.00		DA	DWD/DPCU
2. Construction of DCE's Residence	Sege	X	X	X	X	160,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		160,000.00		DA	DWD/DPCU
3. Acquire parcel of land and paid compensation	Sege	X	X	X	X	120,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		120,000.00		DA	DWD/DPCU
4. Rehabilitation of GHA office for use by the central administration	Sege	X				60,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		60,000.00		DA	DT&CP
5. Construction of DCD Bungalow	Sege	X	X	X		120,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		120,000.00		DA	DWD/DPCU
6. Construction of 3No. District Directors' Bungalows	Sege		X	X	X	300,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		300,000.00		DA	DWD/DPCU
7. Provision of Assembly Hall	Sege	X	X			80,000.00	Number of staff accommodated		80,000.00		DA	DWD/DPCU
8.						1,340,000.00			1,340,000.00			

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Focus Area 1: Education

Policy Objective 1: 1.1. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels

Strategy 1: 1.1.1 Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 5 No. 2 Unit Teachers' Quarters Bungalow	Hwakpo Amuyakope Wokumagbe Matsekope Caesarkope Madavonu	X	X	X	X	210,000.00	% increase in GER		80,000.00	130,000.00	D/A	GES
2. Rehabilitation of 10 No. 3-Unit school blocks for primary level in 10 communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	360,000.00	% increase in GAR		360,000.00		D/A	GES/DDF/ GETFUND
3. Construction of 5No. 4-Unit Classroom block for the Kindergarten level	District wide	X	X	X	X	200,000.00	% increase in GAR		200,000.00		D/A	GES/DDF/ GETFUND
4. Supply of 5000 Unit of furniture for Basic Schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	160,000.00	No. supplied % increase in GER		160,000.00		D/A	GES/DDF/ GETFUND
5. Operationalize the education development fund in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase in GAR		50,000.00			
6. Provide financial support for brilliant but needy students (Girls) at all levels	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	No. supported		20,000.00		D/A	NGO/ DEOC
7. Support for Community Initiated school Infrastructure development projects.	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase in GER		50,000.00		D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub- committee
8. Facilitate expansion of schools in the feeding programme to cover more schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	% increase in GAR		30,000.00		D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub- committee

9. Support school feeding programmes by government	District wide	X	X	X	X		% increase in GAR				D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
10. Organised regular school mapping	District wide		X	X	X	15,000.00	% increase in GAR		15,000.00		D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
11.						1,095,000.00			965,000.00	130,000.00		

Strategy 1: 1.1.3 Mainstream education of children with special needs

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate provision of disability friendly infrastructure and other facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in financial support for special need education		20,000.00		D/A	GES/MP/DSW/NGO/ DP
2. Facilitate orientation of communities on the promotion of education of children with special need	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in financial support for special need education		10,000.00		D/A	GES/MP/DSW/NGO/ DP
3. Facilitate Non-Governmental Organisations' involvement in promoting education of children with special needs	District wide		X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in financial support for special need education		10,000.00		D/A	GES/MP/DSW/NGO/ DP
4. Support annual open day for children with special needs in the district	District wide			X	X	20,000.00	% increase in financial support for special need education		20,000.00		D/A	GES/MP/DSW/NGO/ DP
5. Sponsor training of 5 teachers to handle special need school	District wide		X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in financial support for special need education		20,000.00		D/A	GES/MP/DSW/NGO/ DP
6.						80,000.00			80,000.00			

Policy Objective 2: 1.4. Improve quality of teaching and learning

Strategy 1: 1.4.1 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Ensure availability of essential teaching, material in all levels	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination		24,000.00		GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
2. Facilitate organization of teachers' durbar to improve teaching and learning	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination		20,000.00		GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
3. Facilitate organisation of orientation of for newly trained teachers and head teachers	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination			10,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
4. Organise workshop on the preparation of simple TLMs	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination	12,000.00			GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
5. Facilitate organisation of common examination twice a year at basic level (Mock for JHS)	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination		10,000.00		GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
6. Recruit and train 10 KG attendants	District wide		X	X	X	15,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination			15,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
7. Facilitate organisation of regular INSETs for teachers and head teachers	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination		20,000.00		GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
8. Facilitate provision of 10 motor bikes for school supervision	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	% improvement in BECE examination		10,000.00	30,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/DP/PTA/DEOC
9.						131,000.00		12,000.00	64,000.00	55,000.00		

Policy Objective 3: 1.5. Ensure continued provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate

Strategy 1: 1.5.2. Provide all public basic schools with modern toilet facilities and improved access to potable water

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 10 No. 8-Unit institutional toilet facilities	District wide	X	X	X	X	400,000.00	Number constructor yearly.		200,000.00	200,000.00	D/A	GES
2. Construct 4 No Ferro-Tank water reservoirs for basic school	Madavunu Sege-Mataheko Nakomkope kpetohor		X	X	X	800,000.00	Number constructor yearly		200,000.00	600,000.00	D/A	GES/DDF
3. Facilitate the procurement of 50 water dispenser for basic schools	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	No. supplied			30,000.00	D/A	GES/DDF
4.						1,230,000.00			400,000.00	830,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 2. Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

Policy Objective: 2.1. Improve the policy environment and institutional capacity for effective human capital development, and employment policy management

Strategy 1: 2.1.3 Develop database on Human Resource capacity needs at all levels

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct Capacity needs assessment survey for all department of the Assembly	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Increase in performance	10,000.00	14,000.00		HRM	ILGS
2. Prepare annual capacity building action plan	Sege	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	Increase in performance	16,000.00			HRM	ILGS
3. Facilitate orientation on the new appraisal format	Sege	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	Increase in performance	6,000.00	10,000.00		HRM	ILGS
4. Organise workers durbar to sensitise workers on labour law and industrial relation	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	Increase in performance	12,000.00			HRM	ILGS
5.						68,000.00		44,000.00	24,000.00			

Focus Area 3:

4. Health

POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: 4.1 Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services

STRATEGY 1: 4.1.1 Strengthens the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Provide adequate working space for the District Health Directorate	Sege		X	X	X	250,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		120,000.00	130,000.00	GHS	D/A/NGO/MP
2. Provide office equipment for effective functioning of the DHMT	Sege		X	X	X	60,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		30,000.00	30,000.00	GHS	D/A/NGO/MP
3. Support setting and effect functioning District Health Management Committee	Sege	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		25,000.00	25,000.00	GHS	D/A/NGO/MP
4. Provide one-four bed emergency unit to manage minor emergencies in the district	Sege		X	X	X	200,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		100,000.00	100,000.00	DA	D/A/NGO/MP
5. Set up nutrition rehabilitation centre in the district	Sege			X	X	160,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		80,000.00	80,000.00	DA	D/A/NGO/MP
6. Extent potable water to all heath centres	Sege Bornikope Anyamam		X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care	5,000.00	7,000.00		DA	D/A/NGO/MP
7. Set up mini blood bank in the district	Sege			X	X	60,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		30,000.00	30,000.00	DA	D/A/NGO/MP
8. Provide one well equipped laboratory in the district for comprehensive laboratory services	Sege			X	X	160,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		80,000.00	80,000.00	DA	D/A/NGO/MP
9. Advocate for supply of one National Ambulance Vehicle for the district to handle emergencies.	Sege		X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care	6,000.00			DA	D/A/NGO/MP
10.						958,000.00		11,000.00	472,000.00	475,000.00		

STRATEGY 2:

4.1.2 Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 3No. CHPS compounds facilities	Afiadenyigba Caesarkope Amuyaokope	X	X	X		480,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		400,000.00	80,000.0	GHS	D/A/MOH
2. Equip all CHPS facilities with full complement of equipment	District wide		X	X	X	180,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care		100,000	80,000.00	GHS	D/A/MOH
3. Support setting up functional Community Health Management Committees	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care	6,000.00	6,000.00		GHS	D/A/MOH
4. Sensitize 6 communities on community participation in effective implementation of CHPS	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in access to primary health care	6,000.00	6,000.00		GHS	D/A/MOH
5.						684,000.00		12,000.00	512,000.00	160,000.00		

POLICY OBJECTIVE 2: 4.2 Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor

STRATEGY 1: 4.2.4 Increase coverage of NHIS especially for the poor

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support financing of outreach services to deprived communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% increase in NHIS coverage	10,000	10,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	D/A
2. Advocate for the establishment of Ada West District NHIS office	Sege	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in NHIS coverage	6,000.00	6,000.00		GHS	D/A
3. Construct District NHIS office	Sege		X	X	X	300,000.00	% increase in NHIS coverage		300,000.00		GHS	D/A
4. Intensify public education on NHIS	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% increase in NHIS coverage	10,000.00	30,000.00		GHS	D/A
5. Support registration and payment of NHIS premium for the vulnerable	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% increase in NHIS coverage	10,000.00	30,000.00		GHS	D/A
6.						430,000.00		36,000.00	394,000.00		GHS	D/A

POLICY OBJECTIVE 3: 4.4 Improve quality of health services delivery including mental health services

STRATEGY 1: 4.4.2 Improve response and management of medical emergencies including road traffic accidents and strengthen the referral system

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Provide one four - bed emergency unit to manage minor emergencies in the district	District wide		X	X	X	200,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases		100,000.00	100,000.00	GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
2. Set up mini blood bank in the district	Sege			X	X	60,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases		30,000.00	30,000.00	GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
3. Provide one well equipped laboratory in the district for comprehensive laboratory services	Sege		X	X	X	160,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases		80,000.00	80,000.00	GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
4. Advocate for supply of one National Ambulance Vehicle for the district to handle emergencies.	Sege		X	X	X	6,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases	3,000.00	3,000.00		GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
5. Identify Cholera outbreak risk profile of areas in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases	3,000.00	3,000.00		GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
6. Design and implement health education for all communities to reduce Cholera outbreak	District wide	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases	2,000.00	2,000.00		GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
7. Implement structural and sanitation improvement activities to reduce cholera risks	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases	4,000.00	20,000.00		GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
8. Develop and implement a comprehensive cholera outbreak prevention and containment plan annually	Sege	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in reported Cholera cases	4,000.00	20,000.00		GHS	D/A/EHU/UTA
9.						484,000.00		16,000.00	258,000.00	210,000.00		

STRATEGY 2: 4.4.5 Implement the Mental Health Act, finalize and implement the mental health strategy

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Incorporate mental health education into routine health education	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of mentally persons attended to	4,000.00	20,000.00		GHS	DA/NGO
2. Provide basic mental health care services as part of primary health care delivery	Sege	X	X	X	X	48,000.00	Number of mentally persons attended to		48,000.00		GHS	DA/NGO
3. Create database on mentally reported case	District wide		X	X	X	12,000.00	Number of mentally persons attended to		12,000.00		GHS	DA/NGO
4. Sensitise communities on Mental health Act	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of mentally persons attended to		24,000.00		GHS	DA/NGO
5.						108,000.00		4,000.00	104,000.00			

POLICY OBJECTIVE 4 : 4.5 Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustains the gains
STRATEGY 1: 4.5.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF)

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Provide logistics to health centres to provide Basic Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmMONC) services	Sege Bornikope Anyaman		X	X	X	80,000.00	Number of EmMONC service available in health centres		40,000.00	40,000.00	GHS	D/A/MP/NGO/D P/MoH
2. Facilitate one health centres to provide comprehensive Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmMONC) services	Sege		X	X	X	18,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		18,000.00		GHS	D/A/MP/NGO/D P/MoH
3. Facilitate posting of two midwives to the district annually	Sege Bornikope Anyaman	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	Improvement in Nurse-pregnant ratio	6,000.00			GHS	D/A/MP/NGO/D P/MoH
4. Provide medical health staff accommodation annually.	Sege Bornikope		X	X	X	240,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		140,000.00	100,000.00	GHS	D/A/MP/NGO/D P/MoH
5. Intensify family planning education	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		6,000.00		GHS	D/A/MP/NGO/D P/MoH
6.						350,000.00		6,000.00	204,000.00	140,000.00		

STRATEGY 2: 4.5.2 Scale up community and facility based interventions for the management of childhood and neonatal illnesses

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Provide Polyclinic to offer admission to enhance management of childhood illness	Sege		X	x	x	2,000,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		1,000,000.00	1,000,000	GHS	DA/MP/NGO/D P/ MoH
1. Support the Roll Back Malaria program	District wide					40,000.00	% Reduction in malaria cases		20,000	20,000	GHS	DA/MP/NGO/D P/ MoH
2. Provide one Pick-up vehicle to DHD to support outreach services for child welfare, school health and home visits interventions	Sege			x	X	100,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		100,000.00		GHS	DA/MP/NGO/D P/ MoH
3. Support for National Immunization Day annually	District wide	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		20,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	DA/MP/NGO/D P/ MoH
4. Strengthen collaboration between GES and GHS	Sege Bornikope	x	x	x	x	6,000.00	% Increase in access to health care service		6,000.00		GHS	DA/MP/NGO/D P/ MoH
5.						2,186,000.00			1,146,000.00	1,040,000.00		

Focus Area 4: HIV AND AIDS/STI/TB

Policy Objective 1: 5.1. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Strategy 1: 5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Conduct public education to encourage increased patronage of HIV counselling and testing services	Across District	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		24,000.00		GHS	GAC/DA
2. Expand HIV counselling and testing site	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		20,000.00		GHS	GAC/DA
3. Include stigma reduction in HIV/AIDS and STI sensitization	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		20,000.00		GHS	GAC/DA
4. Organise public education on ABC of HIV/STI prevention	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		20,000.00		GHS	GAC/DA
5.						84,000.00			84,000.00			

Strategy 2:

5.1.5 Promote healthy behaviors and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organise sensitization programme on elimination of new HIV infections	Across District	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission		20,000.00		DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
6. Facilitate formation of school based Virgin clubs	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission		12,000.00	12,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
7. Support DRI/DHMT to promote behaviour change activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission		24,000.00		DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
8. Incorporate HIV/AIDS issues into all social activities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission	12,000.00			DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
9. Develop and implement a comprehensive HIV/AIDS work place policy	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission		10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
10.						110,000.00		12,000.00	66,000.00	32,000.00		

Focus Area 5: 6. Sports Development

Policy Objective 1: 6.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools

Strategy 1: 6.1.1 Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities

District Activities	Location	2013-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support for the District sports development activities (school & Communities)	Sege	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	Report on achievement	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	DA	GES
2. Support for youth and cultural development	Sege	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	Report on achievement		20,000.00		DA	GES/CNC
3. Procure sport equipment for promotion of inter-district sports	Sege	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	Report on achievement		30,000.00	10,000.00	DA	GES/NGO
4. Initiate process to acquire land for comprehensive sport development	District wide	X	X			70,000.00	Report on achievement		35,000.00	35,000.00	DA	GES/NGO/PPD
5. Facilitate establishment of sports academy	Sege		X	X	X	50,000.00	Report on achievement			50,000.00	DA	GES/NGO/PPD
6. Initiate formation of football clubs	District wide		X	X	X	20,000.00	Report on achievement		20,000.00		DA	GES/NGODSA
7.						240,000.00		10,000.00	125,000.00	105,000.00		

Focus Area 6: 10. Child Development and Protection

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas

Strategy 1: 10.1.1 Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(G HC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate public education and sensitization on Children's ACT (560)	Across District	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	No. of people reached out to		20,000.00		DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA
2. Registration of early childhood development Centre & establishment of Day Care Centre	District wide	X	X	X	X	9,000.00	Report produced		9,000.00		DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA
3. Carry out In-house Training for care givers and proprietors of early childhood development Centre	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	No. of beneficiaries reached out to			20,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA
4. Carry out regular monitoring and inspection of child development centre	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Field reports issued			10,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA
5. Encourage establishment of child development centres	Sege Anyaman	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	Number of participants			30,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/PP D
						89,000.00			29,000.00	60,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 10.2. Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation

Strategy: 10.2.2 Establish clear institutional arrangements for identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of children engaged in unconditional WFCL

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Create and update data on children engaged in WFCL	District wide		X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking		16,000.00		DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP/DVVSU
2. Investigate all cases of child labour, abuse, maintenance, custody paternity & domestic violence	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking			10,000.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP/DVVSU
3. Organise sensitization on laws on child labour	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking			10,000.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP/DVVSU
4. Facilitate formation of community committees against WFCL	District wide		X	X	X	5,000.00	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking		5,000.00		DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP/DVVSU
5. Facilitate the crafting of District Bye-Law on WFCL	District wide		X	X	X	5,000.00	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking		5,000.00		DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP/DVVSU
6. Undertake research on situation of WFCL and Children Trafficking	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking		30,000.00		DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP/DVVSU
7.						76,000.00			56,000.00	20,000.00		

Strategy 2: 10.2.4 Provide adequate education facilities, health care, nutrition and recreation to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and psychological development

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate acquisition of land for developing modern children parks	Sege			X	X	20,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme		20,000.00		DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/MP
2. Provide fund for developing the modern children park	Sege			X	X	200,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme		100,000.00	100,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/MP/NGO /UNICEF
3. Promote safe motherhood and HIV/AIDS activities at all health facilities sites	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme			10,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/MP/NGO/UNICEF
4. Offer qualitative training to parents and Early Childhood Care and Development attendants	District wide	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme			20,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/MP/NGO/UNICEF
5. Ensure establishment of functional District and community Committees on Children	District wide		X	X	X	10,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme		10,000.00		DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/PP D/MP/NGO/UNICEF
6. Promote the organisation of children holidays camps.	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme		10,000.00	20,000.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE/DA/PP D/MP/NGO
7. Encourage private sector participation in ECCD centres	District wide			X	X	10,000.00	Expansion of ECCD programme	10,000.00				ISD/NCCE/DA/PP D/MP/NGO
8.						300,000.00		10,000.00	140,000.00	150,000.00		

Focus Area 7: 11. Disability

Policy Objective 1: 11.1. Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

Strategy 1: 11.1.1 Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Advocacy for the construction of disability friendly infrastructure for elimination of discrimination	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Level of awareness achieved		10,000.00		DSW	ISD/NCCE/DA
2. Facilitate the implementation of PWDs and OPWDs Funds	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	Level of awareness achieved		5,000.00		DSW	ISD/NCCE/DA
3. Comprehensive data collection on person with disability (PWDs) and organization of PWDs in the district	District wide	X	X	X		10,000.00	Level of awareness achieved		10,000.00		DSW	ISD/NCCE/DA
4. Public education and sensitize public on Disability Act, Act 715	District wide	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Level of awareness achieved		10,000.00		DSW	ISD/NCCE/DA
5. Monitor and report on PWDs and OPWD operation and use of the disbursed 2% DACF	District wide	X	X	X	X	5,000.00	Level of awareness achieved		5,000.00		DSW	ISD/NCCE/DA
6.						40,000.00			40,000.00			

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Focus Area 1: 2. Local Governance and Decentralization

Policy Objective1: 2.2 Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management

Strategy 1: 2.2.2 Improve the capacity of finance and administrative staff of MMDAs

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Train staff involve in finance and administration in effective revenue mobilization strategy	Sege		X	X	X	30,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		30,000.00		DA	HODs
2. Organize training for staff in computer skills and application for revenue tracking	Sege		X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		20,000.00		DA	HODs
3. Prepare and approve revenue targets and MTEF Composite budget for 2015	Sege					0			0			
4. Organise staff training in LUPMIS for revenue mobilization	Sege		X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		20,000.00		DA	HODs
5. Collect revenue data & establish revenue database.	Sege		X	X	X	20,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		20,000.00		DA	UTAs
6. Involve A/C in Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Sege		X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	10,000.00			DA	UTAs
7. Support for Sub-structures operations	District wide	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	% increase in IGF collection		40,000.00		DA	UTAs
8.						140,000.00		10,000.00	130,000.00			

Strategy 2: 2.2.3 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system of MMDAs

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Prepare and approve revenue targets and MTEF Composite budget	Sege		X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	UTA/ HoD
2. Organise quarterly review for all revenue collectors	Sege	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	UTA/ HoD
3. Train all revenue collectors in effective bookkeeping	Sege	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	20,000.00			DA	UTA/ HoD
4. Carry out regular audit of revenue unit	Sege Anyaman	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	UTA/ HoD
5. Publish revenue collection on area council basis	Notice Boards		X	X	X		% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	UTA/ HoD
						28,000.00		28,000.00				

Strategy 3: 2.2.4 Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilization of investment grants

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Set monthly revenue target for all revenue collectors and review them quarterly	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000,00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000,00			DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
2. Create revenue register for all revenue collectors	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
3. Facilitate quarterly reporting on revenue disbursement	Sege	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
4. Organize town hall information sharing programme on revenue generation	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	% increase in IGF collection	6,000.00			DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
5.						24,000.00		24,000.00				

Policy Objective 2: 2.3 Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels

Strategy 1: 2.3.2 Strengthen engagement between assembly members and Citizens

District Activities	Location	Year 2013				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support Assembly members to organise quarterly community meetings	District wide		X	X	X	90,000.00	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		30,000.00	60,000.00	DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
2. Build capacity of Assembly members in community organization & resource mobilisation	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		30,000.00		DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
3. Build capacity of Assembly Members in participatory planning	District wide	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		30,000.00		DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
4. Support the implementation of approved community initiated projects.	District wide	X	X	X	X	100,000.00	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		100,000.00		DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
5. Sensitization of communities on the roles and functions of Assembly Member	District wide		X	X	X	30,000.00	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		30,000.00		DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
6. Reorganisation of UTAs	District wide	X	X	X	X	50,000.00	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		50,000.00		DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
7.						330,000.00			270,000.00	60,000		

Focus Area 2: 6. Development Communication

Policy Objective 1: 6.3 Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle

Strategy 1 6.3.2 Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize Quarterly Performance Review meeting with all NGOs and stakeholders	Sege	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	Report		30,000.00		CA	CSO/CBO/NGO
2. Facilitate participatory monitoring and evaluation in the district	District wide	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Report		24,000.00		CA	CSO/CBO/NGO
3. Ensure organization of all statutory Committees meeting	Sege	X	X	X	X	36,000.00	Report	36,000.00			CA	CSO/CBO/NGO
4. Support 2 staff and 2 Assembly members to New Year school	Sege	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	Report	10,000.00			CA	CSO/CBO/NGO
5. Organize training and capacity development programme for staff and assembly members	Sege	X	X	X	X	24,000.00	Report		24,000.00		CA	CSO/CBO/NGO
6. Procure computers and accessories	Sege	X	X	X	X	30,000.00	Report		30,000.00		CA	CSO/CBO/NGO
7.						154,000.00		46,000.00	108,000.00			

Focus Area 3:

7.0 Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

Policy Objective 1:

7.1 Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Strategy 1:

7.1.3 Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH ₵)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Identify and increase access to income generating activities of women	District wide		X	X	X	18,000.00	Number of women activities		18,000.00		BAC/	Gender desk
2. Prepare gender profile for the district	District wide		X	X	X	6,000.00	Number of women activities		6,000.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
3. Organize public education and sensitization on gender issues	District wide	X	X	X	X	16,000.00	Number of women activities		16,000.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
4. Organize gender stakeholders meetings	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	Number of women activities		6,000.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
5. Encourage and promote girls access to non-traditional technical skills	District wide		X	X	X	20,000.00	Number of women activities		20,000.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
6. Organise sensitisation of women groups on Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit	District wide		X	X	X	24,000.00	Number of women activities		24,000.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
7.						90,000.00			90,000.00			

Focus Area 4:

10. Public Safety and Security

Policy Objective 1:

10.1 improve internal security for protection of life and property

Strategy 1:

10.1.2 Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding GHC			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Provide infrastructure for establishment of a district court	Sege			X	X	150,000.00	% access to justice and security		150,000.00		CA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
2. Facilitate provision of district Police station	Sege		X	X		150,000.00	% access to justice and security		150,000.00		CA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
1. Facilitate provision of Police Post	Anyaman			X	X	80,000.00	% access to justice and security		80,000.00		CA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
2. Provide bungalow for the District Magistrate	Sege		X	X	X	120,000.00	% access to justice and security		120,000.00		CA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
3. Provide bungalow for the District Police Commander	Sege		X	X	X	120,00.00	% access to justice and security		120,00.00		CA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
4. Facilitate construction of Police Barracks	Sege Anyaman			X	X	200,000.00	% access to justice and security		200,000.00		CA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
						820,000.00			820,000.00			

Focus Area 5: 11. Access to Rights and Entitlements

Policy Objective 1: 11.2. Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm

Strategy 1: 11.2.3 Intensify public education programmes on children’s rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices

District Activities	Location	2014-2017				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding GHC			Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GH C)	GoG	Donor Fund	Lead	Collaborating
1. Identify the vulnerable and communities prone to human trafficking	District wide	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	No. persons reached out to		6,000.00		DSW	CA /CHRAJ/DVVSU
2. Carry out public education and sensitization on radio and in communities	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	No. persons reached out to		12,000.00		DSW	CA /CHRAJ/DVVSU
1. Carry out public education and sensitization on child trafficking, labour and abuse	District wide	X	X	X	X	12,000.00	No. persons reached out to		12,000.00		DSW	CA /CHRAJ/DVVSU
2.						30,000.00			30,000.00			

4.5 I Resource Allocation by Thematic Area

The total estimated cost of the plan is GH¢ 23,740,000.00. Out of this amount, Human Development, Productivity and Employment, GHC 8,703,000.00 will be expected to finance projects, programmes and activities representing 36.65% of total estimated cost of the plan. For Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement, a total of GHC 7,292,000.00 also representing 30.71% is expected to be expended on various projects during the plan period. Under Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management a total of GHC 3,123,000.00 representing 13.16% will be needed to finance all projects and activities outlined in the plan. Financing activities and programmes under Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector will required GHC 1,853,000 which account for 7.81% of total fund requirement. The breakdown of the cost is shown below.

Resource allocation by thematic area:

Thematic Area	Expected contribution GHC				Contribution to thematic area in % by source		
	Indicative	IGF	GOG	Donor	IGF	GOG	Donor
Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	953,000.00	166,000.00	787,000.00	-	17.4	82.6	0
Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	1,853,000.00	35,000.00	1,493,000.00	325,000.00	1.9	80.6	17.5
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	3,123,000.00	224,000.00	1,662,000.00	1,237,000.00	7.2	53.2	39.6
Oil and gas Development	200,000.00	41,000.00	109,000.00	50,000.00	20.5	54.5	25.0
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	7,292,000.00	974,000.00	5,660,000.00	658,000.00	13.4	77.6	9.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	8,703,000.00	173,000.00	5,039,000.00	3,491,000.00	2.0	57.9	40.1
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1,616,000.00	108,000.00	1,448,000.00	60,000.00	6.7	89.60	3.7
Totals	23,740,000.00	1,721,000.00	16,198,000.00	5,821,000.00	7.24	68.23	24.52

Source: AWDA, 2013

4.6 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

This aspect of the report shows the sources of funding for the plan. The table below gives details of the various sources and the estimated amount expected from them.

The sources of funding the plan are summarized in the table below

Table 4.3: Source of Funding

SN.	Source of funding	Amount expected (GH¢)	Percentage contribution	Justification
1.	IGF	401,000.00	2.86	With a base IGF of GH¢446,997.62 in it is expected a total of about GH¢1,800,000.00 will be generated during the plan period. 30% of this amount will be reserved for capital projects
2	District Assemblies Common Fund	10,000,000.00	71.15	Based on the 2010 figure, an average of GH¢2,250,000.00 is expected from the DACF annually
3	LSDGP	1,000,000.00	7.12	A local service delivery and governance programme where money is made available to undertake spot improvement of selected feeder roads, water and sanitation.
4	MCA	300,000.00	2.14	
5	DDF	1,800,000.00	12.81	A grant through the MLGDP for human capacity development and investment in infrastructure
6	Other Donor Support	555,000.00	3.92	Individuals who support the District through investment in schools, water and sanitation.
	Total Expected Revenue	14,056,000.00	100.00	

Source: AWDA, 2013

The financial presentation shown above reveals that it is possible to implement all the activities identified in the plan. This is because there is no financing gap between expenditure and revenue sources. This statement however depends on one critical assumption. The assumption is that funds expected from donor and external sources will be forthcoming and on time.

Experience has shown that delays and shortfalls often characterize the release of external funds. We therefore have to express cautious optimism on the success of the implementation of the plan.

Just as it pertains at the national level, funds for the implementation of the plan will depend heavily on donor support. In fact the largest chunk of the expected revenue comes from central government and external donors. Unfortunately, inflows from the DACF are also notoriously untimely. This poses another serious challenge to the successful implementation of planned activities.

It is our hope that this plan period will see frequent and timely release of funds from central government, the MCA and other donors. This will enable the District Assembly implement most of its major infrastructure programs in the education, water and sanitation, electricity supply, roads and agriculture sectors.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2014

5.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Focus Area 1: **2. Fiscal Policy Management**

Policy Objective 1: **2.1 Improve Public Expenditure Management**

Strategy 1: **2.1.1 Eliminate Revenue collection leakages**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Intensify public education on tax/rate payment on radio/ communities	District wide	% increase in number of people voluntarily paying taxes	x	x	x		2,000.00		DPCU	IA, RCC, FM Station, NCCE
2. Recruit and train revenue collectors in effective revenue mobilization	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x			5,100.00		CA	HRD/Finance Unit
3. Data collection and establish revenue database system	District wide	Data base system established	x	x	x	x	3,800.00		HRD	F&A Sub-Committee
4. Carry out biannual audit for all revenue collection institutions in the district	District wide	% increase in IGF collection		x		x	1,000.00		Internal Audit	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-

feasibility study and provide logistics for preparation of business plan		identified									operative GIPC
4. Liaise with stakeholders to provide assistance to establish the 3 enterprises	District wide	Report submitted			X	X		1,200.00	CA		DPCU/TA/DCE
5. Provide logistics for the operation of BAC	Sege	BAC office established			X	X	2,000.00		CA		MOTI/NBS SI/ DPCU

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Agriculture Productivity

Policy Objective1: 1.3 Promote seed and planting materials development

Strategy 1: 1.3.3 Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages.

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support Youth in Agriculture program in the district	District wide	% increase in crops output	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
2. 16 AEAs and 6DDOs to make 4000 home and farms visits	District wide	% increase in crops output	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
3. Carry out demonstration on the use of cassava flour for 20 participants	District wide	Number of farmers trained		x	x	x		2,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
4. 16 AEAs and 6 DDOs to conduct 32 demonstrations on food crops	District wide	% increase in crops output		x	x	x		500.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
5. Introduce high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100 farmers	District wide	% increase in yield	x	x	x			4,000.00	DADU	MOFA

6. Facilitate the building of 50 FBOs on farming as)	District wide	% increase in yield	x	x	x			10,000.00	DADU	CA
7. Conduct program evaluation of extension service delivery	District wide	Report of evaluation			x	x		750.00	DADU	MOFA/DA

Policy Objective 2: 1.4 Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agricultural education

Strategy 1: 1.4.5 Build capacity of FBOs and Community Based Organisation (CBO) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize GAP/HACCP awareness forum for 100 participants	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			3,000.00	DADU	FBOs
2. Develop targeted extension messages on input use (pesticides) and grading	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			2,000.00	DADU	C/A
3. Train 50 farmer based organization on group dynamics, record keeping etc.	District wide	% increase crop yield		x	x	x		3,000.00	DADU	C/A/ Donors
4. Conduct weekly market data collection by DADU	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x	x		1,760.00	DADU	C/A
5. Support Farmer Day Celebration	District wide	% increase crop yield				x				

Focus Area 2: 6. Livestock and Poultry Development

Policy Objective3: 6.1 Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategy 1: 6.1.11 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic scheduled diseases

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize vaccination program for livestock industry	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
2. Organize quarterly forum for 40 stakeholders on fisheries laws	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
3. Provide 10 adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management to men and women	District wide	% reduction in livestock diseases	x	x	x	x		2,200.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
4. Organize monitoring and evaluation of fish stock cash data	District wide	% increase in animal production			x	x		1,000.00	DADU	MOFA/Fishery
5. Undertake quarterly agricultural extension and veterinary services	District wide		x	x	x	x				

Focus Area 3: 10. Natural Disasters, Risk and Vulnerability

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disaster risk and vulnerability

Strategy1: 10.1.3 Intensify public education awareness on natural disaster, risk and vulnerability

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Formation and training and Disaster Volunteer Group (DVG) and community members	District wide	Number trained	x	x	x		1,000.00		NADMO	GNFS
2. Formation of Disaster prevention club	District wide	Number formed		x	x	x		1,700.00	NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
3. Collaborate with GNFS to install fire extinguishers for all public institutions premises	District wide	%reduction in disaster &loss of life and property			x	x	3,000.00		NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
4. Facilitate orientation of coastal communities on prevention and mitigation	District wide	Report submitted		x	x	x		10,000.00	NADMO	GNFS

of natural disasters										
5. Organize monthly public education on Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction	District wide	Increase in knowledge of climate change	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
6. Create awareness in the public on disaster prevention strategies through local FM station	District wide	% reduction in disaster	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	NADMO	GNFS

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Railways, Water and Air transport.

Policy Objective 1: 1.2 Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs

Strategy 1: 1.2.1 Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Maintenance/Spot improvement of 14 Km of road selected community)	District wide	Length of roads rehabilitated		X	X	X		100,000.00	DFR	DPCU
2. Rehabilitate 3.10 km Addokope-Fantivikope.	District wide	Security improved	X	X				236,000.00	DFR	DPCU
3. Rehabilitation of Fantivikope-Aditsekope feeder road (2.7Km)	Fantivikope	Length of road.			X	X		161,000.00	DFR	DPCU

Focus Area 2: 1. Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management

Policy Objective: 1 1.4 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management

Strategy: 1 1.4.1 Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nation wide

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Procure equipment and other logistics to establish the Physical Planning Department	Sege	List of item acquired	x	x				16,000.00	CA	T&CPD
2. Other activities to educate							2,600.00		C/A	T&CPD

sensitize stakeholders on the Street Naming and property Address System	District wide	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x				
3. Support preparation of planning scheme and layout for major and growing towns	Sege	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x	2,220.00		CA	T&CPD

Focus Area 3: 5. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households

Policy Objective 1: 5.1 Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export
Strategy1: 5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Procure 100 Low Tension Poles for 6 communities	Sege	% coverage of household	x	x	x		35,000.00			
2. Rehabilitate and maintain 100 street lights	District wide	% coverage of household		x	x	x	40,000.00			

Focus 5: 8. Water, Environment Sanitation and Hygiene

Policy Objective: 1 8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Strategy 1: 8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize 2No. Workshops for 30 WATSAN committee members pump care takers and water venders.	Sege	% increase in population served		x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	DEHO
2. Coordinate the agency involved (Zoomlion)	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x	600.00		CA	DEHO

3. Procure sanitation tools and equipment	District wide	% increase in population served		x	x			2,500.00	CA	DEHO
4. Support for sanitation and fumigation program	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x		7,000.00	CA	DEHO
5. Construction of 1No. Institutional toilet facility. Ada Senior High	Sege	% increase in population served			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DEHO/ASHS

Policy Objective: 2 **8.4 Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes**

Strategy 1: **8.4.2 Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Intensify public education on personal hygiene at public place(market/lorry stations churches etc)	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	6,000.00		CA	DEHO
2. Intensify home visit and premises inspection by Environmental Health Unit	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	600.00	7,000.00	CA	DEHO
3. Organise seminars to all food vendors to promote hand washing with soap programme	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	3,000.00		CA	DEHO
4. Sustain organisation of food vendors health screening	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x		2,000.00		CA	DEHO
5. Prepare and disseminate District Byelaws on sanitation	District wide						4,000.00		CA	DEHO

Focus Area 6:

5. Housing/Shelter

Policy Objective 1:

5.2 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural area

Strategy 1:

5.2.8 Encourage the MMDAs to use a portion of their Common Fund to embark on the construction of social housing units

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 1No. Semi-detached Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
2. Construction of DCE's Residence	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
3. Acquire parcel of land and paid compensation	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
4. Rehabilitation of GHA office for use by the central administration	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x				60,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
5. Construction of DCD Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
6. Provision of Assembly Hall	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU

THEMATIC AREA 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Focus Area 1: Education

Policy Objective 1: Increase equitable access to and participate in education at all level.

Strategy 1: Accelerate the rehabilitation/development of basic school infrastructure especially school under trees

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construction of 1 No. 2 Unit Teachers' Quarters Bungalow		% increase in GER % increase in GAR			x	x		60,000.00	C/A	GES
2. Supply of 400 Unit of furniture for Basic Schools	District wide	No. supplied % increase in GER			x	x		20,000.00	C/A	GES/DDF
3. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block with toilet and other facilities for basic school	To be determined by GES	% increase in GER						160,000.00	C/A	GES
4. Provide support for brilliant but needy students (Girls)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		38,500.00	C/A	NGO/ DEOC
5. Support for Community Initiated Infrastructure development projects.	To be approved by DEOC	% increase in GER			x	x		20,000.00	C/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
6. Support school feeding programmes by government	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	C/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
7. Operationalize the education development fund in the district	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee

Focus Area 2:**4. Health****POLICY OBJECTIVE 1:****4.1 Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services****STRATEGY 1:****4.1.2 Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support for District Immunization program in the district	District wide	% coverage of immunization	x	x	x	x		9,000.00	GHS	C/A
2. Support the Roll Back Malaria program	District wide	% Reduction in malaria cases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	C/A
3. Organize community outreach program on public health	District wide	% reduction in communicable diseases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	C/A
4. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds facilities	Madavunu Matsekope	% reduction in communicable diseases			x	x		130,000.00	GHS	C/A

Focus Area 3:**5. HIVAND AIDS/STI/TB****Policy Objective 1:****5.1 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable group****Strategy:****5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support HIV/AIDS program and other related programme	Across District	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	CA	GAC
2. Conduct public education to encourage increased patronage of HIV/AIDS/STI counselling and testing	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		3,000.0	CA	GAC
3. Form Health Committees	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		4,050.00	CA	GAC

Focus Area 6: 10. Child Development and Protection

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas

Strategy 1: 10.1.1 Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Public education and sensitization on Children’s ACT (560)	District wide	No. of people reached out to	x	x	x	x		840.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
2. Registration of early childhood development center & establishment of Day Care Centre	District wide	Report produced	x	x	x	x		220.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
3. Carry out In-house Training for care givers and proprietors of early childhood development centers	District wide	No. of beneficiaries reached out to	x	x	x	x		720.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
4. Carry out regular monitoring and inspection of child development centers	District wide	Field reports issued						480.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE

Focus Area 7: 11. Disability

Policy Objective 1: 11.1. Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

Strategy 1: 11.1.1 Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Advocacy for the construction of disability friendly infrastructure for elimination of discrimination	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		600.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
2. Facilitate the implementation of PWDs and OPWDs Funds	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		27,337.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
3. Comprehensive data collection on person with disability (PWDs) and organization of PWDs in the district	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		645.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
4. Public education and sensitize public on Disability Act, Act 715	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		525.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
5. Monitor and report on PWDs and OPWD operation and use of the disbursed 2% DACF	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		440.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/

Focus Area 5: 6. Sports Development

Policy Objective 1: 6.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools

Strategy 1: 6.1.1 Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Support for the District sports development activities	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	GES.NSC
2. Support for youth and cultural development	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	GES/CNC/NSC
3. Procure sport equipment for promotion of inter-district sports	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	CA	GES/CNC/NSC

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Focus Area 1: 2. Local Governance and Decentralization

Policy Objective1: 2.2 Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management

Strategy 1: 2.2.3 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system of MMDAs

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Prepare and approve revenue targets and MTEF Composite budget for 2015	Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x	x		4,080.00	CA	HODs
2. Collect revenue data & establish revenue database.	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		12,000.00	CA	UTAs
3. Involve A/C in Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	CA	UTAs
4. Support for Sub-structures operations	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	CA	UTAs
5. Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan -2014-2017	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		32,000.00	CA	HOD
6. Prepare Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		8,000.00	CA	HODs
7. Preparation of District Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (DESAP)	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	HOD

Focus Area 2: 6. Development Communication

Policy Objective 1: 6.3 Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle

Strategy 1 6.3.2 Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize Performance review meeting with all NGOs	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	DPCU
2. Ensure organization of all statutory Committees meeting	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	68,880.00		CA	DPCU
3. Support 2 staff and 2 Assembly members to New Year school	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	3,400.00		CA	DPCU
4. Organize training and capacity development programme for staff and assembly members	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	47,000.00		CA	DPCU
5. Procure computers and accessories	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	8,000.00		CA	DPCU

Focus Area 3:

7. Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

Policy Objective 1:

7.1 Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Strategy 1:

7.1.3 Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Identify and increase access to income generating activities of women	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		322.00	BAC/	Gender desk
Organize public education and sensitization on gender issues	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		1,76.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
2. Organize gender stakeholders meetings	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x	300.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
3. Encourage and promote girls access to non-traditional technical skills	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		936.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
4. Organize public education for 20 women groups	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		550.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD

Focus Area 5: 11. Access to Rights and Entitlements

Policy Objective 1: 11.2. Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm

Strategy 1: 11.2.3 Intensify public education programmes on children’s rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2014				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Investigate all cases of Child abuse, maintenance, custody paternity & domestic violence	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		920.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
2. Regular monitoring and supervision of children and family under probation	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
3. Identify the vulnerable and communities prone to human trafficking		Report	x	x	x	x		640.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
4. Regular monitoring and supervision of children and family under probation	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
5. Provide support for Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVC)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		1,080.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
6.										

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2015

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Focus Area 1: **2. Fiscal Policy Management**
Policy Objective 1: **2.1 Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management**
Strategy 1: **2.1.1 Eliminate Revenue collection leakages**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Intensify public education on tax/rate payment on radio/communities	District wide	% increase in number of people voluntarily paying taxes	x	x	x		2,000.00		DPCU	IA, RCC, FM Station, NCCE
8. Set annual revenue target and award best revenue collectors and rates payers	District Wide	% increase in IGF collected	x				2,000.00		Finance Department	Budget Unit/DPCU
9. Annual update of revenue data	Sege	% increase in new revenue source	x				3,000.00		Budget Unit	DPCU/IT Dept./ Fin. Dept.
10. Update the valuation of all immovable property in the district	District wide	% increase in new revenue source		x	x	x			Budget Unit	DPCU/IT Dept./ Fin. Dept.
11. Collect and establish revenue database	District wide	Data base system established	x	x	x		3,800.00		HRM	F&A Sub-Committee
12. Build capacity of revenue collectors annually	Sege	% increase in IGF collected	x	x				10,000.00	HRM	Finance Department/ DCD
13. Carry out biannual audit for all revenue collection institutions in the district	District wide	% increase in IGF collection		x		x	1,000.00		Internal Audit	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
14. Set up task force to collect and monitor revenue collection	District wide	% increase in IGF collection			x		1,000.00		DCD	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
12. Build capacity of Finance and Administration Sub-committee in financial Management	Sege	% reduction in misappropriation of revenue		x				10,000.00	HRM	Finance Department/ DCD
13.							12,800.00	20,000.00		

Strategy 2: 2.1.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output/outcome	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Refurbish all the two Area councils in the district	Anyamam Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x			20,000.00	DCD	Planning unit/DPCU
14. Recruit and train Area Council staffs (2 Secretary, 2 Treasures, 2 Typists) for each Area Council	Anyamam Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x				1,000.00		HRM	Finance Department/ DCD
15. Procure 2 motor bikes and 2 computers, 2 printers, 2 photocopiers and other office equipment for Area Councils Offices	Anyamam Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x			20,000.00	Procurement Unit	Finance Department/ DCD
16. Organise training for the Area Council in revenue mobilisation and financial management	Anyamam Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x					10,000.00	HRM	Finance Department/ DCD
17. Provide identification materials for all revenue collectors (eg. Uniform, ID Card, Rain coat etc.)	District wide	% increase in IGF collection		x			5,000.00		Procurement Unit	Finance Department/ DCD
18. Establish Revenue monitoring Unit	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x				5,000.00		DCD	F&A/DPCU
19. Construction of a modern market and lorry park Phase 1	Sege	% increase in IGF collection			x	x		100,000.00	DCD	Planning unit/DPCU
20.							22,000.00	250,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 2.2. Improve public expenditure management

Strategy: 1 2.2.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output/outcome	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Organise capacity building program for all departments of Assembly on Composite Budgeting	Sege	Timely submission of departmental Annual Plan & Budget		x			1,500.00		Budget Unit	RCC/MOF
9. Procure 6 laptop computers for the department of Assembly to facilitate implementation of Composite Budget and GIFMIS	Sege	Timely submission of departmental Annual Plan & Budget		x				20,000.00	Procurement Unit	Finance Department/ DCD
10. Organise orientation to all staff of the Assembly on GIFMIS	Sege	% improvement of service delivery			x		1,000.00		Budget Unit	RCC/MOF
11.							2,500.00	20,000.00		

ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Focus Area 1: 1. Private Sector Development

Policy Objective 1: 1.5 Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategy 1: 1.5. 2. Support the creation of business opportunities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	Year 2015				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Organize entrepreneurial and business development management seminars for MSMEs.	Sege	% increase of new businesses developed annually			x		10,000.00		BAC	HRM/DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI
14. Facilitate the establishment of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) office in collaboration with NBSSI	Sege	% increase of new businesses developed annually	x	x	x		20,000.00		DCE	DCD/RCC/LGSS
15. Carry out feasibility study on establishment of 3 local industries	District wide	% increase of new businesses developed annually			x	x	4,000.00	6,000.00	BAC	DPCU/NBSSI/MOTI
16. Facilitate creation of land banks for investment	District wide	Size(Ha) of land bank area created	x	x	x		50,000.00		Dept. of Agric.	PPD/BAC/ Land Commission/RCC
17. Acquire land for establishment of light industrial zone	Sege/Anyamam	Size(Ha) of land area acquired	x	x			20,000.00		PPD	BAC/DPCU/
18.							21,000	134,000		

Focus Area 3:

Policy Objective 1:

Strategy 1:

5. Developing the Tourism Industry

5.2 Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage

5.2.1 Ensure tourism planning in District Development plans to promote tourism development

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	Year 2015				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Build capacity of tourism sub-committee and DPCU of the Assembly in tourism promotion	Sege	% contribution of tourism to total IGF			x	x		8,000.00	DA	GTB/DPCU/NGO/DP
9. Prepare a Medium Term Tourism Development Plan (2017-2020) for the Assembly	Sege	% contribution of tourism to total IGF				x		10,000.00	DA	GTB/DPCU/NGO/DP
10. Create and update tourism Website for the district annually	Sege	% contribution of tourism to total IGF		x	x	x		10,000.00	DA	GTB/DPCU/NGO/DP
11. Create platform for private participation in the beach development into place of attraction	Sege	% contribution of tourism to total IGF			x	x		7,000.00	DA	GTB/DPCU/NGO/DP
12.								35,000		

Strategy 1:

5.2.2 Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	Year 2015				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Conduct feasibility study into viability of investment into the beaches as tourism venture	Akplabanya Anyaman Wokumagbe	Number of recorded visited annually			x	x		8,000.00	DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
8. Seek collaboration with the formal private sector to provide hospitality industry	Akplabanya Anyaman Sege	Number of recorded visited annually		x	x			6,000.00	DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
9. Support annual celebration traditional festivals	Ada-Foah	Number of recorded visited annually			x		10,000.00		DA	DPCU/RCC/GTA /CNC
1.							10,000.00	14,000.00		

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Agricultural Productivity

Policy Objective1: 1.1. Promote Agriculture Mechanization

Strategy 1: 1.1.3. Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Establish mechanization centre in the district	District wide	% increase in crops yield	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
9. Facilitate the building of the capacity of FBOs on farm mechanization	District wide	% increase in crops yield	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	10,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
10. Train 50 farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	District wide	% increase in crops yield	x	x	x			8,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
11. Conduct program evaluation of extension service delivery	District wide	% increase in crop yield			x	x		7,000.00	DADU	MOFA
8.							8,000.00	85,000		

Policy Objective1: 1.3 Promote seed and planting materials development

Strategy 1: 1.3.3 Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages.

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Carry out demonstration on the use of cassava flour for 20 participants	District wide	% increase in crops yield Number of farmers trained	X	X	X	X		2,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
2. 16 AEAs and 6 DDOs to conduct 32 demonstrations on food crops	District wide	% increase in crops yield	X	X	X	X		500.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
3. Introduce high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100 farmers	District wide	% increase in crops yield Number of farmers trained	X	X	X	X		4,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
4. Facilitate the building of 50 FBOs on farming as)	District wide	% increase in crops yield	X	X	X	X		10,000.00	DADU	MOFA
5. Mass education through radio programmes, farmers' field school	District wide	% increase in crops yield	X	X	X	X			DADU	MOFA
6.							0	16,500.00		

**Policy Objective3:
Strategy 1:**

**1.4. Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
1.4.5 Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of
Extension services to their members**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Organize GAP/HACCP awareness forum for 100 participants	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			3,000.00	DADU	FBOs
7. Develop targeted extension messages on input use (pesticides) and grading	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			2,000.00	DADU	D/A
8. Train 50 farmer based organization on group dynamics, record keeping etc.	District wide	% increase crop yield		x	x	x		3,000.00	DADU	D/A/ Donors
9. Conduct weekly market data collection by DADU	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x	x		1,760.00	DADU	D/A
10. Support Farmer Day Celebration	District wide	% increase crop yield				x		35,000.00	DADU	D/A
11. Re-organization of FBOs	District wide				x	x		2,000.00	DADU	D/A. FBOs., NGOs
12.							0	46,760.00		

Policy Objective 4: 4.1 Promote irrigation developments

Strategy 1: 4.1.2 Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilization

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Rehabilitation of 5 existing Dams	Ayisah/Koluedor/ Ceaseakope/ Bornikope/ Kenya/ Panya	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO/ID A/ MP
7. Facilitate procurement of small scale irrigation facilities	District wide	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield	x	x	x			20,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO/ID A
8. Facilitate training programme on effective maintenance of irrigation equipment	Ayisah/Koluedor Bornikope/ Kpetuhor/ Kenya Ayisah/Koluedor/ Ahlihakpo-Sesi Bornikope/ Adoduayikope /	% increase of land under cultivation % increase crop yield		x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGO/ID A
1.							0	45,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 6. Livestock and Poultry Development

Policy Objective3: 6.1 Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategy 1: 6.1.11 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic scheduled diseases

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Organize vaccination program for livestock industry	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs/ Vet. Serv./NGO
9. Undertake quarterly agriculture extension and veterinary services for farmers	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
10. Vaccinate small ruminants on PPR annually	District wide	% reduction in livestock diseases Number vaccinated	x	x	x	x		2,200.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
11. Vaccinate exotic poultry and local poultry on Newcastle	District wide	% increase in animal production			x	x		1,000.00	DADU	MOFA/Fishery

Diseases		Number vaccinated								
12. Train 12 (1pe Op A) community health livestock workers	District wide	Number trained	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	DADU	MOFA/Fishery
13. CBPP Vaccination		Number vaccinated		x	x	x		1,000.00	DADU	MOFA/Fishery
14.							0	16,200.00		

Focus Area 5: 9. Climate Variability and Change

Policy Objective 1: 9.1 Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts

Strategy1: 9.1.2 Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Organise public lectures on the impact of climate change on agriculture	Sege	Number of participants		x	x	x	2,000.00	2,000.00	DA	NADMO/NCCE /NGOEP/
8. Create awareness on effect of climate change on the environment in schools	District wide	Number of programme		x	x	x	8,000.00		DA	NADMO/NCCE /NGOEP/
9. Set up climate change clubs in basic schools	District wide	Number of clubs formed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00	2,000.00	DA	NADMO/NCCE /NGOEP/
10. Build capacity of farmers on climate change	District wide	Number of farmers	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DA	NADMO/NCCE /NGOEP/
11. Promote tree planting in schools along the coast	District wide	Number of tree planted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	6,000.00	DA	NADMO/NCCE /NGOEP/
1.							13,000.00	15,000.00		

Strategy 2: 9.1.5 Manage water resources as a climate change adaptation strategy to enhance productivity and livelihoods

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Sensitise communities on the protection of river source and their banks	District wide	Level of awareness creation		x	x	x	6,000.00		DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
9. Organise communities to plant trees along the banks of all rivers	District wide	Level of awareness creation Number of tree planted and maintained	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
10. Initiate bye-laws to protect the mangroves in the Lagoons	District wide	Level of awareness creation		x	x	x	2,000.00	4,000.00	DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
11. Build capacity of the DPCU in project Proposal writing to solicit funding for wetland conservation	District wide	Level of awareness creation		x	x	x	5,000.00	7,000.00	DA	NADMO/MOFA/ NGO/EPA/WRI
							21,000	27,000		

Policy Objective 2: 9.3 Promote green economy

Strategy 1: 9.3.4 Create the knowledge base and build technical, human and financial capacity needed to achieve long- term objective of LCG

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Build capacity of DPCU on integration of green economy in local policy formulation	District wide	Level of knowledge in green economy increased		x	x	x			10,000.00	EPA/RCC/NGO
7. Facilitate provision of educational materials on green economy	District wide	Level of knowledge in green economy increased		x	x	x			DA	EPA/RCC/NGO
2.								12,000.00		

Focus Area 3: 10. Natural Disasters, Risk and Vulnerability

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disaster risk and vulnerability

Strategy1: Strategy 1: 10.1.2 Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Build capacity of NADMO staff in effective disaster and risks prevention and management	Sege	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EH U/NGO
9. Facilitate procurement of disaster relief items for distribution	District wide	% Reduction on impact of natural disaster	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	NADMO	DA/DWD/EH U/NGO
7.							0	55,000.00		

Strategy1: 10.1.3 Intensify public education awareness on natural disaster, risk and vulnerability

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Formation and training and Disaster Volunteer Group (DVG) and community members	District wide	Number trained	x	x	x		1,000.00		NADMO	GNFS
9. Formation of Disaster prevention club	District wide	Number formed		x	x	x		1,700.00	NADMO	ISD/MOFA NCCE
10. Collaborate with GNFS to install fire extinguishers for all public institutions premises	District wide	%reduction in disaster & loss of life and property			x	x	3,000.00		NADMO	ISD/MOFA NCCE
11. Facilitate orientation of coastal communities on prevention and mitigation of natural disasters	District wide	Report submitted		x	x	x		10,000.00	NADMO	GNFS
12. Organize monthly public education on Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction	District wide	Increase in knowledge of climate change	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		NADMO	ISD/MOFA NCCE
13. Create awareness in the public on disaster prevention strategies through local FM station	District wide	% reduction in disaster	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	NADMO	GNFS
14.							6,000.00	13,700.00		

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area 1:

Policy Objective1:

Strategy 1:

1. 2. Local Content Development

2.1 Ensure local content and local participation across the oil and gas value chain

2.1.2 Expand and strengthen the capacity of Ghanaians for participation in all segments of the oil and gas industry

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Set up a District Fund for support of student in Oil and Gas subject Area.	District wide	Number of persons enrolled on oil & Gas courses		x	x	x		25,000.00	DA	DPCU/GES/NA DMO/MP
9. Set up scholarship scheme for brilliant students in the sciences	Sege	% increase in enrolment in science studies		x	x	x		30,000.00	DA	DPCU/GES/MOE/MP
4.							8,000.00	69,000.00		

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Focus Area 1:

Policy Objective 1:

Strategy 1:

1. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Railways, Water and Air transport.

1.2 Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs

1.2.1 Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
5. Maintenance/Spot improvement of 10 Km of road selected community)	District wide	Length of roads rehabilitated		X	X	X		80,000.00	DFR	DPCU
6. Rehabilitate 3.10 km Addokope-Fantivikope.	District wide	Security improved	X	X				236,000.00	DFR	DPCU
7. Rehabilitation of Fantivikope-Aditsekope feeder road (2.7Km)	Fantivikope	Length of road rehabilitated			X	X		161,000.00	DFR	DPCU
8.							0	477,000.00		

Focus Area 3:**Policy Objective 1:****Strategy: 1****5. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households****5.1. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export****5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Rehabilitate and maintain 100 street lights	District wide	% increase of electricity coverage	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	DA	ECG/MP/
8. Support National SHEP to communities	District wide	% increase of electricity coverage	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	DA	ECG/MP/ECG
9. Facilitate extension of electricity to new developing area in major towns	District wide	% increase of electricity coverage	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	DA	ECG/MP/
10. Procure and install 200 street lights in underserved communities	District wide	% increase of electricity coverage	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	DA	ECG/MP/
1.							0	55,000.00		

Focus Area 2:**Policy Objective: 1****Strategy: 1****1. Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management****1.4 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management****1.4.1 Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nation wide**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
4. Procure additional equipment and other logistics to establish the Physical Planning Department	Sege	List of item acquired	x	x				16,000.00	DA	T&CPD
5. Other activities to educate sensitize stakeholders on the Street Naming and property Address System	District wide	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x	4,000.00		D/A	T&CPD
6. Build capacity of staff and Statutory Planning Sub-Committee	Sege	% income to total revenue	x	x			1,000.00	8,000.00		
7. Organize stakeholders workshop on land use planning for stakeholders district	Sege	% income to total revenue	x	x			5,000.00	3,000.00		

8. Support preparation of planning scheme and layout for major and growing towns	Sege	% income to total revenue		x	x	x		10,000.00		
9. Provide fund for the demarcation of already layout areas	Sege	% income to total revenue			x	x		10,000.00		
								10,000.00	47,000.00	

Focus 5 :

8. Water, Environment Sanitation and Hygiene

Policy Objective: 1

8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Strategy 1:

8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Procure sanitation tools and equipment	District wide	List of item bought		x	x	x		13,000.00	DA	DEHO
7. Construct 1No modern slaughter houses in major towns	Sege	% increase in population served			x	x		70,000.00	DA	DEHO
8. Support for sanitation and fumigation program	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x		7,000.00	DA	DEHO
9. Rehabilitation of 2 existing public toilets facilities	District wide	% increase in toilet coverage		x	x	x		40,000.00	DA	DEHO
10. Prepare a project document for household toilet development programme for 5 communities	Koluedor /Sege /Goi Akplabanya Anyamam	% increase in toilet coverage	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	DA	DEHO
11. Seek external support to fund the household toilets development programme in the 5 communities	Koluedor /Sege /Goi Akplabanya Anyamam	% increase in toilet coverage	x	x	x	x		500.00	DA	DEHO
12. Construction of 1No. Institutional toilet facility. Ada Senior High	Sege	% increase in toilet coverage	x	x				80,000.00	DA	DEHO/ASHS
								220,500.00		

Strategy 2: 8.3.6 Scale up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
9. Undertake 10 No. educational programmes on environmental sanitation in all communities	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	x	x	x	x	6,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
10. Facilitate formation of sanitation clubs in schools across the district	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	x	x			4,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
11. Organize quarterly clean-up exercise across the District annually	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	x	x	x	x	5,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
12. Facilitate the provision and distribution of sanitary tool to Area Councils	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	x	x	x			25,000.00	DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
13. Rehabilitation of waste evacuation equipment (Vehicle)	Sege	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
14. Facilitate regular evacuation of refuse containers	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
15. Facilitate formation of sanitation committees in all communities	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps		x	x	x	6,000.00		DA	EHD/GHS/UTA/TA
13.							21,000.00	100,000.00		

Strategy 3: 8.3.8 Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste in all major cities and towns

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Facilitate identification of suitable land for land filled site	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps		X	X		2,000.00		DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/ RCC/
8. Negotiate land acquisition with Traditional Authorities	District wide	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps		X	X	X	4,000.00		DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/ RCC/
9. Facilitate documentation and payment of compensation for the land	Sege	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps		X	X			30,000.00	DA	DEHU/EPA/PPD/ RCC/
10.							6,000.00	30,000.00		

Policy Objective: 2 8.4 Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

Strategy 1: 8.4.2 Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Intensify public education on personal hygiene at public place(market/lorry stations churches etc)	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	DA	DEHO
7. Intensify home visit and premises inspection by Environmental Health Unit	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	DA	DEHO
8. Organise seminars to all food vendors to promote hand washing with soap programme	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	3,000.00		DA	DEHO
9. Sustain organisation of food vendors health screening	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x		2,000.00		DA	DEHO
10. Monitor and ensure provision of treated water and hand washing facilities at all public eating places	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		DA	DEHO
11. Facilitate provision of washing basin, soap and disposable dish at all public toilet	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	DA	DEHO
							7,000.00	35,000.00		

Focus Area 6:**Policy Objective 1:****Strategy 1:****5. Housing/Shelter****5.2 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural area****5.2.8 Encourage the MMDAs to use a portion of their Common Fund to embark on the construction of social housing units**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Construction of 2No. Semi-detached Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	DA	DWD/DPCU
8. Construction of DCE's Residence	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	DA	DWD/DPCU
9. Acquire parcel of land and paid compensation	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	DA	DWD/DPCU
10. Construction of DCD Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	DA	DWD/DPCU
11. Provision of Assembly Hall	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	DA	DWD/DPCU
12.							0	340,000.00		

THEMATIC AREA 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**Focus Area 1: 1. Education****Policy Objective 1: 1.1. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels****Strategy 1: 1.1.1 Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Construction of 1 No. 2 Unit Teachers' Quarters Bungalow	Luhor	% increase in GER % increase in GAR			x	x		80,000.00	D/A	GES
9. Supply of 400 Unit of furniture for Basic Schools	District wide	No. supplied % increase in GER			x	x		30,000.00	D/A	GES/DDF
10. Provide support for brilliant but needy students (especially girls)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	D/A	NGO/ DEOC

11. Support for Community Initiated school Infrastructure development projects.	To be approved by DEOC	% increase in GER		x	x	x		20,000.00	D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
12. Support school feeding programmes by government	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
13. Operationalize the education development fund in the district	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	D/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
14. Organised regular school mapping	District wide	% increase in GER % increase in GAR					5,000.00			DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
15.							5,000.00	240,000.00		

Policy Objective 2: 1.4. Improve quality of teaching and learning
Strategy 1: 1.4.1 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
10. Ensure availability of essential teaching, material in all levels	District wide	% improvement in BECE examination	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/D P/ PTA/DEOC
11. Facilitate organization of teachers' durbar to improve teaching and learning	District wide	% improvement in BECE examination		x	x	x		10,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/D P/ PTA/DEOC
12. Facilitate organisation of orientation for newly trained teachers and head teachers	District wide	% improvement in BECE examination	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		GES	DA/MP/NGOs/D P/ PTA/DEOC
13. Facilitate organisation of common examination twice a year at basic level (Mock for JHS)	District wide	% improvement in BECE examination		x	x	x		15,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/D P/ PTA/DEOC
14. Facilitate organisation of regular INSETs for teachers and head teachers	District wide	% improvement in BECE examination	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	GES	DA/MP/NGOs/D P/ PTA/DEOC
15.							20,000.00	49,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 4. Health

POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: 4.1 Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services

STRATEGY 1: 4.1.2 Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
5. Organize community outreach program on public health	District wide	% reduction in communicable diseases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	D/A
6. Construction of 1No. CHPS compounds facilities	Madvonu	% increase in access to primary health care			X	x		130,000.00	GHS	D/A/MOH
7. Equip all CHPS facilities with full complement of equipment	District wide	% increase in access to primary health care			X	X		100,000	GHS	D/A/MOH
8. Support setting up functional Community Health Management Committees	District wide	% increase in access to primary health care	x	X	X	X	6,000.00	6,000.00	GHS	D/A/MOH
9. Sensitize communities on community participation in effective implementation of CHPS	District wide	% increase in access to primary health care		X	X	X	6,000.00	6,000.00	GHS	D/A/MOH
10.							12,000.00	247,000.00		

Focus Area 3: 5. HIVAND AIDS/STI/TB

Policy Objective 1: 5.1 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable group

Strategy: 1 5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
11. Organise public education on ABC of HIV/STI prevention	Across District	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DA	GAC
12. Conduct public education to encourage increased patronage of HIV/AIDS/STI counselling and testing	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	DA	GAC
13. Expand HIV counselling and testing site	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		4,050.00	DA	GAC
14.							0	12,050.00		

Strategy 2 5.1.5 Promote healthy behaviors and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
2. Organise sensitization programme on elimination of new HIV infections	Across District	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
15. Facilitate formation of school based Virgin clubs	District wide	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
16. Support DRI/DHMT to promote behaviour change activities	District wide	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
17. Incorporate HIV/AIDS issues into all social activities	District wide	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV transmission							DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
18. Develop and implement a comprehensive HIV/AIDS and Ebola work place policy	District wide	% increase in knowledge level on the mode of HIV and Ebola transmission						4,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
1.							0	14,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 2. Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations

Policy Objective: 2.1. Improve the policy environment and institutional capacity for effective human capital development, and employment policy management

Strategy 1: 2.1.3 Develop database on Human Resource capacity needs at all levels

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Conduct Capacity needs assessment survey for all department of the Assembly	District wide			x	x	x		5,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
7. Prepare annual capacity building action plan	Sege			x	x	x		3,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
8. Facilitate orientation on the new appraisal format	Sege			x	x	x		2,000.00	DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
9. Organise workers durbar to sensitise workers on labour law and industrial relation	District wide								DA	GAC/GHS/Dept. of Assembly/NGO
2.										

Focus Area 6: 10. Child Development and Protection

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas

Strategy 1: 10.1.1 Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
9. Public education and sensitization on Children's ACT (560)	District wide	No. of people reached out to	x	x	x	x		840.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
10. Registration of early childhood development center & establishment of Day Care Centre	District wide	Report produced	x	x	x	x		220.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE

11. Carry out In-house Training for care givers and proprietors of early childhood development centers	District wide	No. of beneficiaries reached out to	x	x	x	x		720.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
12. Carry out regular monitoring and inspection of child development centers	District wide	Field reports issued	x	x	x	x		480.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
13.							0	2260.00		

Policy Objective 2: 10.2. Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation

Strategy: 10.2.2 Establish clear institutional arrangements for identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of children engaged in unconditional WFCL

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GH¢	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Create and update data on children engaged in WFCL	District wide	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking	x	x	x	x		840.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP / DVVSU
9. Investigate all cases of child labour, abuse, maintenance, custody paternity & domestic violence	District wide	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking	x	x	x	x		220.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP / DVVSU
10. Organise sensitization on laws on child labour	District wide	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking	x	x	x	x		720.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP / DVVSU
11. Facilitate formation of community committees against WFCL	District wide	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking	x	x	x	x		480.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP / DVVSU
12. Facilitate the crafting of District Bye-Law on WFCL	District wide	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking						400.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP / DVVSU
13. Undertake research on situation of WFCL and Children Trafficking	District wide	Number of children in WFCL & Child Trafficking						5,000.00	DWS	NGO/ILO/DA/DP / DVVSU
14.							0	7,660.00		

Focus Area 7: 11. Disability

Policy Objective 1: 11.1. Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

Strategy 1: 11.1.1 Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Advocacy for the construction of disability friendly infrastructure for elimination of discrimination	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		600.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
8. Facilitate the implementation of PWDs and OPWDs Funds	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		27,337.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
9. Comprehensive data collection on person with disability (PWDs) and organization of PWDs in the district	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		645.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
10. Public education and sensitize public on Disability Act, Act 715	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		525.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
11. Monitor and report on PWDs and OPWD operation and use of the disbursed 2% DACF	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		440.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
12.							0.00	29,547.00		

Focus Area 5 : 6. Sports Development

Policy Objective 1 : 6.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools

Strategy 1: 6.1.1 Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Support for the District sports development activities	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		DA	GES.NSC
9. Support for youth and cultural development	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		DA	GES/CNC/NSC
10. Procure sport equipment for promotion of inter-district sports	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DA	GES/CNC/NSC
11.							4,000.00	5,000.00		

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Focus Area 1: 2. Local Governance and Decentralization

Policy Objective1: 2.2 Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management

Strategy 1: 2.2.3 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system of MMDAs

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Organize training for staff in computer skills and application for revenue tracking	Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x	x		4,080.00	DA	HODs
9. Collect revenue data & establish revenue database.	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		12,000.00	DA	UTAs
10. Involve A/C in Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	DA	UTAs
11. Support for Sub-structures operations	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	DA	UTAs
12. Prepare and approve revenue targets and MTEF Composite budget	Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x	x	3,000.00		DA	UTA/ HoD
13. Organise quarterly review for all revenue collectors	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x	6,000.00		DA	UTA/ HoD
14. Train all revenue collectors in effective bookkeeping	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		DA	UTA/ HoD
15. Carry out regular audit of revenue unit	Sege Anyaman	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		DA	UTA/ HoD
1. Publish revenue collection on area council basis	Notice Boards	% increase in IGF collection					400.00		DA	UTA/ HoD
							21,400.00	21,080.00		

Strategy 3: 2.2.4 Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilization of investment grants

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Set monthly revenue target for all revenue collectors and review them quarterly	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	X	X	X	X	2,000.00		DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
7. Create revenue register for all revenue collectors	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	X	X	X	X	500.00		DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
8. Facilitate quarterly reporting on revenue disbursement	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	X	X	X	X	2,000.00		DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
9. Organize town hall information sharing programme on revenue generation	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	X	X	X	X	6,000.00		DA	F&A/UTA/RCC
1.							10,500.00	0.00		

**Policy Objective 2: 2.3 Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process
At all levels**

Strategy 1: 2.3.2 Strengthen engagement between assembly members and Citizens

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Support Assembly members to organise quarterly community meetings	District wide	% Increase in stakeholders' participation	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
9. Build capacity of Assembly members in community organization & resource mobilisation	District wide	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		x	x			15,000.00	DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
10. Build capacity of Assembly Members in participatory planning	District wide	% Increase in stakeholders' participation			x	x		10,000.00	DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
11. Support the implementation of approved community initiated projects.	District wide	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		x	x	x		50,000.00	DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
12. Sensitization of communities on the roles and functions of Assembly Member	District wide	% Increase in stakeholders' participation		X	X	X	8,000.00		DA	NCCE/HoDS/NGO
13.							8,000	90,000.00		

Focus Area 2: 6. Development Communication

Policy Objective 1: 6.3 Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle

Strategy 1: 6.3.2 Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Organize Performance review meeting with all NGOs	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		DA	DPCU
7. Ensure organization of all statutory Committees meeting	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	68,880.00		DA	DPCU
8. Support 2 staff and 2 Assembly members to New Year school	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	3,400.00		DA	DPCU
9. Organize training and capacity development programme for staff and assembly members	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	47,000.00		DA	DPCU
10. Procure computers and accessories	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	8,000.00		DA	DPCU
							129,280.00	0.00		

Focus Area 3:
Policy Objective 1:
Strategy 1:

7. Gender Equity and Women Empowerment
7.1 Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
7.1.3 Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting.

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
5. Identify and increase access to income generating activities of women	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		322.00	BAC/	Gender desk
Organize public education and sensitization on gender issues	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		1,760.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
6. Organize gender stakeholders meetings	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x	300.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
7. Encourage and promote girls access to non-traditional technical skills	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		936.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
8. Organize public education for 20 women groups	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		550.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
							300.00	3,568.00		

Focus Area 4:
Policy Objective 1:
Strategy 1:

9. Rule of Law and access to Justice
9.1. Improve access to affordable and timely justice
9.1.1 Increase the number and improve quality of court infrastructure

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
3. Provide infrastructure for establishment of a district court	Sege	% access to justice and security			x	x		150,000.00	DA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
4. Facilitate provision of district Police station	Sege	% access to justice and security	x	x	x	x		150,000.00	DA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
5. Provide bungalow for the District Magistrate	Sege	% access to justice and security		x	x	x		120,000.00	DA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
6. Provide bungalow for the District Police Commander	Sege	% access to justice and security		x	x	x		120,00.00	DA	GPS/Judicial Serv./MP /LGRD/DP
7.							0.00	540,000.00		

Focus Area: 5 11. Access to Rights and Entitlements

Policy Objective 1: 11.2. Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm

Strategy 1: 11.2.3 Intensify public education programmes on children’s rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2015				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
3. Carry out public education and sensitization on radio and in communities	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		640.00	DSW	DA /CHRAJ
4. Carry out public education and sensitization on child trafficking, labour and abuse	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	DA /CHRAJ
5. Provide support for Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVC)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		1,080.00	DSW	DA /CHRAJ
6.							0.00	3,040.00		

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2016

5.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Focus Area 1: 2. Fiscal Policy Management

Policy Objective 1: 2.1 Improve Public Expenditure Management

Strategy 1: 2.1.1 Eliminate Revenue collection leakages

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Intensify public education on tax/rate payment on radio/ communities	District wide	% increase in number of people voluntarily paying taxes	x	x	x		2,000.00		DPCU	IA, RCC, FM Station, NCCE
2. Carry out biannual audit for all revenue collection institutions in the district	District wide	% increase in IGF collection		x		x	1,000.00		Internal Audit	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
3. Set up task force to collect and monitor revenue collection	District wide	% increase in IGF collection				x	1,000.00		DCD	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
4. Build capacity of revenue collectors	District wide	% increase in IGF collection		x	x		10,000		DFO	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
5. Annual update revenue data	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x			10,000.00		DBA	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
6.										

ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Focus Area 1: 1. Private Sector Development

Policy Objective 1: 1.5 Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategy 1: 1.5. 2. Support the creation of business opportunities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	Year 2016				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize entrepreneurial and business development management seminars for MSMEs.	Sege	Number and category of firms supported			X	X		3,200.00	CA	MOTI/NBSSI/ DPCU
2. Organize business opportunity development seminars (stakeholders meetings) with GIPC	District wide	Number of opportunities identified		X	X	X		1,620.00	CA	MOFA/ Dept. of Co-operative
3. identify 3 rural enterprises, conduct feasibility study and provide logistics for preparation of business plan	District wide	Number of Project identified	X	X				6,200.00	CA	MOFA/ Dept. of Co-operative GIPC
4. Liaise with stakeholders to provide assistance to establish the 3 enterprises	District wide	Report submitted			X	X		1,200.00	CA	DPCU/TA/ DCE
5. Provide logistics for the operation of BAC	Sege	BAC office established			X	X	2,000.00		CA	MOTI/NBSSI/ DPCU
6. Facilitate the creation of land bank	District wide	Size of land bank	x	x	x		20,000.00	40,000.00	CA	Physical planning
7. Extension of service to light industrial zone	Sege	Size of land bank		x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	DWD

STRATEGY 2: Enhance competitiveness of local companies

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	Year 2016				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Facilitate skills development training programme for different categories of artisans	District wide	Number of job created			X	X		10,000.00	CA	MOTI/NBSSI/ DPCU
2. Facilitate organisation of seminars for local entrepreneurs on business financing	District wide	Number of opportunities identified		X	X	X		16,000.00	CA	MOFA/ Dept. of Co-operative
3. Facilitate training of local entrepreneurs in project proposal writing	District wide	Number of Project identified	X	X				6,200.00	CA	MOFA/ Dept. of Co-operative GIPC
4. Liaise with stakeholders to provide assistance to establish the 3 enterprises	District wide	Report submitted			X	X		1,200.00	CA	DPCU/TA/ DCE
5. Provide logistics for the operation of BAC	Sege	BAC office established			X	X	2,000.00		CA	MOTI/NBSSI/ DPCU
6. Facilitate the creation of land bank	District wide	Size of land bank	x	x	x		20,000.00	40,000.00	CA	Physical planning
7. Extension of service to light industrial zone	Sege	Size of land bank		x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	DWD

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Agriculture Productivity

Policy Objective1: 1.3 Promote seed and planting materials development

Strategy 1: 1.3.3 Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages.

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
9. Support Youth in Agriculture program in the district	District wide	% increase in crops output	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
10. 16 AEAs and 6DDOs to make 4000 home and farms visits	District wide	% increase in crops output	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
11. Carry out demonstration on the use of cassava flour for 20 participants	District wide	Number of farmers trained		x	x	x		2,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
12. 16 AEAs and 6 DDOs to conduct 32 demonstrations on food crops	District wide	% increase in crops output		x	x	x		500.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
13. Introduce high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100 farmers	District wide	% increase in yield	x	x	x			4,000.00	DADU	MOFA
14. Facilitate the building of 50 FBOs on farming as)	District wide	% increase in yield	x	x	x			10,000.00	DADU	CA
15. Conduct program evaluation of extension service delivery	District wide	Report of evaluation			x	x		750.00	DADU	MOFA/DA

Policy Objective 2: 1.4 Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agricultural education

Strategy 1: 1.4.5 Build capacity of FBOs and Community Based Organisation (CBO) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Organize GAP/HACCP awareness forum for 100 participants	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			3,000.00	DADU	FBOs
14. Develop targeted extension messages on input use (pesticides) and grading	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			2,000.00	DADU	C/A
15. Train 50 farmer based organization on group dynamics, record keeping etc.	District wide	% increase crop yield		x	x	x		3,000.00	DADU	C/A/ Donors
16. Conduct weekly market data collection by DADU	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x	x		1,760.00	DADU	C/A
17. Support Farmer Day Celebration	District wide	% increase crop yield				x				

Focus Area 2: 6. Livestock and Poultry Development

Policy Objective3: 6.1 Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategy 1: 6.1.11 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic scheduled diseases

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Organize vaccination program for livestock industry	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
7. Organize quarterly forum for 40 stakeholders on fisheries laws	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
8. Provide 10 adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management to men and women	District wide	% reduction in livestock diseases	x	x	x	x		2,200.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
9. Organize monitoring and evaluation of fish stock cash data	District wide	% increase in animal production			x	x		1,000.00	DADU	MOFA/Fishery
10. Undertake quarterly agricultural extension and veterinary services	District wide		x	x	x	x				

Focus Area 3: 10. Natural Disasters, Risk and Vulnerability

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disaster risk and vulnerability

Strategy1: 10.1.3 Intensify public education awareness on natural disaster, risk and vulnerability

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
2. Formation and training and Disaster Volunteer Group (DVG) and community members	District wide	Number trained	x	x	x		1,000.00		NADMO	GNFS
15. Formation of Disaster prevention club	District wide	Number formed		x	x	x		1,700.00	NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
16. Collaborate with GNFS to install fire extinguishers for all public institutions premises	District wide	%reduction in disaster &loss of life and property			x	x	3,000.00		NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
17. Facilitate orientation of coastal communities on prevention and mitigation of natural disasters	District wide	Report submitted		x	x	x		10,000.00	NADMO	GNFS
18. Organize monthly public education on Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction	District wide	Increase in knowledge of climate change	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
19. Create awareness in the public on disaster prevention strategies through local FM station	District wide	% reduction in disaster	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	NADMO	GNFS

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Railways, Water and Air transport.

Policy Objective 1: 1.2 Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs

Strategy 1: 1.2.1 Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
9. Maintenance/Spot improvement of 14 Km of road selected community)	District wide	Length of roads rehabilitated		X	X	X		100,000.00	DFR	DPCU
10. Rehabilitate 3.10 km Addokope-Fantivikope.	District wide	Security improved	X	X				236,000.00	DFR	DPCU
11. Rehabilitation of Fantivikope-Aditsekope feeder road (2.7Km)	Fantivikope	Length of road.			X	X		161,000.00	DFR	DPCU

Focus Area 2: 1. Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management

Policy Objective: 1 1.4 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management

Strategy: 1 1.4.1 Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nation wide

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
10. Procure equipment and other logistics to establish the Physical Planning Department	Sege	List of item acquired	x	x				16,000.00	CA	T&CPD
11. Other activities to educate sensitize stakeholders on the Street Naming and property Address System	District wide	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x	2,600.00		C/A	T&CPD
12. Support preparation of planning scheme and layout for major and growing towns	Sege	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x	2,220.00		CA	T&CPD

Focus Area 3: 5. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households

Policy Objective 1: 5.1 Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

Strategy1: 5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
3. Procure 100 Low Tension Poles for 6 communities	Sege	% coverage of household	x	x	x		35,000.00			
4. Rehabilitate and maintain 100 street lights	District wide	% coverage of household		x	x	x	40,000.00			

Focus 5: 8. Water, Environment Sanitation and Hygiene

Policy Objective: 1 8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Strategy 1: 8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
14. Organize 2No. Workshops for 30 WATSAN committee members pump care takers and water venders.	Sege	% increase in population served		x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	DEHO
15. Coordinate the agency involved (Zoomlion)	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x	600.00		CA	DEHO
16. Procure sanitation tools and equipment	District wide	% increase in population served		x	x		2,500.00		CA	DEHO
17. Support for sanitation and fumigation program	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x	7,000.00		CA	DEHO
18. Construction of 1No. Institutional toilet facility. Ada Senior High	Sege	% increase in population served			x	x	80,000.00		CA	DEHO/ASHS

Policy Objective: 2

8.4 Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

Strategy 1:

8.4.2 Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
12. Intensify public education on personal hygiene at public place(market/lorry stations churches etc)	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	6,000.00		CA	DEHO
13. Intensify home visit and premises inspection by Environmental Health Unit	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	600.00	7,000.00	CA	DEHO
14. Organise seminars to all food vendors to promote hand washing with soap programme	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	3,000.00		CA	DEHO
15. Sustain organisation of food vendors health screening	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x		2,000.00		CA	DEHO
16. Prepare and disseminate District Byelaws on sanitation	District wide						4,000.00		CA	DEHO

Focus Area 6:

5. Housing/Shelter

Policy Objective 1:

5.2 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural area

Strategy 1:

5.2.8 Encourage the MMDAs to use a portion of their Common Fund to embark on the construction of social housing units

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Construction of 1No. Semi-detached Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
14. Construction of DCE's Residence	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
15. Acquire parcel of land and paid compensation	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
16. Rehabilitation of GHA office for use by the central administration	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x				60,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
17. Construction of DCD Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
18. Provision of Assembly Hall	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU

THEMATIC AREA 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Focus Area 1: Education

Policy Objective 1: Increase equitable access to and participate in education at all level.

Strategy 1: Accelerate the rehabilitation/development of basic school infrastructure especially school under trees

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
16. Construction of 1 No. 2 Unit Teachers' Quarters Bungalow		% increase in GER % increase in GAR			x	x		60,000.00	C/A	GES
17. Supply of 400 Unit of furniture for Basic Schools	District wide	No. supplied % increase in GER			x	x		20,000.00	C/A	GES/DDF
18. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block with toilet and other facilities for basic school	To be determined by GES	% increase in GER						160,000.00	C/A	GES
19. Provide support for brilliant but needy students (Girls)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		38,500.00	C/A	NGO/ DEOC
20. Support for Community Initiated Infrastructure development projects.	To be approved by DEOC	% increase in GER		x	x	x		20,000.00	C/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
21. Support school feeding programmes by government	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	C/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
22. Operationalize the education development fund in the district	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee

Focus Area 2:**4. Health****POLICY OBJECTIVE 1:****4.1 Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services****STRATEGY 1:****4.1.2 Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
2. Support for District Immunization program in the district	District wide	% coverage of immunization	x	x	x	x		9,000.00	GHS	C/A
11. Support the Roll Back Malaria program	District wide	% Reduction in malaria cases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	C/A
12. Organize community outreach program on public health	District wide	% reduction in communicable diseases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	C/A
13. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds facilities	Madavunu Matsekope	% reduction in communicable diseases			x	x		130,000.00	GHS	C/A

Focus Area 3:**5. HIVAND AIDS/STI/TB****Policy Objective 1:****5.1 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable group****Strategy:****5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
4. Support HIV/AIDS program and other related programme	Across District	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	CA	GAC
5. Conduct public education to encourage increased patronage of HIV/AIDS/STI counselling and testing	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		3,000.0	CA	GAC
6. Form Health Committees	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		4,050.00	CA	GAC

Focus Area 6: 10. Child Development and Protection

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas

Strategy 1: 10.1.1 Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
5. Public education and sensitization on Children’s ACT (560)	District wide	No. of people reached out to	x	x	x	x		840.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
6. Registration of early childhood development center & establishment of Day Care Centre	District wide	Report produced	x	x	x	x		220.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
7. Carry out In-house Training for care givers and proprietors of early childhood development centers	District wide	No. of beneficiaries reached out to	x	x	x	x		720.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
8. Carry out regular monitoring and inspection of child development centers	District wide	Field reports issued						480.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE

Focus Area 7: 11. Disability

Policy Objective 1: 11.1. Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

Strategy 1: 11.1.1 Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
6. Advocacy for the construction of disability friendly infrastructure for elimination of discrimination	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		600.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
7. Facilitate the implementation of PWDs and OPWDs Funds	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		27,337.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
8. Comprehensive data collection on person with disability (PWDs) and organization of PWDs in the district	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		645.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
9. Public education and sensitize public on Disability Act, Act 715	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		525.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
10. Monitor and report on PWDs and OPWD operation and use of the disbursed 2% DACF	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		440.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/

Focus Area 5: 6. Sports Development

Policy Objective 1: 6.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools

Strategy 1: 6.1.1 Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
4. Support for the District sports development activities	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	GES.NSC
5. Support for youth and cultural development	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	GES/CNC/NSC
6. Procure sport equipment for promotion of inter-district sports	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	CA	GES/CNC/NSC

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Focus Area 1: 2. Local Governance and Decentralization

Policy Objective1: 2.2 Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management

Strategy 1: 2.2.3 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system of MMDAs

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
16. Prepare and approve revenue targets and MTEF Composite budget for 2015	Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x	x		4,080.00	CA	HODs
17. Collect revenue data & establish revenue database.	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		12,000.00	CA	UTAs
18. Involve A/C in Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	CA	UTAs
19. Support for Sub-structures operations	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	CA	UTAs
20. Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan -2014-2017	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		32,000.00	CA	HOD
21. Prepare Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		8,000.00	CA	HODs
22. Preparation of District Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (DESAP)	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	HOD

Focus Area 2: 6. Development Communication

Policy Objective 1: 6.3 Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle

Strategy 1 6.3.2 Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
11. Organize Performance review meeting with all NGOs	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	DPCU
12. Ensure organization of all statutory Committees meeting	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	68,880.00		CA	DPCU
13. Support 2 staff and 2 Assembly members to New Year school	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	3,400.00		CA	DPCU
14. Organize training and capacity development programme for staff and assembly members	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	47,000.00		CA	DPCU
15. Procure computers and accessories	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	8,000.00		CA	DPCU

Focus Area 3:

7. Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

Policy Objective 1:

7.1 Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

Strategy 1:

7.1.3 Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
9. Identify and increase access to income generating activities of women	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		322.00	BAC/	Gender desk
Organize public education and sensitization on gender issues	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		1,76.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
10. Organize gender stakeholders meetings	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x	300.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
11. Encourage and promote girls access to non-traditional technical skills	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		936.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
12. Organize public education for 20 women groups	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		550.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD

Focus Area 5: 11. Access to Rights and Entitlements

Policy Objective 1: 11.2. Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm

Strategy 1: 11.2.3 Intensify public education programmes on children’s rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2016				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Investigate all cases of Child abuse, maintenance, custody paternity & domestic violence	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		920.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
8. Regular monitoring and supervision of children and family under probation	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
9. Identify the vulnerable and communities prone to human trafficking		Report	x	x	x	x		640.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
10. Regular monitoring and supervision of children and family under probation	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
11. Provide support for Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVC)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		1,080.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
12.										

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN -2017

5.0 ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Focus Area 1: 2. Fiscal Policy Management

Policy Objective 1: 2.1 Improve Public Expenditure Management

Strategy 1: 2.1.1 Eliminate Revenue collection leakages

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
8. Intensify public education on tax/rate payment on radio/communities	District wide	% increase in number of people voluntarily paying taxes	x	x	x		2,000.00		DPCU	IA, RCC, FM Station, NCCE
9. Recruit and train revenue collectors in effective revenue mobilization	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x			5,100.00		CA	HRD/Finance Unit
10. Data collection and establish revenue database system	District wide	Data base system established	x	x	x	x	3,800.00		HRD	F&A Sub-Committee
11. Carry out biannual audit for all revenue collection institutions in the district	District wide	% increase in IGF collection		x		x	1,000.00		Internal Audit	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
12. Set up task force to collect and monitor revenue collection	District wide	% increase in IGF collection				x	1,000.00		DCD	Finance Officer Budget Unit F/A Sub-committee
13.										

ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Focus Area 1: 1. Private Sector Development

Policy Objective 1: 1.5 Expand opportunities for job creation

Strategy 1: 1.5. 2. Support the creation of business opportunities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	Year 2017				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
14. Organize entrepreneurial and business management seminars for MSMEs.	Sege	Number and category of firms supported			X	X		3,200.00	CA	MOTI/NBSSI/ DPCU
15. Organize business opportunity development seminars (stakeholders meetings)	District wide	Number of opportunities identified		X	X	X		1,620.00	CA	MOFA/ Dept. of Co-operative
16. identify 3 rural enterprises, conduct feasibility study and provide logistics for preparation of business plan	District wide	Number of Project identified	X	X				6,200.00	CA	MOFA/ Dept. of Co-operative GIPC
17. Liaise with stakeholders to provide assistance to establish the 3 enterprises	District wide	Report submitted			X	X		1,200.00	CA	DPCU/TA/ DCE
18. Provide logistics for the operation of BAC	Sege	BAC office established			X	X	2,000.00		CA	MOTI/NBSSI/ DPCU

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Agriculture Productivity

Policy Objective1: 1.3 Promote seed and planting materials development

Strategy 1: 1.3.3 Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages.

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
16. Support Youth in Agriculture program in the district	District wide	% increase in crops output	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	GYEDA/DA
17. 16 AEAs and 6DDOs to make 4000 home and farms visits	District wide	% increase in crops output	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
18. Carry out demonstration on the use of cassava flour for 20 participants	District wide	Number of farmers trained		x	x	x		2,000.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
19. 16 AEAs and 6 DDOs to conduct 32 demonstrations on food crops	District wide	% increase in crops output		x	x	x		500.00	DADU	MOFA/DA
20. Introduce high-yielding disease and pest resistance maize and cowpea to 100 farmers	District wide	% increase in yield	x	x	x			4,000.00	DADU	MOFA
21. Facilitate the building of 50 FBOs on farming as)	District wide	% increase in yield	x	x	x			10,000.00	DADU	CA
22. Conduct program evaluation of extension service delivery	District wide	Report of evaluation			x	x		750.00	DADU	MOFA/DA

Policy Objective 2: 1.4 Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agricultural education

Strategy 1: 1.4.5 Build capacity of FBOs and Community Based Organisation (CBO) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
18. Organize GAP/HACCP awareness forum for 100 participants	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			3,000.00	DADU	FBOs
19. Develop targeted extension messages on input use (pesticides) and grading	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x			2,000.00	DADU	C/A
20. Train 50 farmer based organization on group dynamics, record keeping etc.	District wide	% increase crop yield		x	x	x		3,000.00	DADU	C/A/ Donors
21. Conduct weekly market data collection by DADU	District wide	% increase crop yield	x	x	x	x		1,760.00	DADU	C/A
22. Support Farmer Day Celebration	District wide	% increase crop yield				x				

Focus Area 2: 6. Livestock and Poultry Development

Policy Objective3: 6.1 Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategy 1: 6.1.11 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic scheduled diseases

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
11. Organize vaccination program for livestock industry	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
12. Organize quarterly forum for 40 stakeholders on fisheries laws	District wide	% increase in animal production	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
13. Provide 10 adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management to men and women	District wide	% reduction in livestock diseases	x	x	x	x		2,200.00	DADU	MOFA/NGOs
14. Organize monitoring and evaluation of fish stock cash data	District wide	% increase in animal production			x	x		1,000.00	DADU	MOFA/Fishery
15. Undertake quarterly agricultural extension and veterinary services	District wide		x	x	x	x				

Focus Area 3: 10. Natural Disasters, Risk and Vulnerability

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disaster risk and vulnerability

Strategy1: 10.1.3 Intensify public education awareness on natural disaster, risk and vulnerability

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
3. Formation and training and Disaster Volunteer Group (DVG) and community members	District wide	Number trained	x	x	x		1,000.00		NADMO	GNFS
20. Formation of Disaster prevention club	District wide	Number formed		x	x	x		1,700.00	NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
21. Collaborate with GNFS to install fire extinguishers for all public institutions premises	District wide	%reduction in disaster &loss of life and property			x	x	3,000.00		NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
22. Facilitate orientation of coastal communities on prevention and mitigation of natural disasters	District wide	Report submitted		x	x	x		10,000.00	NADMO	GNFS
23. Organize monthly public education on Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction	District wide	Increase in knowledge of climate change	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		NADMO	ISD MOFA NCCE
24. Create awareness in the public on disaster prevention strategies through local FM station	District wide	% reduction in disaster	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	NADMO	GNFS

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Focus Area 1: 1. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Railways, Water and Air transport.

Policy Objective 1: 1.2 Create and sustain efficient transport systems that meet user needs

Strategy 1: 1.2.1 Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
12. Maintenance/Spot improvement of 14 Km of road selected community)	District wide	Length of roads rehabilitated		X	X	X		100,000.00	DFR	DPCU
13. Rehabilitate 3.10 km Addokope-Fantivikope.	District wide	Security improved	X	X				236,000.00	DFR	DPCU
14. Rehabilitation of Fantivikope-Aditsekope feeder road (2.7Km)	Fantivikope	Length of road.			X	X		161,000.00	DFR	DPCU

Focus Area 2: 1. Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management

Policy Objective: 1 1.4 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management

Strategy: 1 1.4.1 Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nation wide

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Procure equipment and other logistics to establish the Physical Planning Department	Sege	List of item acquired	x	x				16,000.00	CA	T&CPD
14. Other activities to educate sensitize stakeholders on the Street Naming and property Address System	District wide	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x	2,600.00		C/A	T&CPD
15. Support preparation of planning scheme and layout for major and growing towns	Sege	% increase in property tax income	x	x	x	x	2,220.00		CA	T&CPD

Focus Area 3: 5. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households

Policy Objective 1: 5.1 Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

Strategy1: 5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
5. Procure 100 Low Tension Poles for 6 communities	Sege	% coverage of household	x	x	x		35,000.00			
6. Rehabilitate and maintain 100 street lights	District wide	% coverage of household		x	x	x	40,000.00			

Focus 5: 8. Water, Environment Sanitation and Hygiene

Policy Objective: 1 8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities.

Strategy 1: 8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
19. Organize 2No. Workshops for 30 WATSAN committee members pump care takers and water venders.	Sege	% increase in population served		x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	DEHO
20. Coordinate the agency involved (Zoomlion)	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x	600.00		CA	DEHO
21. Procure sanitation tools and equipment	District wide	% increase in population served		x	x		2,500.00		CA	DEHO
22. Support for sanitation and fumigation program	District wide	% increase in population served	x	x	x	x	7,000.00		CA	DEHO
23. Construction of 1No. Institutional toilet facility. Ada Senior High	Sege	% increase in population served			x	x	80,000.00		CA	DEHO/ASHS

Policy Objective: 2

8.4 Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

Strategy 1:

8.4.2 Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
17. Intensify public education on personal hygiene at public place(market/lorry stations churches etc)	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	6,000.00		CA	DEHO
18. Intensify home visit and premises inspection by Environmental Health Unit	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	600.00	7,000.00	CA	DEHO
19. Organise seminars to all food vendors to promote hand washing with soap programme	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x	x	3,000.00		CA	DEHO
20. Sustain organisation of food vendors health screening	District wide	% reduction in communicable disease	x	x	x		2,000.00		CA	DEHO
21. Prepare and disseminate District Byelaws on sanitation	District wide						4,000.00		CA	DEHO

Focus Area 6:

5. Housing/Shelter

Policy Objective 1:

5.2 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural area

Strategy 1:

5.2.8 Encourage the MMDAs to use a portion of their Common Fund to embark on the construction of social housing units

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
19. Construction of 1No. Semi-detached Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
20. Construction of DCE's Residence	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
21. Acquire parcel of land and paid compensation	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
22. Rehabilitation of GHA office for use by the central administration	Sege	Number of staff accommodated	x	x				60,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
23. Construction of DCD Bungalow	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU
24. Provision of Assembly Hall	Sege	Number of staff accommodated			x	x		80,000.00	CA	DWD/DPCU

THEMATIC AREA 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Focus Area 1: Education

Policy Objective 1: Increase equitable access to and participate in education at all level.

Strategy 1: Accelerate the rehabilitation/development of basic school infrastructure especially school under trees

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
23. Construction of 1 No. 2 Unit Teachers' Quarters Bungalow		% increase in GER % increase in GAR			x	x		60,000.00	C/A	GES
24. Supply of 400 Unit of furniture for Basic Schools	District wide	No. supplied % increase in GER			x	x		20,000.00	C/A	GES/DDF
25. Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom block with toilet and other facilities for basic school	To be determined by GES	% increase in GER						160,000.00	C/A	GES
26. Provide support for brilliant but needy students (Girls)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		38,500.00	C/A	NGO/ DEOC
27. Support for Community Initiated Infrastructure development projects.	To be approved by DEOC	% increase in GER		x	x	x		20,000.00	C/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
28. Support school feeding programmes by government	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	C/A	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee
29. Operationalize the education development fund in the district	District wide	% increase in GAR	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	DEOC/ Social Service Sub-committee

Focus Area 2:**4. Health****POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: 4.1 Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services****STRATEGY 1: 4.1.2 Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
3. Support for District Immunization program in the district	District wide	% coverage of immunization	x	x	x	x		9,000.00	GHS	C/A
14. Support the Roll Back Malaria program	District wide	% Reduction in malaria cases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	C/A
15. Organize community outreach program on public health	District wide	% reduction in communicable diseases	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GHS	C/A
16. Construction of 2No. CHPS compounds facilities	Madavunu Matsekope	% reduction in communicable diseases			x	x		130,000.00	GHS	C/A

Focus Area 3:**5. HIVAND AIDS/STI/TB****Policy Objective 1: 5.1 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable group****Strategy: 5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes**

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Support HIV/AIDS program and other related programme	Across District	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	CA	GAC
8. Conduct public education to encourage increased patronage of HIV/AIDS/STI counselling and testing	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		3,000.0	CA	GAC
9. Form Health Committees	District wide	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	x	x	x	x		4,050.00	CA	GAC

Focus Area 6: 10. Child Development and Protection

Policy Objective 1: 10.1 Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas

Strategy 1: 10.1.1 Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
9. Public education and sensitization on Children's ACT (560)	District wide	No. of people reached out to	x	x	x	x		840.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
10. Registration of early childhood development center & establishment of Day Care Centre	District wide	Report produced	x	x	x	x		220.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
11. Carry out In-house Training for care givers and proprietors of early childhood development centers	District wide	No. of beneficiaries reached out to	x	x	x	x		720.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE
12. Carry out regular monitoring and inspection of child development centers	District wide	Field reports issued						480.00	DWS	ISD/NCCE

Focus Area 7: 11. Disability

Policy Objective 1: 11.1. Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues

Strategy 1: 11.1.1 Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
11. Advocacy for the construction of disability friendly infrastructure for elimination of discrimination	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		600.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
12. Facilitate the implementation of PWDs and OPWDs Funds	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		27,337.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
13. Comprehensive data collection on person with disability (PWDs) and organization of PWDs in the district	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		645.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
14. Public education and sensitize public on Disability Act, Act 715	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		525.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/
15. Monitor and report on PWDs and OPWD operation and use of the disbursed 2% DACF	District wide	Level of awareness achieved	x	x	x	x		440.00	DSW	ISD/NCCE/

Focus Area 5: 6. Sports Development

Policy Objective 1: 6.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools

Strategy 1: 6.1.1 Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
7. Support for the District sports development activities	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	GES.NSC
8. Support for youth and cultural development	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	GES/CNC/NSC
9. Procure sport equipment for promotion of inter-district sports	Sege	Report on achievement	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	CA	GES/CNC/NSC

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Focus Area 1: 2. Local Governance and Decentralization

Policy Objective1: 2.2 Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management

Strategy 1: 2.2.3 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization system of MMDAs

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
23. Prepare and approve revenue targets and MTEF Composite budget for 2015	Sege	% increase in IGF collection		x	x	x		4,080.00	CA	HODs
24. Collect revenue data & establish revenue database.	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		12,000.00	CA	UTAs
25. Involve A/C in Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Sege	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	CA	UTAs
26. Support for Sub-structures operations	District wide	% increase in IGF collection	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	CA	UTAs
27. Prepare District Medium Term Development Plan -2014-2017	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		32,000.00	CA	HOD
28. Prepare Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		8,000.00	CA	HODs
29. Preparation of District Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (DESAP)	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	CA	HOD

Focus Area 2: 6. Development Communication

Policy Objective 1: 6.3 Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle

Strategy 1 6.3.2 Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
16. Organize Performance review meeting with all NGOs	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		CA	DPCU
17. Ensure organization of all statutory Committees meeting	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	68,880.00		CA	DPCU
18. Support 2 staff and 2 Assembly members to New Year school	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	3,400.00		CA	DPCU
19. Organize training and capacity development programme for staff and assembly members	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	47,000.00		CA	DPCU
20. Procure computers and accessories	Sege	Report	x	x	x	x	8,000.00		CA	DPCU

Focus Area 3:

Policy Objective 1:

Strategy 1:

7. Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

7.1 Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes

7.1.3 Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Identify and increase access to income generating activities of women	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		322.00	BAC/	Gender desk
Organize public education and sensitization on gender issues	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		1,76.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
14. Organize gender stakeholders meetings	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x	300.00		Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
15. Encourage and promote girls access to non-traditional technical skills	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		936.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD
16. Organize public education for 20 women groups	District wide	Number of women activities	x	x	x	x		550.00	Gender Desk	NCCE/ISD

Focus Area 5: 11. Access to Rights and Entitlements

Policy Objective 1: 11.2. Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm

Strategy 1: 11.2.3 Intensify public education programmes on children’s rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices

District Activities	Location	Indicators Output	2017				Local Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1	2	3	4	Local GHC	External	Lead	Collaborating
13. Investigate all cases of Child abuse, maintenance, custody paternity & domestic violence	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		920.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
14. Regular monitoring and supervision of children and family under probation	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
15. Identify the vulnerable and communities prone to human trafficking		Report	x	x	x	x		640.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
16. Regular monitoring and supervision of children and family under probation	District wide	Report	x	x	x	x		1,320.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
17. Provide support for Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVC)	District wide	No. supported	x	x	x	x		1,080.00	DSW	CA /CHRAJ
18.										

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

In contemporary planning cycle, monitoring and evaluation ensures that planning is indeed a dynamic process – allowing changing circumstances to be integrated into the process. It is therefore advised that adequate monitoring is carried out by the DPCU and other implementing institutions during the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

6.2 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

- 1 To assess the performance of the DMTDP for the preparation of Annual Progress Report (APR)
- 2 To assess the impact of the plan on the beneficiaries
- 3 To provide information for incorporation into subsequent development plans

6.3 Monitoring

The Assembly and all collaborators will have to undertake a continuous or periodic review and surveillance at all stages of implementation. In all activities it is important to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targeted outputs and other required actions proceed as planned. This will ensure efficient and effective performance and provide feedback to management. It will also enable operators to improve operational plans and take timely corrective action where it is required. It is therefore important that the DPCU put in place a strong monitoring scheme. This scheme should be able to specify the data required for monitoring including Action Plans/work schedule (Targets/indicators) Technical details, materials supplies and financial flow. The appropriate monitoring tools that will establish benchmarks, indicators/milestone, data sources and reporting procedures and format must be used. Chapter two which adopts the PPM will therefore be very essential in this process.

As part of the monitoring activities, the DPCU will be expected to produce quarterly reports and annual progress report and disseminated the report to stakeholders at different forum. This activity will involve a collaborative effort of relevant data collection at all sectoral level.

6.4 Evaluation

The programs and projects will have to be evaluated to assess the established strengths of projects and programs, pinpoint shortcomings, their causes and propose suitable improvements. This will require the Assembly to focus on the conditions, operations, performance as well as impacts of the projects. This should encourage learning experiences for those involved in the implementation process and serve as the basis for recommendation and decision-making.

The process should consider the set goals and objectives under the various themes. It will answer questions on the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and impact of the activities, objective and goals. The monitoring and evaluation will have to be participatory.

A comprehensive M&E Plan will be developed by the DPCU in collaboration with other departments and agencies based on the M&E guideline of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to be used at the district level.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT COMMUNICATION PLAN

7.1 Introduction

Communication is a major instrument in development. Unfortunately, this aspect of planning is lacking at the local level even though there are government institutions tasked with the responsibility of disseminating government policies, programmes and plans to citizens. Communication is a means of informing citizens and all stakeholders of their roles in the implementation of the plan.

Section 46, sub-section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 established the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions.

To fulfil its M&E function, the DPCU will be responsible among other to facilitate the dissemination and creation of public awareness on the National Development Policy Framework 2014-2017 which is the precursor to the DMTDP, the Annual Progress Reports and other documents from NDPC and District Assembly to all stakeholders at the district and Sub-district level.

The dissemination strategy in reaching out to as many people will include but not limited to the following techniques.

- ☞ Panel discussion
- ☞ Holding meeting (Town Hall) with traditional rulers, representatives of Area Councils, Opinion Leaders and Civil Society Organization.
- ☞ Holding community meetings at central location throughout the district.
- ☞ In addition to these strategies, the DPCU will ensure that copies of the reports will be forwarded to the Area Council RPCU, NDPC, and other MDAs and stakeholders.
- ☞ The DPCU will also initiate the constitution of editorial board for the quarterly publication of News letters on the district activities. Feedbacks from the various fora with stakeholders and development partners
- ☞ Data will be collected and analysed and used as input to inform future plan formulation

Beneficiaries of development activities as well as those who pay fees of different types must consistently be engaged to explain how the District Assembly intends to utilize resources available to it over the plan period. They must also be educated on why they need to pay fees to the District.

Representatives of the people of the District (ie Assembly members) are enjoined by law to hold regular public fora for their electorates. The job of Assemblyman is entirely voluntary and so they

lack the necessary resources to carry out their mandate of constant interaction with the electorate. It is to fulfil this void that the communication plan is prepared to enable the statutory departments under the District Assembly carry out effective education on policies and programs of the Assembly.

This aspect of the plan outlines ways by which the Ada West District Assembly will disseminate information on the programmes, projects and activities to create awareness. It is designed that communication on the plan and its contents will be undertaken throughout the plan period.

Marketing the Plan

In order to get adequate funding and support for the plan, steps should be taken to make it at various levels for people to appreciate what it intend to achieve. The marketing of the plan should be organized and co-ordinated at the following levels:

- **District Level:** There should be sufficient public education and community levels. This will allow stakeholders and key-players at all these levels to make the necessary inputs, reviews, evaluations and monitoring.
- **Regional and National levels:** At RCC and National levels, the plans should be marketed to other Ministries, Department and Agencies who can get attracted to support the implementation of the plan
- **International level:** Development partners, Embassies, International Donor Organizations etc. should be involved in the implementation of the plan. This will mean making the plan and areas of collaboration with DP available to them at the Embassy level.

Table 7.1: Communication plan

Activity	Location	Time	Cost (GH¢)	Source of fund	Implementing agencies	
					Lead	Collab
Public hearing on the plan	General Assembly meeting	September 2014	2,000.00	IGF	DPCU	Assembly members
Organize 4 No. 3 days sensitization of citizens on the plan on radio station	Ada Fm,	November 2014 -	4,000.00	DACF	DPCU	NCCE
Launching of the plan	Office of the District Assembly	December 2014	1,500.00	IGF	DPCU	Information Service Department
Undertake annual education	The 2 Area Councils	June 2014 to 2015		DACF	DPCU	ISD

campaign on the plan at the various Sub-District Structures			10,000.00			
Undertake field survey to assess the performance of the plan	District-wide	January 2014 – Dec 2017	10,000.00	LSDGP	DPCU	Assembly members
Organize two day workshop at each AC to explain the District Annual Budget	5 Area Councils	Feb. each year	5,000.00	IGF	DPCU	Urban and Area Councils

CONCLUSIONS

7.3 Introduction

This Plan contains interventions which are based on the key issues identified from stakeholder for a undertaken at the early stages of the plan preparation. There is no doubt that the needs are more than the Assembly can meet but it represents a clear development situation in the district. It also represents a first step in the full participation of people at the grass root in the preparation of a district development plan.

7.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for consideration by the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, and Central Government, Donors, Beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

1. All implementing agencies should adhere strictly to this development plan to justify investment
2. Government and donors should release of funds on time for the implementation of projects identified in the Plan
3. The DPCU should be financed to prepare and implement annual M&E plans
4. Strategies enshrined in the communication plan should be followed in order to promote stronger participation of all stakeholders

7.5 Conclusions

Since this plan was prepared in a very participatory manner by all decentralized departments, Urban and Area Councils and office of the Assembly member, it is expected that the plan will receive the full support of all stakeholders, thereby resulting in the District achieving its overall goal of “enhancing wealth creation, skills development and increased participatory decision making in order to improve the standard of living of citizens” when the plan is strictly implemented with all the commitment and dedication.

APPENDIX

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people	<input type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5

	assisted	
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

2.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>It will have no relationship with activity</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	<i>It will have no relationship with activity</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	<i>It will have no relationship with activity</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	0	<i>It will have no relationship with activity</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	<i>It will have no relationship with activity</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	<i>It will have no relationship with activity</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	<i>Have some relation with objective</i>
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	3	<i>Have some relation with objective</i>
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	0	<i>No relationship between objective and activity</i>
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	0	<i>No relationship between objective and activity</i>
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	<i>No relationship between objective and activity</i>
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	3	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	0	<i>No relationship between objective and activity</i>
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	<i>Have positive relation with objective</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement: expand opportunities for job creation		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	assisted	
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>May have adverse effect on the natural environment</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	<i>May have adverse effect on the natural environment</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	<i>The impact will be minimal</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	3	<i>The impact will be minimal</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	2	<i>May have adverse effect on the natural environment</i>
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	5	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	5	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	3	<i>The impact will be minimal</i>
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	<i>May have adverse effect on the natural environment</i>
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	3	<i>The impact will be minimal</i>
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	2	<i>May have adverse effect on the natural environment</i>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	4	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	<i>This will have positive effect on the objective</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement: Promote irrigation development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity: Promote irrigation development		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>There would surely be cutting down of trees to construct the dam</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	2	<i>The activity could cause flooding if it happens in flood prone area</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	<i>The use of fuel during construction is unavoidable</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	<i>Emission of pollutants Dust pollution</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	2	<i>Excavated material will be used for filling</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	1	<i>Natural character of streams will be affected when streams are diverted during construction</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	<i>Excavated material will be used for filling</i>

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	3	<i>Irrigation dams could serve as breeding ground for mosquitoes</i>
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	3	<i>Equity in access to land</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	<i>Create jobs for local people</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	<i>Assembly persons and Unit Committee Members are to be involved in planning and implementation of the project</i>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	2	<i>Scramble for land for farming</i>
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	5	<i>Improve access to water for agriculture</i>
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	<i>Not relevant</i>
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	<i>Not relevant</i>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	4	<i>Create jobs for local people</i>
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	<i>Enhances agriculture development and thereby promoting economic growth</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	<i>Local raw material and services will be used</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	5	<i>Local contractors, consultants and artisans will be engaged</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement: construction of classroom block		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>No impact on wildlife conservation</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	<i>Sites for construction are not vulnerable to degradation</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	<i>Fossil fuel will be used during construction and electricity after construction</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	<i>Minimal emission of dust into the atmosphere</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	<i>Excavated materials will be used for refilling and moulding of bricks for construction</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	<i>Less impact on water bodies</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	<i>There will be formation of SMS, PTA'S etc. Activities like games will promote cohesion</i>
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	<i>Availability of schools for wards of the work force</i>

Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	<i>Improve knowledge and vocational skills of women</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	<i>Women to fetch water for construction and local artisans to be employed</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	<i>Assembly Persons, PTA's are to be involved in planning, designing and implementation of the projects</i>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	<i>No relation</i>
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	<i>Provision of sanitary facilities in the projects</i>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	4	<i>Both vulnerable/Non-vulnerable will have access to the schools</i>
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	<i>Education is a good indicator for economic growth</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	<i>All materials and services to be sourced from local industries</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	<i>Local contractors and consultants will be engaged and there will be no capital flight</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement: Construction of CHPS Compound		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>No impact on wildlife conservation</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	<i>Sites for construction are not vulnerable to degradation</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	<i>Fossil fuel will be used during construction and electricity after construction</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	<i>Minimal emission of dust into the atmosphere</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	<i>Excavated materials will be used for refilling and moulding of bricks for construction</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	<i>Less impact on water bodies</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	<i>There will be formation of SMS, PTA'S etc. Activities like games will promote cohesion</i>

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	<i>Availability of health services for the community</i>
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	4	<i>Improve knowledge and reproductive skills of women</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	<i>Women to fetch water for construction and local artisans to be employed</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	<i>Assembly Persons are to be involved in planning, designing and implementation of the projects</i>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	<i>Available land for construction</i>
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	<i>Water will be needed during the construction</i>
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	<i>No relation</i>
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	4	<i>Provision of sanitary facilities in the projects</i>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	4	<i>Both vulnerable/Non-vulnerable will have access to the schools</i>
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	<i>Education is a good indicator for economic growth</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	<i>All materials and services to be sourced from local industries</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	<i>Local contractors and consultants will be engaged and there will be no capital flight</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement construction and rehabilitation of feeder roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>Farm roads will avoid protected areas</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	<i>Degraded lands will be avoided</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	<i>Diesel fuel will be used during construction</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	2	<i>The atmosphere and water will be polluted with dust during construction</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	<i>Raw material will be used with much efficiency</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	<i>Water bodied may be affected</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	4	<i>Farm roads will open up communities and this will encourage mobility</i>

Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	<i>Good road conditions will enhance wellbeing</i>
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	0	<i>Not relevant</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	<i>Local people will be engaged for the construction</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	<i>Farmers and Assembly Persons will be involved in the planning and implementation</i>
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	<i>With improved farm roads people can go to their farms with ease</i>
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	<i>Water quality may be reduced with dust during construction</i>
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	4	<i>Improvement in farm road will improve access to transport</i>
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	<i>Not relevant</i>
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	4	<i>People whether rich or poor will have access to farm roads</i>
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	<i>With good farm roads farmers will be able to improve their production</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	<i>Local gravels and other materials will be used</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	<i>Contractors and consultants will be local people who will retain their capital</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement” Planting of trees along river banks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		<i>Protected areas will not be used for the programme</i>
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	5	<i>Sites for programme not vulnerable to land degradation</i>
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	5	<i>Less impact on water bodies</i>
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	4	<i>Activity to positively influence air quality</i>
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	5	<i>Activity has a positively influence on climate change</i>
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	4	<i>Activity has a positively influence on climate change</i>
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	3	<i>The people will be offered jobs</i>
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	<i>Local people will be employed for the planting of the trees</i>
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	3	<i>It will enhance economic activities for men rather than women</i>
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	4	<i>Activity to promote Environmental Sustainability</i>
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	4	
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	2	

Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	0	
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	0	Activity will open up undiscovered streams
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate	4	
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	<i>Activity promote income for the DA and ensures economic growth</i>
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	<i>Income will be generated but after very long period</i>
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	<i>Women entrepreneur have very little to do in respect of agro-forestry</i>

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Policy Statement		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on GIS map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PROGRAMME should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity /type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Health and Well-being: The PROGRAMME should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Financial or other contribution	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PROGRAMME should empower women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Description of proposals to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved.	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report (or EIA)	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PROGRAMME should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PROGRAMME should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

1.2.4. SUSTAINABILITY TEST RECORD SHEET

Description of PPP/Activity:		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	Score	Reasons
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.		

Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced.		
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.		
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.		
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.		
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.		
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.		
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.		
Gender: The Activity should empower women.		
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.		
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).		
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.		
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.		
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.		
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.		
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.		

Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.		
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.		
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw		

