

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014 - 2017)

Prepared by DPCU

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACs	Area Councils
AMs	Assembly Members
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CF	Common Fund
CIC	Community Information Center
CHPS	Community Health Planning Service
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
DBO	District Budget Officer
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DDCO	District Disease Control Officer
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DMISO/MOFA	District Management Information Systems Officer – MOFA
DMTDPF	District Medium Term Development Plan Framework
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
FCUBE	- Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GES	Ghana Education Service
GET Fund	Ghana Education trust fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JS	Judicial Service
MHIS	Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEC	National Energy Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
POCC	- Potentials Opportunities Challenges and Constraints
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SADA	Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Development
UCs	Unity Committees
WATSANs	Water and Sanitation Committees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 INTRODUCTION

This District Medium-Term Development Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Government's Comprehensive National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014 – 2017), referred to as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The GSGDA broadly aims at addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilising the economy, placing it on the path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the millennium development goals and middle income status. The seven thematic areas are Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability; Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector; Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management; Oil and Gas; Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement; Human Development, Productivity and Employment and Transparent and Accountable Governance.

In preparing this District Medium-Term Development Plan, the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly followed the National Development Planning Commission's Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plans for 2014 – 2017. To make the plan preparation participatory, the District Assembly through the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) involved all key stakeholders viz. Assembly members, traditional authority, opinion leaders, heads of departments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The involvement of the stakeholders was to ensure acceptance and commitment to plan implementation to improve quality of life of the people.

0.2 METHODOLOGY

Active stakeholder participation was the cardinal principle underlying the multi-stage method used in plan preparation. In the plan preparation process, the DPCU adopted the following steps.

1. Collection of data on existing situation, problems and plans of the decentralized departments in the district and our sister district;
2. Surveys conducted in the communities to identify the developmental needs;
3. Data collation, validation and analysis, which involved holding workshops at Akontombra and Nsawora;
4. Preparation of the draft plan document for public hearing;
5. Public hearing at Akontombra and Nsawora the only two (2) Area Councils in the district;
6. Finalization of the plan document after the public hearing;

This plan document is divided into seven chapters in line with the NDPC Guidelines:
Chapter 1: Performance Review/District Profile and Current Situation of Development
Chapter 2: District Development Priorities
Chapter 3: District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies
Chapter 4: Development Programmes
Chapter 5: District Annual Action Plans
Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

0.3 PERFORMANCE REVIEW / DISTRICT PROFILE AND CURRENT SITUATION OF DEVELOPMENT

The Sefwi Akontombra District is one of the newly districts created in 2008. It was carved out of Sefwi Wiawso District by Legislative Instrument 1884. It covers a land area of 1,031.6 sq. Km. the district has 79 settlements with a lot of hamlets with Akontombra being the district capital.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of the district, with cocoa as the main crop. Thus, there are a number of Cocoa Buying Companies in the district. Other economic activities are livestock farming, lumbering and commerce. Industrial activities are virtually absent in the district.

The key development problems/issues in the district in relation to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda thematic areas are:

A. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Lack of access to finance/credit facility
- Lack of innovative ideas in investment in the District
- Non Existence of International NGOs in the District
- Lack of employable skills among the youth
- Inadequate financial resources to develop tourism sites in the District

B. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

- Low agriculture production (food crops)
- Over reliance on rain fed crop production
- Lack of agro-processing facilities
- Inadequate cold storage and transportation facilities
- Depletion of the forest
- Lack of awareness of the climate change and its consequences
- Encroachment of the existing forests
- High incidence of sand-winning.

C. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development

- Frequent power outages
- Power fluctuation
- Poor condition of feeder roads leading to farming communities.
- Inadequate basic social and economic infrastructure.
- Inadequate residential accommodation
- Lack of potable drinking water at some rural areas of the District
- Poor drainage system in the District

D. Human Development, Employment and Productivity

- High illiteracy rate in the District
- Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials
- Low involvement of communities in the management of schools
- Inadequate teachers in the District
- Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers
- Inadequate Trained Teachers in the District
- Inadequate accommodation for health workers
- Inadequate sex –disaggregated data on specific communities

E. Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Poor functioning of the Assembly Sub-Structures
- Poor communication within the Assembly and with stakeholders
- Lack of offices for Area Councils
- Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance
- Inadequate dissemination of information on rights and privileges
- Limited attention on issues of culture for the development of the District
- Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to inform decision making

0.4: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Despite the problems facing the District, there are potentials that could be harnessed for development. These include:

- Available fertile land for agricultural purposes
- Presence of abundant sand, stones, gravels, wood and water for construction purposes
- Assembly's internally generated fund
- Availability of rateable property that are to be taxed
- Presence of main decentralised departments
- Presence of electricity from the national power grid
- Presence of tourist attraction sites
- Available forest and forest products
- High communal spirit, peace and security

The opportunities in the district include:

- Access to government interventions such as DACF, GETFund and BAF
- Selection of the district as pilot for NHIS, IPM Technology, CODAPEEC, National Afforestation Programme, the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free uniforms and exercise books
- Support from Donors such as EU, IDA, UNDP, and DDF.
- Government Initiative to set up farmer based organizations, Community Based Apprenticeship Schemes, ICCES, NYEP, M-SHAP.

- Good climatic conditions.

The key development constraints to the District include:

- Poor nature of roads.
- Low income among the inhabitants
- High population growth rate
- Inadequate avenues for skills learning
- Presence of unemployed and underemployed.
- Low competency among master artisans.
- Low internally generated funds
- Poorly resourced decentralised departments
- Weak institutional co-ordination.
- Inadequate data base for revenue mobilization
- Weak DA capacity to enforce bye-laws.
- Bad attitude towards HIV/AIDS

The major challenges facing the district include:

- Heavy rainfall that spoils the roads frequently
- In-migration of large number of unskilled labour
- Undulating topography of some parts of the district
- Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and Donors
- Fewness of banking institutions
- Lack of producer prices for other crops apart from cocoa and coffee
- High cost of employable skill training
- High cost of construction
- Unreliable electricity supply

0.5 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The Development Focus of the District is to provide basic socio-economic infrastructural facilities for sustained increased productivity and production towards poverty reduction and improved living standards of the people in the district. The overall goal of the district is poverty reduction and improved living standards of the people

The sector specific goals formulated to arrive at the District broad goal under the GSGDA are as follows:

A. Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Improve facilities at market centres
- Enhance/improve access to credit/loan facilities
- Develop micro, small and medium scale enterprises
- Develop the tourism potentials of the district

B. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

- Improve the overall performance of the agriculture sector in the district

- Ensure sustainable natural resources exploitation and management

C. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

- Improve the roads conditions in the district
- Improve access to ICT facilities
- Improve access to reliable electricity supply
- Improve access to potable water supply
- Improve environmental sanitation and personal hygiene
- Develop planning schemes/development control measures
- Provide adequate and comfortable office and residential accommodation for District Assembly staff and other departments

D. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- Improve academic performance
- Ensure quality health care delivery
- Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Reduce high population growth rate
- Create employment opportunities for the people

E. Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Strengthen sub-district level structures
- Improve the Assembly's internally generated revenue
- Reduce/eliminate worst forms of child labour
- Enhance and sustain women participation in decision – making at all levels
- Enhance and sustain girl child education at all levels
- Increase support for the vulnerable and excluded

Based on these goals, objectives and strategies/activities have been well designed to address the key development problems/issues of the district.

0.6 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

In line with the provisions of GSGDA 2014 – 2017, the development goal identified for the Sefwi Akontombra District is poverty reduction and improved living standards of the people.

This means wealth creation, good health and productive life of all citizens which encompasses food security, equity and active participation of the people.

The strategies to achieve poverty reduction and improved living standards of the people involve multi-sectoral, integrated and participatory approach. They are:

- a. Improving financial position of the District Assembly through increased revenue collection, effective revenue reporting and prudent expenditure control
- b. Strengthening Administrative set-up of the district
- c. Increasing people's income through employment and wealth creation in the areas of farm and non-farm activities
- d. Improving resource development and basic services
- e. Improving ecology and environmental sanitation
- f. Improving conditions of the vulnerable and excluded

- g. Practicing good governance and civic responsibility.

The outputs and activities to achieve the overall goals are outlined in the programme of action for the plan period.

The total budget for the planned activities over the plan period 2014 – 2017 is estimated at GH¢ 12,053,000.00.

0.7 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The implementation of annual action plans with budget, required teamwork of all stakeholders. It demands the involvement of all development actors, both inside and outside the district. These actors include the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly, decentralized departments, ministries, NGOs, communities, socio-economic groups and individuals. The involvement of such actors will help reduce cost and share responsibilities because the District Assembly cannot finance and undertake the activities alone.

In case, the District Assembly and the development partners cannot implement all activities within the planned period due to time and financial constraints, some large infrastructure development could be postponed to the next planning period.

0.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan should involve all stakeholders and must be done in a co-ordinated manner to avoid unnecessary confrontation and duplication of expenses. It must focus on the Logical Framework and Plan of Operations to check whether or not the activities, time frame, the indicators and responsibilities are being followed.

0.9 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Reporting/disseminating the right information on the status of implementation of the formulated development programmes, projects and activities to stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels respectively at the right time plays crucial role in the successful execution of the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP.

This is because the various stakeholders can only play their roles and responsibilities well towards the implementation of the plan when they are adequately informed.

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PERFORMANCE REVIEW / PROFILE / CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Sefwi Akontombra District was carved out of the Sefwi Wiawso District in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1884 and officially inaugurated in February, 2008. The Sefwi Akontombra District is richly endowed with human and natural resources stretching from great pool of labour, rich soil, good climate, tropical rainforest with variety of timber species, cash crops to livestock and all that is desirable or necessary for generating a high quality of life.

However, the Sefwi Akontombra District is extremely deprived and comes nowhere near the top ranks of developing and developed areas in the country. According to the 2000 Population & Housing Census, 100% of its population lives in settlements with less than 5000 people thus making the district very rural in terms of economy and demography.

Most of the communities in the district lack basic services like potable water, health facilities, decent housing, clean environment and quality education facilities. The district has very poor road conditions and this situation impacts negatively on its marketing and service delivery. However, the people enjoy television signals from satellite disks (such as Multitv, DStv and Strong) network and Telephone facilities through private mobile phone operators (MTN, Tigo and Vodavone).

Nevertheless, the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly in partnership with its development partners is determined to put in place a formidable accelerated development programmes facilitated by a development plan.

To be able to achieve this, there is the need to examine the characteristics of the district in terms of the physical and natural environment, demography, culture, spatial distribution, the economy, and good governance.

1.2 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

In order to address the issues in the district, there is the need to examine the characteristics of the district in terms of the physical and natural environment, demography, culture, spatial distribution, the economy, and good governance.

1.2.1 Physical and Natural Environment

1.2.1.0 Location and Size

The Sefwi Akontombra District lies in North Eastern part of the Western Region between Latitudes 6⁰ N and 6⁰ 30' N and Longitudes 2⁰ 45' W and 2⁰ 15' W. The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal bounds it to the North-East and Bodi District to the North-West, Suaman District to the West and Aowin District to the South-East.

It covers an area of 1,031.6 sq.km, representing 3% of land area of the Western Region. It is roughly rectangular in shape with the District capital, Akontombra almost on western perimeter. Sefwi Akontombra, the District capital is 69.0 km away from Sefwi Wiawso by second class (gravel dressed) road, and 306 km away from Sekondi/Takoradi, the regional capital.

Figure 1.1.

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

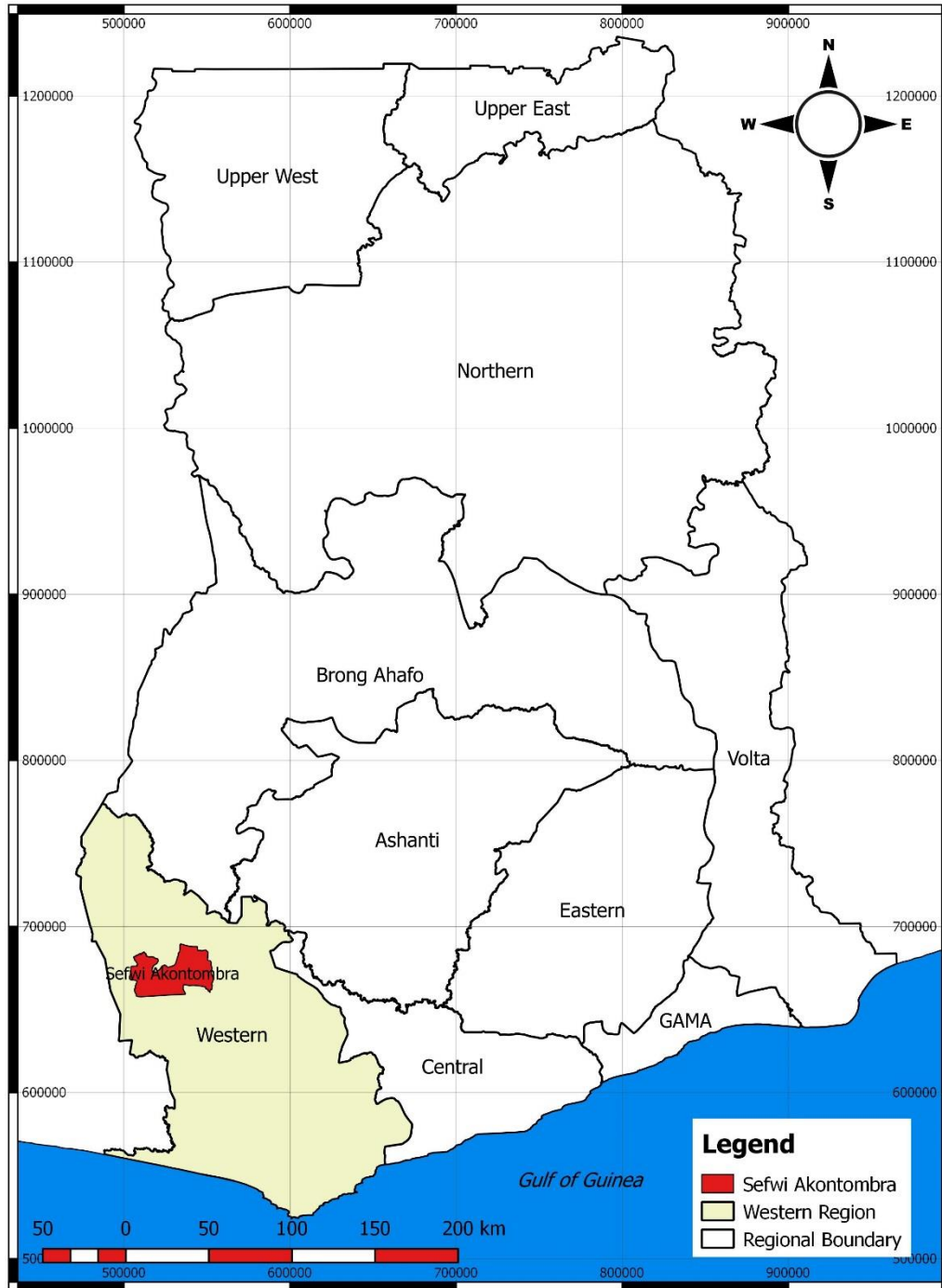
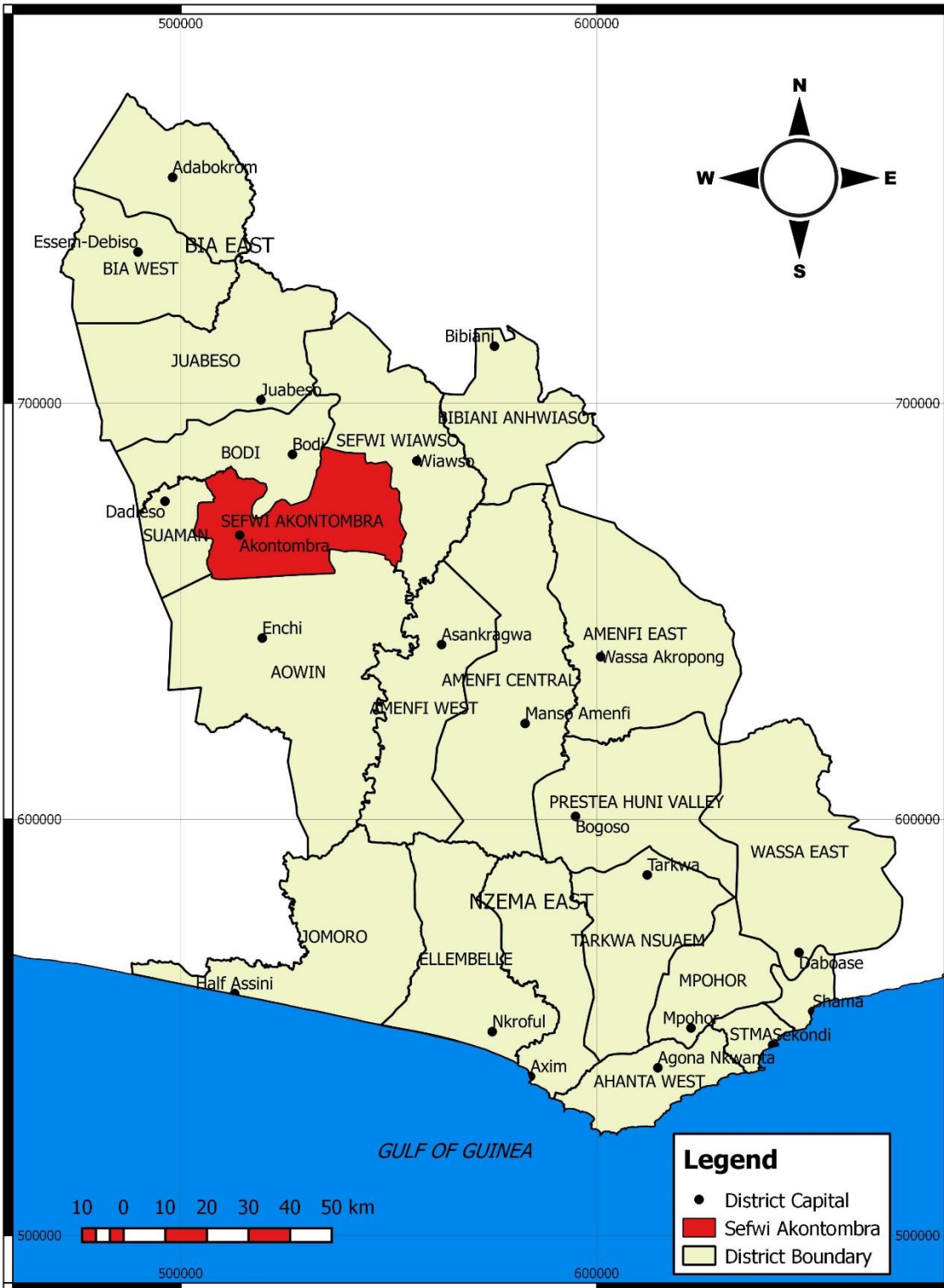


Figure 1.2

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT

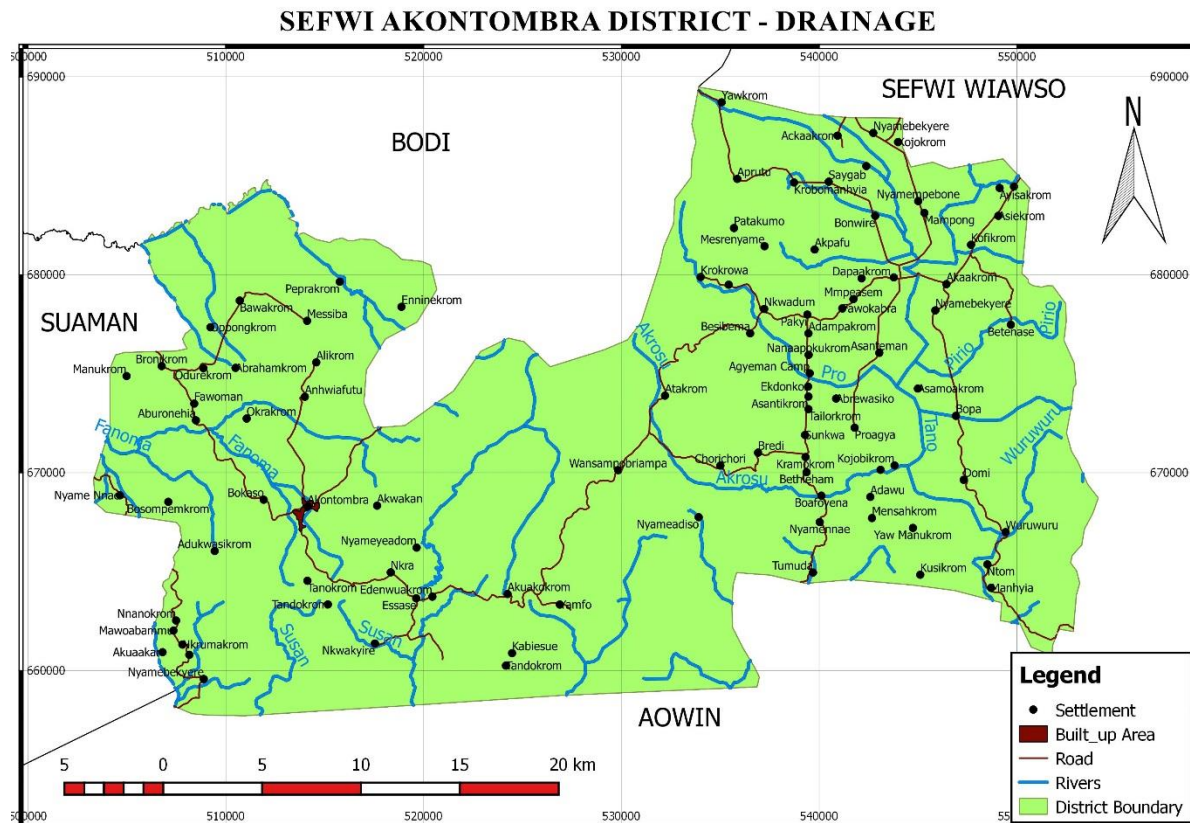


1.2.1.1 Relief and Drainage

Most part of the District is generally undulating and lies between 152.4m and 610m above sea level and cut through the East by the Tano River Basin, this is mostly below 152.4m above sea level. The highlands, which rise above 305m, lie in a Northern direction of the District capital.

The main drainage feature is the Tano River and its tributaries. The Tano River cuts roughly in a Southern direction and enters the sea in La Cote d' Ivoire. The major tributaries include the Suhien, Kunuma, Sui and the Yoyo.

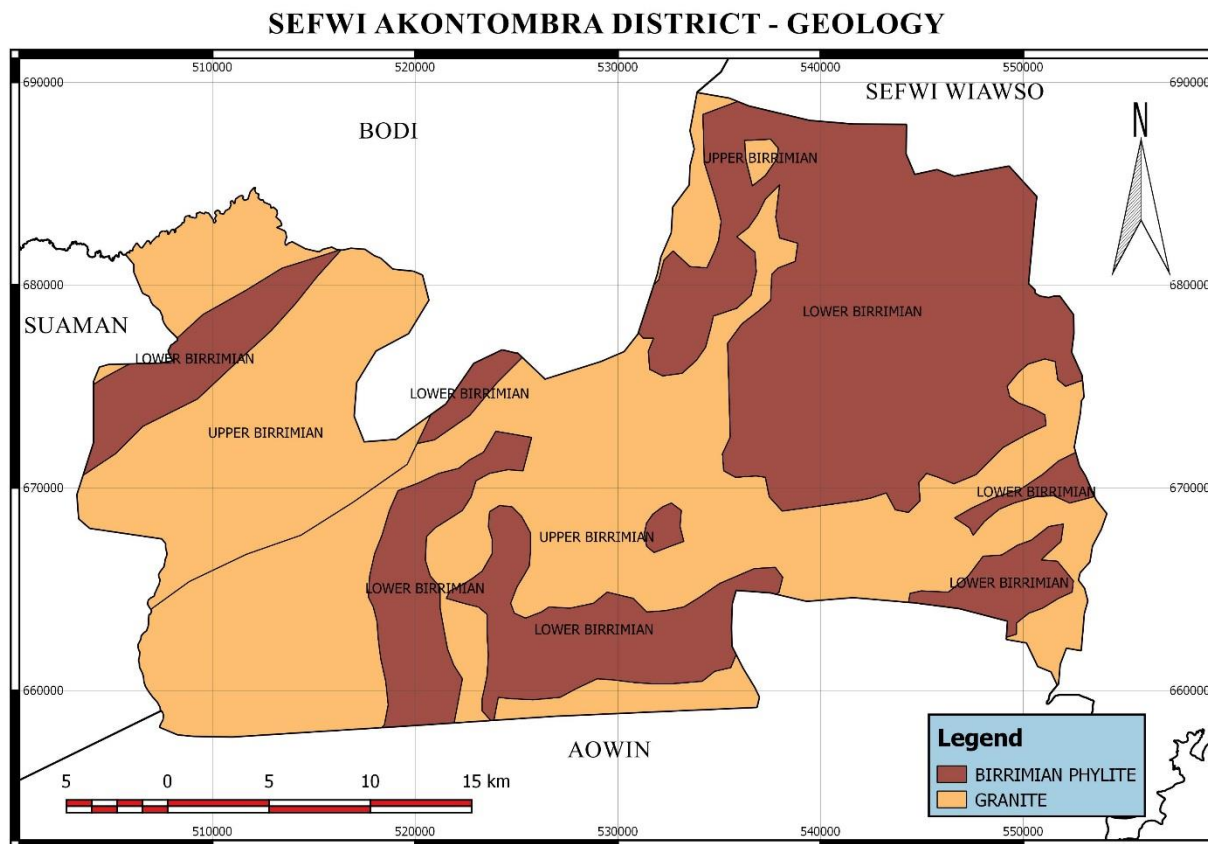
Figure 1.3



1.2.1.2 Geology and Mineral Deposits

The main geological formations that cover the District are the Lower and Upper Biri types with the Lower Birrimian formation to the extreme Eastern and North Eastern part. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). These are often steep and strongly dissected. There are gold deposits at Akontombra and Nsawora/Nkwadum areas. Few isolated diamonds are found to the North of Akontombra near Bopa. These have not yet been exploited.

Figure 1.4



1.2.1.3 Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)

The District falls within the tropical rainforest climate zone with high temperatures throughout the year between 25⁰ C – 30⁰ C and moderate to heavy rainfall between 1524 mm – 1780mm per annum with a double maximum characteristic in June – July and September – October as peaks. Humidity is relatively high, which is about 90% at night falling to 75% during the day. The rainfall distribution pattern as indicated above is quite important for Agriculture activities. The dry season is marked by relatively low humidity and hazy conditions occurring from December to February because humidity is relatively higher during the dry season, the District experience fewer bush fire outbreaks.

1.2.1.4 Soils

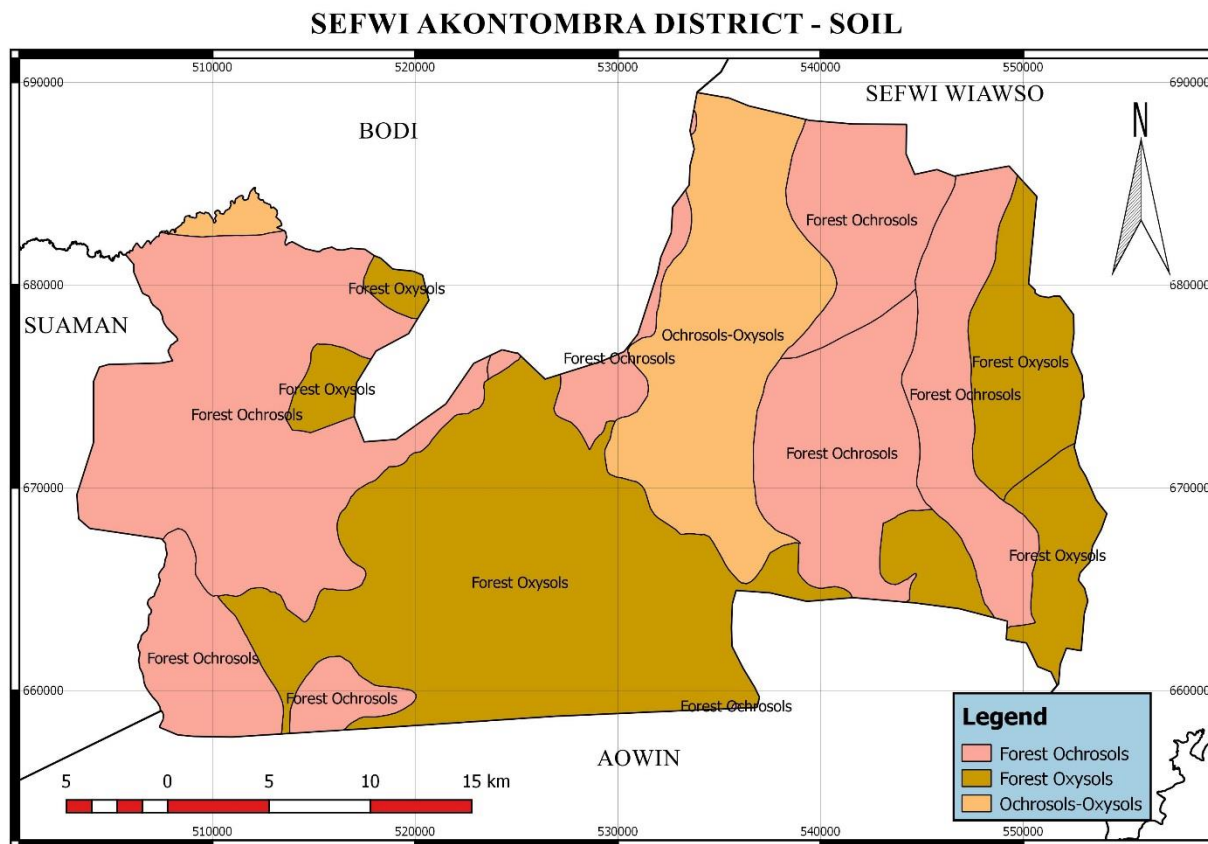
There are three main soil types found in the District namely:

- a) Forest Ochrosols
- b) Forest Oxsols and
- c) Forest Ochrosols – Oxsols intergrades.

The most widespread is the forest Ochrosols, which covers most of the Northern and western parts of the district. The forest Ochrosols and Oxsols are rich soils, which

support the cultivation of cash and food crops, such as cocoa, palm tree, cola, coffee, cashew, plantains, cocoyam, cassava and maize.

Figure 1.5



1.2.1.5 Vegetation and Forest Reserve Cover

The Sefwi Akontombra District falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana, which covers most of Ashanti, Western, Brong-Ahafo and Eastern Regions. The forest type consists of the Celtic triplochiton association. Common species found are Onyina, Odum, Wawa, Mahogany, Sapele, Emire, Asamfina, Red cedar, among others.

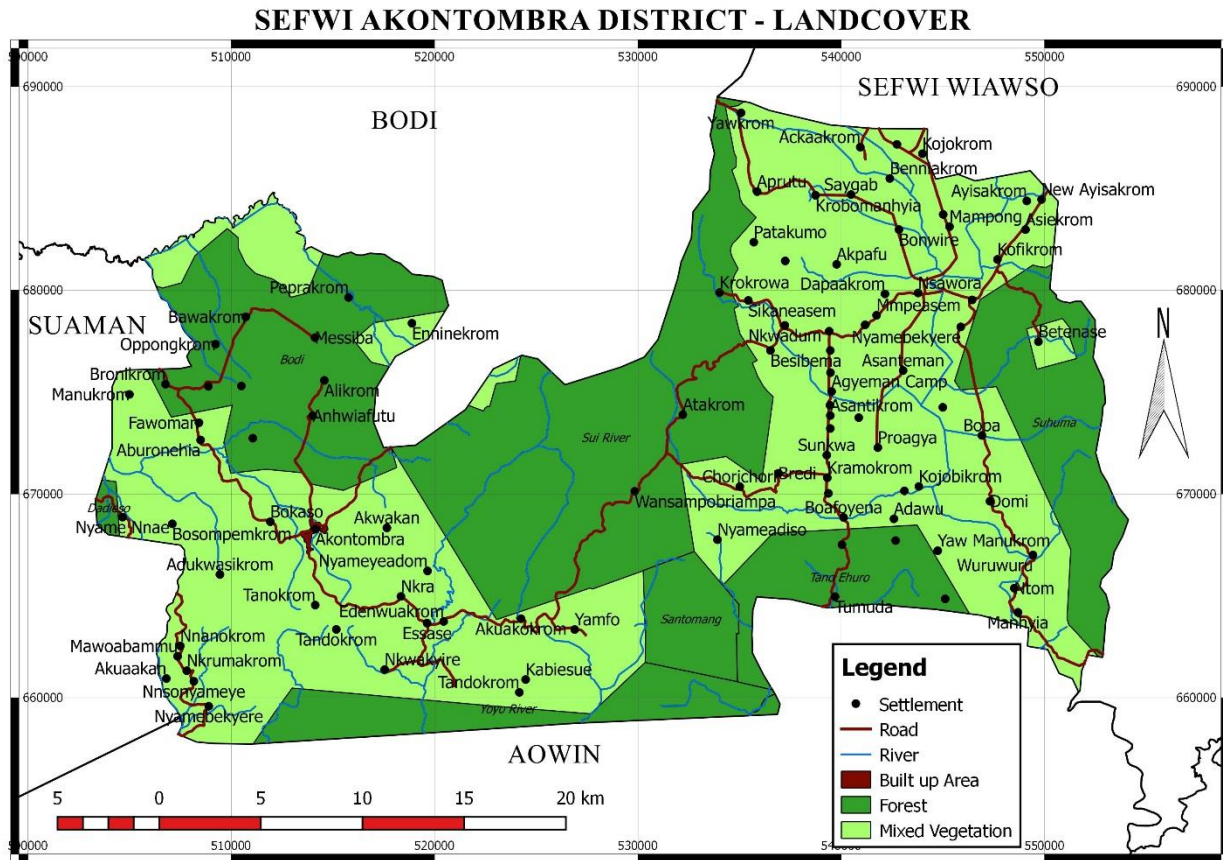
There is a high degree of depletion of the original forest. Large sections of the forest are now secondary due to improper farming practices and logging. Because of this, a large section of the forest totalling 362.39 km² has been reserved. The District has three (3) forest reserves as depicted by table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Existing Forest Reserves

Reserve	Location	Area(km)
1. Tano Ehuro	<i>Chorichori/Bopa/Asanteman</i>	173.71
2. Santomang	<i>Wasampobriampa</i>	21.20
3. Sui River	<i>Nsawora</i>	167.48
Total		362.39

Source: DPCU, SADA, 2012

Figure 1.6



1.2.2 Demographic Characteristics

1.2.2.0 Migration

Immigration accounts for 60% of the district's population. Immigrants are mainly from the three northern regions, Brong Ahafo, Ashanti and Eastern regions. They come to undertake farming and trading activities.

Though the District Assembly benefits in terms of cheap labour availability and increased agriculture productivity, especially in cocoa and food crops, there is high incidence of communal apathy towards community participation in development, as the people tend to think first of their towns of origin.

There is also high "capital flight" as incomes generated from cocoa and other farming activities are spent and invested outside the district. Also during census, these people travel to their hometowns to be enumerated, thus depriving the district the needed population to attract resources from government.

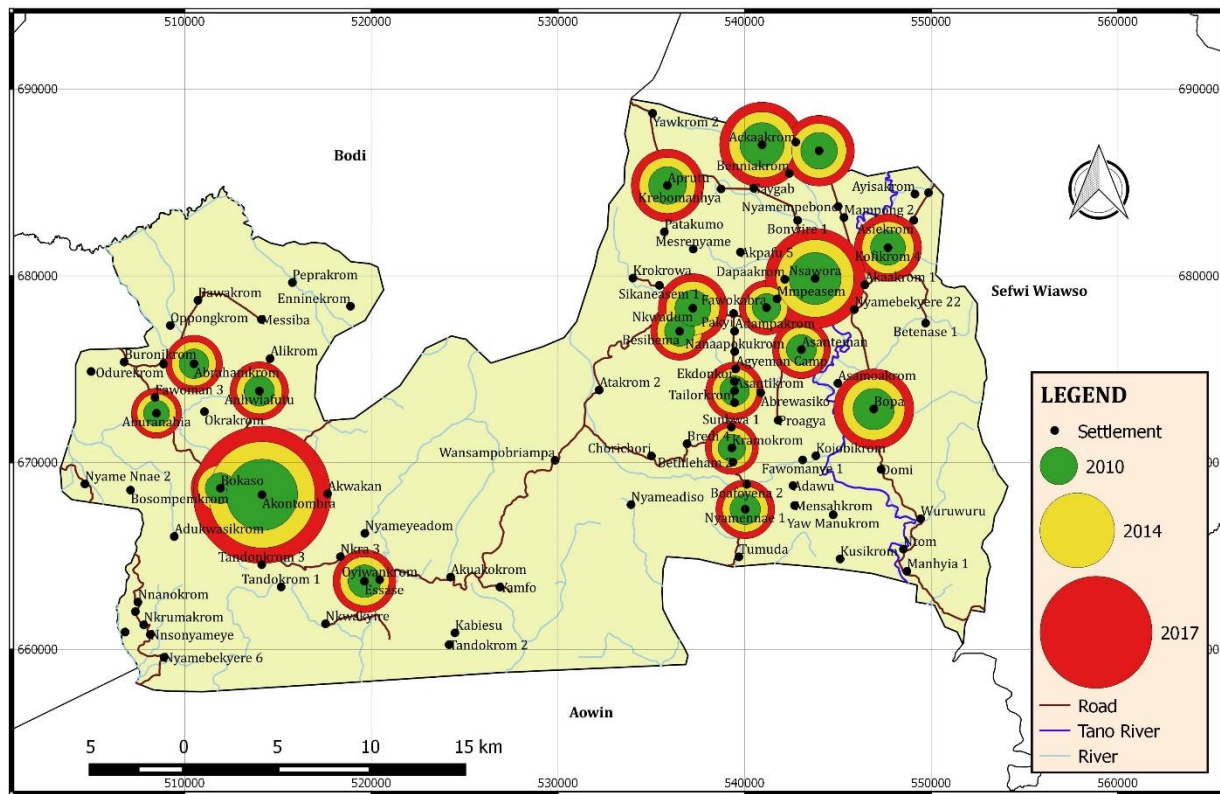
Table 1.2 Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

Region/District.	Total	Male	Female	Urban		Rural	
				number	percent	number	percent
western	2376021	1,187,774	1,188,247	1,007,969	42.4	1,368,052	57.6
District	82467	43603	38884	7287	8.8	75180	91.2
sex ratio	112.2			97.7		113.7	
Percentage of regional total		3.5					

source:GSS,2010PHC

Figure 1

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT POPULATION PROJECTION MAP



1.2.2.1 Housing Condition

The ease of acquiring land coupled with favourable cocoa output and prices in the past years have had significant impact on housing stock in the district. The district has an average population per house of 6 persons. Most of the dwelling units are compound houses with aluminium or iron roofing sheets. Compound houses account for nearly 80% of the houses in the District. Huts and hamlets are common in the villages.

1.2.3 Spatial Analysis

1.2.3.0 Human Settlements Patterns

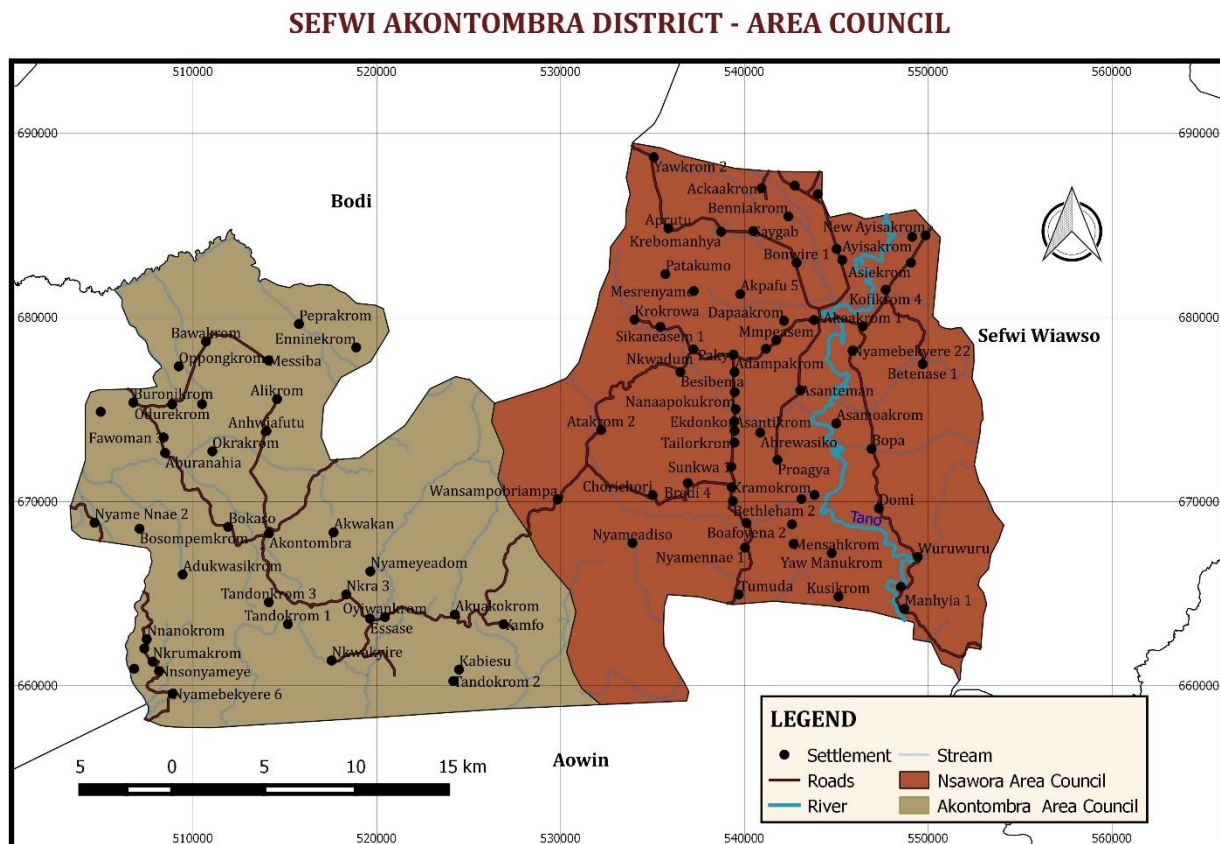
The District is predominantly rural with 91.2% of the population living in villages and hamlets (rural areas). The distribution of population is skewed with about 20% living within the 20 km of the main highways that is Akontombra-Nsawora-Wiawso and Akontombra-Dadieso roads.

The District now has 4 large settlements with population above 1500 according to 2010 PHC.

1.2.3.1 Location and Distribution of Services

The 4 major settlements have relative access to social services such as primary school, Junior High, Senior High, public places of convenience, potable water, clinics, and health centers. Distribution of services is skewed towards the two (2) hierarchies, namely Akontombra and Nsawora. These settlements have access to almost all the social infrastructure available in the district.

Figure 1.



1.2.4 District Economy

The Sefwi Akontombra District is a predominantly rural economy, with agriculture and its ancillary activities being the main live stay of the people. Agriculture employs 94.01% of the active population.

The District Assembly as the Planning Authority relies heavily on the taxes it collects from rural agriculture producers in generating funds for running its administrative machinery, especially during market days. The main revenue generating centers are Nsawora, Essase and Akontombra.

Other economic activities that serve as employment to less than 5.99% of the labour force include logging and lumbering, public and civil service, petty trading, finance, as well auto mechanics, dressmaking and hairdressing.

1.2.4 Revenue and Expenditure.

1.2.4.0 Revenue Sources

The District Assembly primarily performs its administrative and development functions from three most important source of revenue namely, Internally Generally Funds (IGF), Central Government Funds (DACF) and Donor Funds (DDF)

1.2.4.1 Expenditure

The expenditure pattern of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly shows a greater emphasis on developmental projects and personnel emoluments.

1.2.5 Major Economic Activities

1.2.5.0 Agriculture

Food and Cash Crops Production

The District produces many food crops, Oil palm and cocoa. These food crops are inter planted with cocoa seedlings from the first year until the third year when the cocoa trees start bearing fruits. Same is applied to the oil palm.

Livestock Production

Although the climatic and vegetative condition don't favour the production of livestock such as cattle, goats and sheep. Available records indicate that farmers are getting interested in the production of livestock as alternative sources of income. This has been made possible by staff from MoFA.

1.2.5.1 Manufacturing

The Sefwi Akontombra district is not noted for large scale manufacturing industries despite the fact that it has the potential in terms of raw materials (cocoa).

1.2.5.2 Logging /Lumbering

The District is one of the large producers of timber in the Region. The major species found in the District are Wawa, Odum, Sapele, Mahogany, Emire and Red Cedar. The logging and lumbering industry involves private timber firms such as Suhuma Timber Company, Boison Logging and Lumber Company, A. G. Timbers, Buadac Company Ltd., G. A. P. Company, and Western Veneer and Lumber Company. These are given large tracts of the primary and forest reserves as concessions by the Forestry Services Division of the Forestry Commission. Salvage permits are also given to the timber operators and other small-scale sawmills that operates outside the concession areas.

All the timber firms convey their logs to mills located outside the District. This situation coupled with the ban on chain saw operations have created shortage of wood supply in the District. Most small-scale furniture and wood enterprises now find it difficult getting materials to work with.

1.2.6 Banking

The strategic importance of the district to the cocoa industry has attracted the services of a Commercial Bank and other Credit Unions, as depicted below:

Table 1.3 Financial Institutions in Sefwi Akontombra District.

No.	CATEGORY	No.	NAME of INSTITUTION
1	Commercial	1	HFC Bank
2	Development Banks	0	Nil
3	Merchant Banks	0	Nil
4	Rural Banks	1	Upper Amenfi
5	Insurance Companies	0	Nil
6	Credit Unions	2	Sefwiman Credit Union

Source: DPCU – 2014

1.2.7 Information and Communication Technology

The district lacks behind the rest of the country in terms of ICT accessibility. The communication operations in the district are MTN, Vodafone and Tigo.

1.2.7.0 Telecommunication Facilities

Table 1.4 Telecommunication Facilities

No.	CATEGORY	NUMBER	OWNER
1	Land Line	Nil	Nil
2	Mobile Phone	3	MTN, Tigo, Vodafone

3	Community Information Centre	3	Government
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Source: DPCU – 2014

There is only One (1) internet facility centre in the entire district (located at Akontombra) and also when people use moderns from the Three (3) communication network operators in the district with their computers, ipads and tablets.

1.2.9 Roads

1.2.9.0 Highways

The District has a total length of 128.5 km of highways. These are the Akontombra-Wiawso highways, Akontombra-Bodi highways and Akontombra-Dadieso highways (Table 1.5)

Table 1.5 Highways Roads Network

DESCRIPTION	LENGTH (km)	CONDITION
1. Akontombra – Bodi	28.0	Gravel Surfaced
2. Dadieso – Akontombra	28.0	Gravel Surfaced
3. Akontombra – Wiawso	69.0	Gravel Surfaced
4. Akontombra Township	3.5	Gravel Surfaced
Total	128.5	

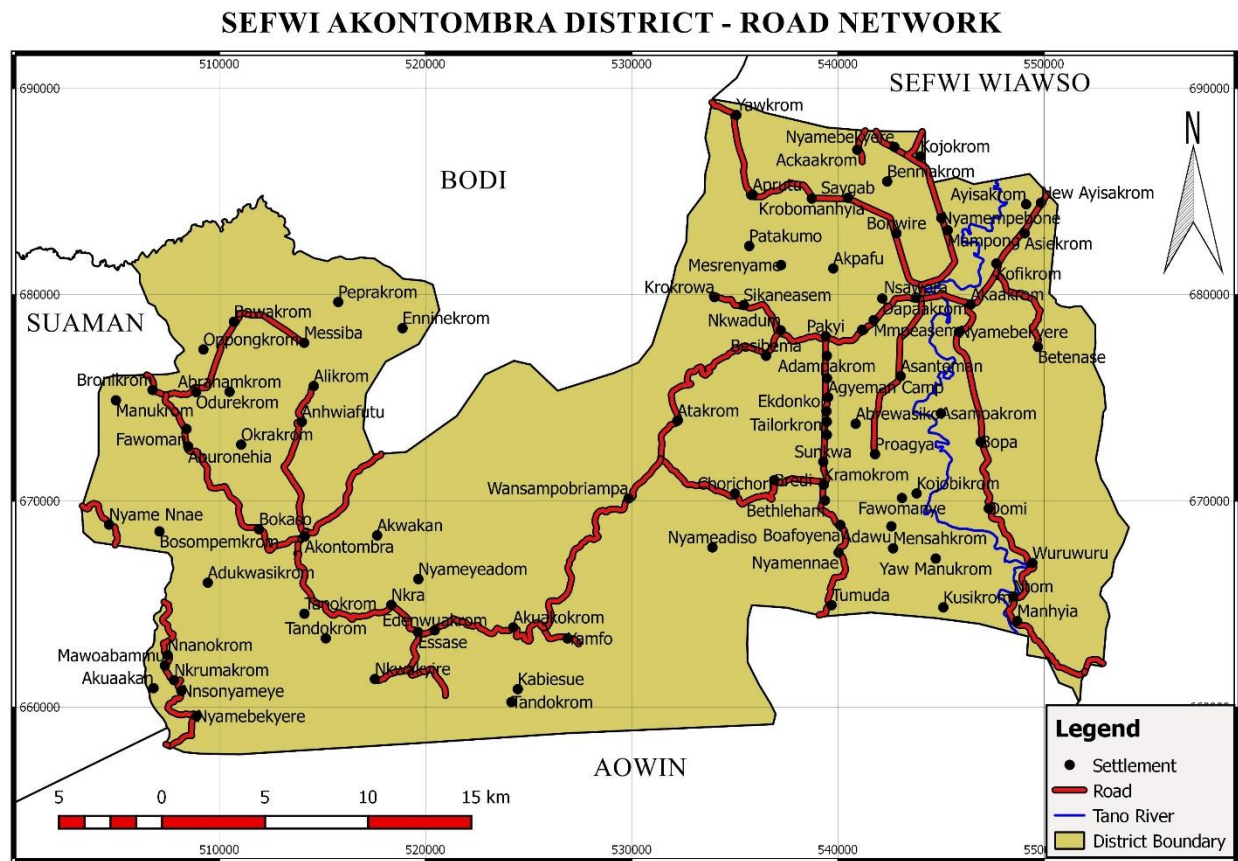
Source: Ghana Highways Authority – Wiawso District Office, 2009

1.2.9.1 Feeder Roads

The District has a total feeder road network of 320 km; out of this 181 km are engineered. It radiates mainly from the two main highways, which lies in South Western and North – Eastern directions. These link settlements within the forest areas to the main trunk roads. Transportation of agriculture produce to the marketing centers by farmers and agro-processors is conditioned by the motorability of the road network.

Sometimes the poor conditions of the roads delay the transportation of farm produce to the marketing centers, especially during the rainy seasons. This increases post -harvest loss and reduces profitability.

Figure 1.7



1.3 Economic Active Population

Sefwi Akontombra District has a productive population of 63% being economically active, while the remaining 37% constitute students, the physically challenged, unemployed, etc.

1.3.0 Occupational Distribution

The District has ten major occupations in the areas of Agriculture and related work, Administration, Construction, Retail, Commercial Social Service, and Transport.

1.3.1 Employment Status

More than two-thirds of the district's economically active population is employed, with about 65% being self-employed. Un-paid family workers constitute 11% of which more than half are women.

1.3.3 Economic Resources (Potentials)

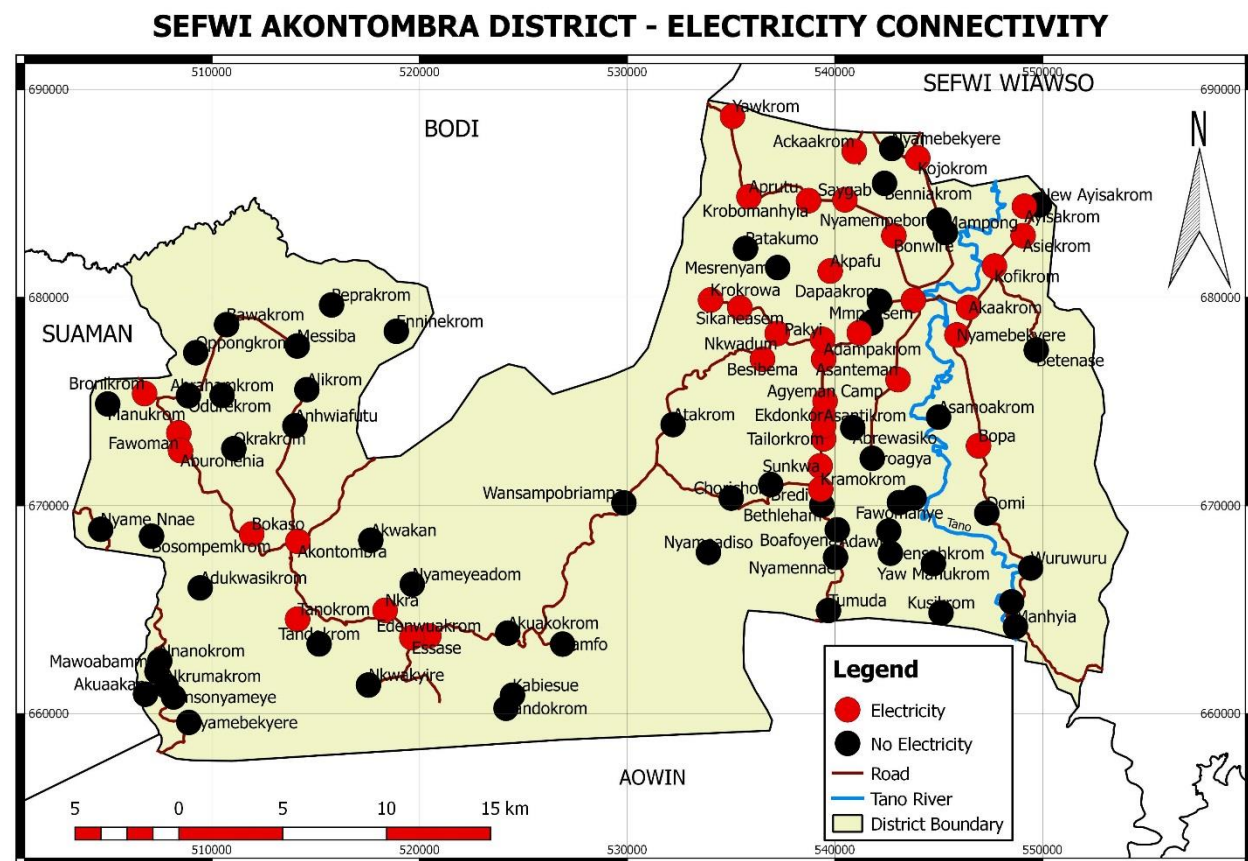
Sefwi Akontombra District has enormous economic potentials of which if harnessed could make the district one of the richest in the country. The district is the second largest producer of cocoa in the Western Region. It produces nearly 6000 metric tons of cocoa annually and has the potential for expansion. The district boasts of Three (3) forest reserves and wide expanse of secondary forest rich with exotic timber species. There are large gold deposits at Akontombra and along the banks of the Tano River.

1.3.4 Economic Infrastructure

The major economic infrastructure of the district is its road network. The road network, which is the vehicle for accelerated progress, is in bad state. It consists of 129.5km of highways and 320km of feeder roads. There are vibrant weekly market centers located at Nsawora and Akontombra. These attract large number of traders from Takoradi, Kumasi Berekum and other places.

The district can also boost of electricity supply under the national Grid of which about 85% of the communities have been connected and 10% earmarked to be connected. The coverage though very satisfactory, the service is nothing to write-home-about since power outage and fluctuations very rampant in the district.

Figure 1



1.4 Culture

The culture of the people in the district is no different from the Akan speaking communities or districts in the country.

1.4.0 Traditional Set Up

The Sefwi Akontombra District has its traditional council under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title “Kogyeabour”. The inheritance system is matrilineal.

The chief and people of the district celebrate the **Yam Festival – or Aluelue**. It is celebrated in December in the District Capital. Other towns celebrate the festival on convenient dates between December and February.

1.4.1 Ethnicity

The District is mainly Akans / Sehwes, who forms about 77.5% of the population. Other minority groups such as Mole-Dagbani-Kusasi- (11.5%), Ewe (4.0%), Guan (2.8%) and others (4.2%).

1.4.2 Religious Composition

Christianity commands the largest religion with 81%. Among these are Pentecostals with 27.1%, Catholics 20%, Protestants 16% and other Christians 17%. Islam is the second religion after Christianity with 10.1%, Traditionalists 1.5% with the rest constituting 9.2%.

1.5 Social Services

The District Assembly provides a number of social services geared towards the mitigation of rural poverty and illiteracy. These are in the areas of education, potable water delivery, sanitation management and health care delivery.

1.5.0 Education

Analysis of current education situation includes physical infrastructure, enrolment levels, academic performance at the basic level, teaching staff strength and ownership of existing facilities.

1.5.1 Health

The district is deprived in terms of health facilities and personnel availability. The District is divided into 3 health sub-districts for effective and efficient service delivery. These are Nsawora, Akontombra and Kramokrom. There are 2 health centres, 3 maternity homes and 8 rural clinics.

Table 1.6 Facilities and Coverage by Sub-District – 2005

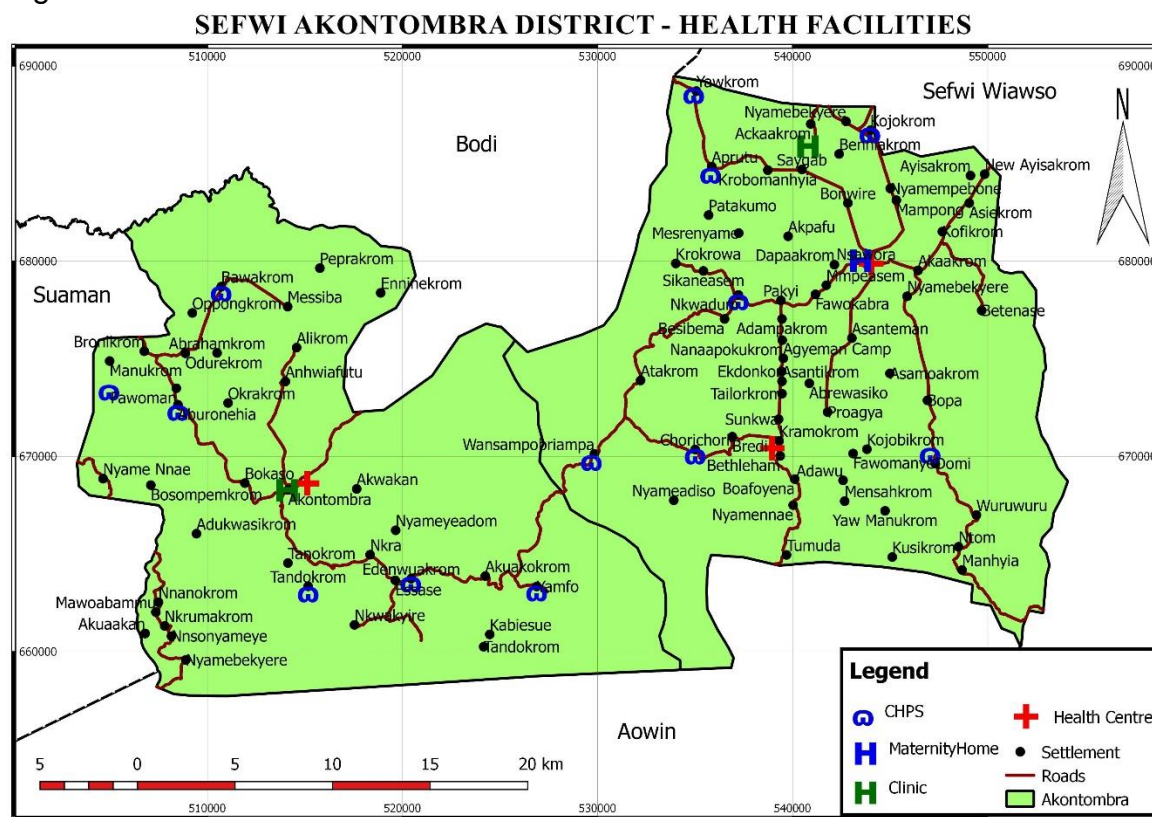
No.	SUB-DISTRICT	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	MATERNITY HOMES	CHIP COMPOUND	POP SERVED
1	NSAWORA	1	0	1	6	24081
2	KRAMOKROM	1	1	0	3	14220
3	AKONTOMBRA	1	1	0	6	32960
	TOTAL	3	2	1	15	71261

Source: GHS Data, 2014

1.5.1.0 Availability of Health Personnel

Accessibility to curative health care services delivery in the district is grossly inadequate. There is no **medical doctor**, with no specialist, taking care of the **71,261** persons in the District.

Figure 1.8



1.6 Water and Sanitation

1.6.0 Available Water Facility

Available potable water source in the District consist of boreholes, and hand-dug wells, serving about 52% of total population. These potable sources are supplemented with other non-potable source such as **streams, ponds, springs, rivers and rain water**.

Table 1.7 Current Levels of Safe Water Facilities – Sefwi Akontombra District – 2008

FACILITY	NUMBER IN PLACE	NUMBER FUNCTIONING	NUMBER NOT FUNCTIONING	POPULATION SERVED	% OF DIST. POPULATION SERVED
Bore-Holes	68	23	45	17,251	69%
Mechanized System	3	2 NOT YET COMPLETE	-	32,960	100%
Hand-Dug Wells	113	52	61	22,230	51%
TOTAL				72,441	

Source: DPCU. Compiled from DWST Reports – 2010

The majority of the rural communities rely on streams, springs, ponds and rivers as the sources of drinking water.

1.6.1 Environmental Sanitation

As an agency or institution legally charged with the responsibility for the overall development of the District, the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly is also responsible for ensuring acceptable sanitation in the District

Table 1.8 Sanitary Facilities and Coverage – Sefwi Akontombra District – 2013

FACILITY	No. IN PLAC E	No. FUNCTIONI NG	No. NOT FUNCTIONI NG	POPULATI ON SERVED	% OF DIST. POP SERVED
KVIP	2	1	1	8,851	13.2
Septic Tank	-	-	-	-	-
Household Latrine	500	500	-	23,413	34.9
Water Closet	-	-	0	-	-
Acqua Privy	1		1	-	
TOTAL				32,264	48.1

Source: DPCU – Compiled from EHSU Raw Data, 2013

Sanitary facilities available in the District are woefully inadequate to meet the needs of the population. As shown in table 1.8 only 34.9% of the District's population have access to domestic toilets, and 13.2% have access to public toilet facilities. This means that as much as over 51.9% of the population have no access to toilet facilities, and are thus compelled to resort to open defecation. Such practices are not only unsightly, but predispose the population to faecal-oral diseases such as cholera and typhoid. The high prevalence of typhoid fever in the District is a clear indication of the sanitation situation (DHS Report, 20113).

1.6.2 Management Capacity

The two institutions charged with water and sanitation management under the District Assembly concept are the EHSU and the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) and both are functioning effectively.

1.6.3 Partnership Programmes

The Department of Social Welfare is the agency responsible for the registration and development of the physically challenged. The department performs its role in the District with partner organizations such as the Religious bodies, NGOs, Ghana Education Service, DHMT and the District Assembly.

1.7 Governance

1.7.0 Administration and Institutions

The two main institutions responsible for administering the District are the District Assembly and the Traditional Council.

1.7.1 District Assembly

The District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority representing the Central Government in the District. The Legislative Instrument LI 1884 establishing the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly was made and inaugurated on 28th February, 2008 by Local Government Act 463, 1993. The Assembly has a membership of 24 comprised 15 elected members and 7 Government appointees representing the traditional authority and organized economic groupings as well as the Presiding Member in the District, Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The Presiding Member chairs during sittings.

The District Assembly consists of 2 Area Councils with 15 Unit Committees (UCs) as in table 1.9 below with each Committee made up of 5 members. The District Assembly is also made up of 15 electoral areas with 5 under Akontombra Area Council and the remaining 10 under Nsawora-Edumafua Area Council.

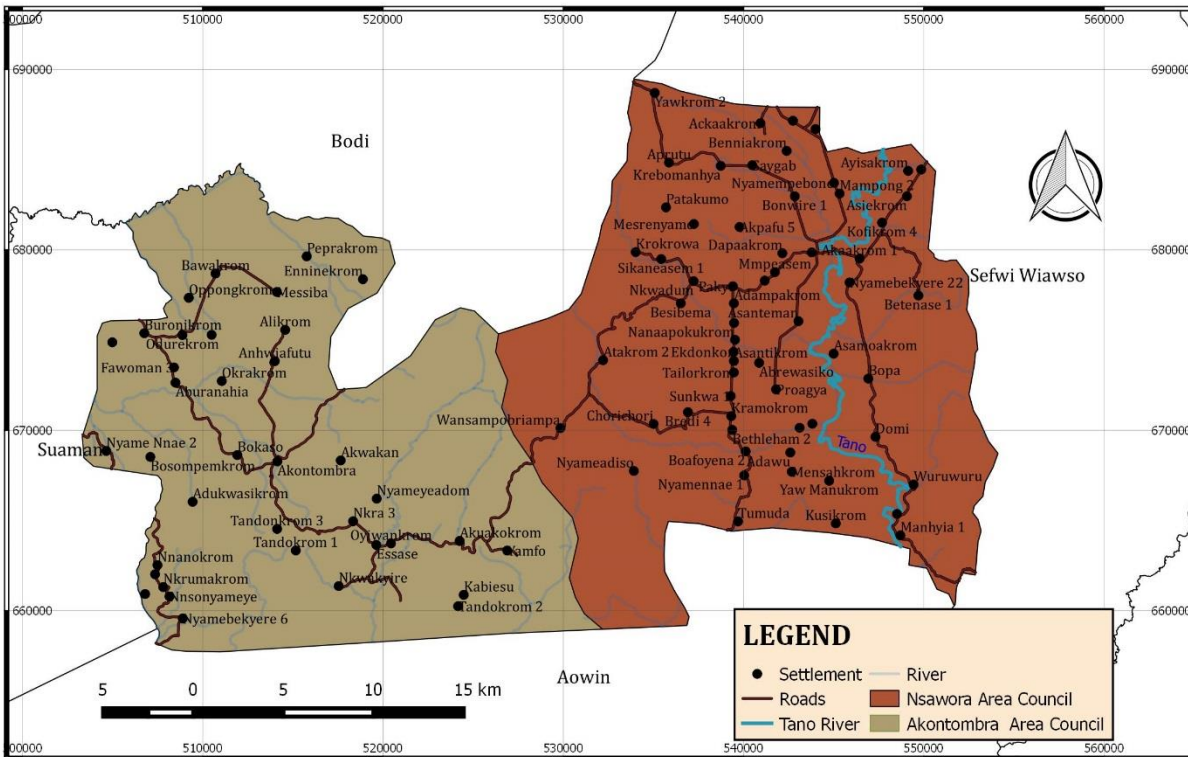
Table 1.9 Sub-District Structures of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

SUB-STRUCTURE	No. OF UNIT COMMITTEES	No. OF ELECTORAL AREAS
1. Nsawora-Edumafua Area Council	10	10
2. Akontombra Area Council	5	5
Total	15	15

Source: DPCU, 2013

Figure.1.

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT AREA COUNCIL MAP



The functions of UCs include public education, organization of communal labour, raising of revenue, ensuring environmental cleanliness, implementation and monitoring of self-help projects.

1.7.2 Decentralized Departments

In pursuance of the decentralization policy of the Local Government Act 462, 1993, a number of decentralized departments are yet to be established in the District due to lack of office and residential accommodation space. However, the following departments are present in the district:

- Ghana Education Service
- Ghana Health Service
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works Department
- Finance
- Budget
- Development Planning
- Central Administration

1.7.3 Traditional Authority

The Sefwi Akontombra District has a traditional Council which is under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title **Kogyeabour**.

1.7.4 Judicial Service

The Judicial Service is made up of a High Court and a Magistrate Court. The District at the moment has no premises to house the Judicial Service and as such refer all cases to the Sefwi Wiawso High Court and Magistrate Court. The entire district has only one Police Post situated at the district capital, Akontombra. This has a very negative impact on the district in the area of security especially armed robbery cases during the harvesting season of cocoa.

1.9 Human Resources & Basic Services

1.9.1 Education

The educational sector in the district has its mission of ensuring that all children of school going age in the district irrespective of their gender, ethnic group, and socio-economic status, religious and political affiliation are provided with quality education at the pre-tertiary level.

The directorate covers all areas under the jurisdiction of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly. For effective supervision, the district has been divided into five (5) circuits to help promote effective supervision.

Number of schools in each circuit (public)

S/N	CIRCUIT	K.G	PRI	JHS	SHS
1	AKONTOMBRA	10	9	3	1
2	ESSASE	8	7	3	-
3	FAWOKABRA	12	13	4	-
4	EDUMAFUA	12	10	6	-
5	KOFIKROM	12	11	4	-
	TOTAL	54	50	20	1

Source: GES, Akontombra December, 2013

Number of schools in each circuit (Private)

S/N	CIRCUIT	K.G	PRI	JHS	SHS
1	AKONTOMBRA	7	7	4	-
2	ESSASE	1	1	-	-
3	FAWOKABRA	9	10	2	-
4	EDUMAFUA	5	5	1	-
5	KOFIKROM	1	1	1	-
	TOTAL	23	24	8	-

Source: GES, Akontombra December, 2013

Enrolment in school for 2013 (public)

SCHOOL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
K.G	2,634	2,571	5,205
PRIMARY	6,151	5,768	11,919
J.H.S	1,265	781	2,046

S.H.S	200	141	341
TOTAL	10,250	9,261	19,511

Enrolment in school for 2013 (private)

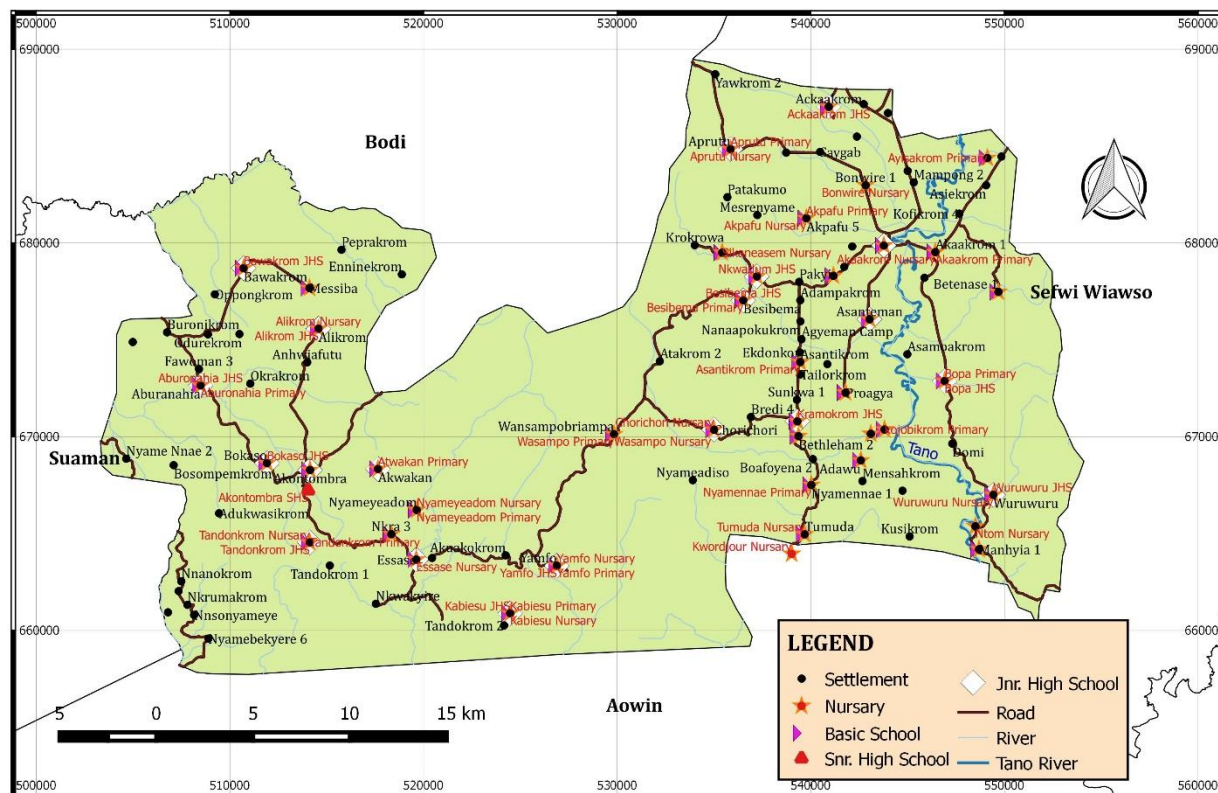
SCHOOL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
K.G	612	608	1,220
PRIMARY	1,635	1,406	3,041
J.H.S	305	264	569
TOTAL	2,552	2,278	4,830

Staffing in school (public)

	TRAINED			UNTRAINED			GRAND TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
K.G	0	1	1	1	85	86	1	85	87
PRIMARY	50	7	57	158	32	190	208	39	247
JHS	44	2	46	10	43	45	54	45	91
TOTAL	94	10	104	169	160	321	263	169	425

Figure 1.

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITY MAP



CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES

- ❖ The Akontombra District Education Office has not got adequate number of staff personnel. This makes work in the district very difficult.
- ❖ Office equipment such as computers, printers and photo-copy machines are not adequate. As a result work supposed to be done becomes very difficult.
- ❖ There are only a few numbers of trained teachers to take up headship positions and also to fill vacancies at the basic schools. As a result of this, a lot of schools are headed by untrained teachers while other vacancies are filled by youth on employment staff, Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA).
- ❖ The schools in the district are so scattered. This makes movement to various schools for supervision difficult and expensive.

1.9.1.1 Infrastructure

The District Assembly aimed to accelerate the provision of school infrastructure to enhance quality teaching and learning.

Though the District Assembly spent a substantial proportion of its share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) towards construction and renovation of classroom blocks, the problem is far from being solved.

An appreciable number of the basic schools are still made up of mud and bricks. A number of donor agencies like GetFund and USAID have been targeted to assist the Assembly and the Communities to undertake these projects.

1.9.2 Poverty Issues

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy employing 94.01% of the population. The major cash and or food crops grown in the district are cocoa, oil palm, plantain, rice, Maize, Cocoyam, Cassava etc. Out of this population engaged in farming, 92.3% are involved in the production of Cocoa either as farm owners, caretakers or farm labourers. This makes the Cocoa industry the largest employer in the District. According to the District Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013, inhabitants of the District view Cocoa production as their ultimate work. All other income earning activities are just to supplement income from cocoa or to raise capital to go into Cocoa production while undertaking food crop farming on subsistence basis.

This has resulted in a situation where there is seasonal unemployment and under-employment after the main cocoa season which falls between October and March. The implication is that in the off-season- April to September the people find it extremely difficult to make ends meet. This will have the possibility of affecting the ability of the people to pay their water tariff and may therefore resort to the use of other sources of drinking water which may affect their health.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

At the four – day's stakeholder – planning interface at the district capital, the identified issues were subjected to vigorous POCC (Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges) of the MTDPF 2014 – 2017.

From the POCC analyses, it became evident that the Sefwi Akontombra District has the potentials and opportunities to support the implementation of programmes and projects, whilst constraints and challenges could also be addressed and managed through synchronization with MMDA's development framework and dialogue with stakeholders.

However, some of the challenges, such as vagaries of the weather and delay in the release of funds for developments projects are beyond the control of the DA.

The outputs of the POCC analysis were made under the Five (5) thematic areas as follows:

Table 2.0 Key Development Issues and Community Aspirations

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:
<p>Energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of electrical power in some farming communities 2. Frequent power outages 3. Power fluctuation <p>Transportation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor condition of gravel surfaced and feeder roads leading to towns and farming communities. <p>Science and Technology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate knowledge in ICT. <p>Human Settlement Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor implementation of development planning schemes 2. Uncontrolled development 3. Cumbersome land administration procedures 4. Non-existence of Physical Planning Personnel in the district <p>Rural Development and Management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate basic social and economic infrastructure. 2. Inadequate knowledge and skills among the rural dwellers. <p>Shelter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of building materials 2. Inadequate residential accommodation <p>Water and Sanitation: <i>Water</i></p>	<p>Energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constant supply of electricity 2. Extension of electricity to areas lacking power <p>Transportation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good road conditions <p>Science and Technology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to ICT services i.e. E-commerce, E-governance, etc. <p>Human Settlement Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplified land administration procedures 2. Timely processing of Building permits 3. Presence of Physical Planning Personnel <p>Rural Development and Management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of social and economic infrastructure. 2. Provision of skills development centres. <p>Shelter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affordable rent cost 2. Easy access to basic utility services 3. Provision of housing development fund <p>Water and Sanitation: <i>Water</i></p>

<p>1. Lack of potable drinking water at some rural areas of the District</p> <p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low coverage of waste management services 2. Poor attitude of the population towards waste management practices 3. Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-Laws 4. Poor drainage system in the District 	<p>1. Sink bore-holes to augment water supply in some communities in the District</p> <p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to public places of convenience 2. Efficient waste collection system 3. Support for the provision of house hold toilets 4. Organize environmental health education 5. Enforcement of bye-laws with regard to sanitation. 6. Proper drainage system constructed.
<p>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:</p>	<p>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:</p>
<p>Accelerated Modernized Agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low production of non-exporting crops 2. Low market access for non-traditional export products 3. Inadequate credit facilities 4. Over reliance on rain fed crop production <p>Agro Processing and Industrialization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of agro-processing facilities 2. Inadequate credit facilities <p>Effective Natural Resource Management and Environmental Governance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depletion of the forest 2. Lack of awareness of the climate change and its consequences 3. Encroachment of the existing forests 4. High incidence of sand-winning. 	<p>Accelerated Modernized Agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Easy access to land 2. Access to credit facilities 3. Access to extension services 4. Ready access to market 5. good road network to facilitate transportation of farm produce <p>Agro Processing and Industrialization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to credit facilities 2. Easy access to machinery 3. Easy access to market information and new technologies <p>Effective Natural Resource Management and Environmental Governance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in the activities of the Chainsaw operators in the District. 2. Education on the climate change 3. Strict enforcement of bye-laws to protect the Forest 4. Regulations on sand winning activities in the District.

ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR:	ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR:
<p>Private Sector Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of access to finance/credit facility 2. Lack of innovative ideas in investment in the District <p>Good Corporate Governance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non Existence of International NGOs in the District <p>Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of employable skills among the youth <p>Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial resources to develop tourism sites in the District 2. Poor tourism services and low quality standards in the District 	<p>Private Sector Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liaise with financial institutions to provide business support funds 2. Ensure the formation of associations 3. Empowering the BAC in the District <p>Good Corporate Governance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition of partners in community mobilization and development <p>Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of the youth in artisanal skills with start-up capital. <p>Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solicit financial support from donors to make the industry more vibrant 2. Enhance tourism services and standards through inspection and licensing.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT:	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT:
<p>Education:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High illiteracy rate in the District 2. Low enrolment in the rural portions of the District 3. Poor performance in examination at the Basic Level 4. Poor supervision of schools and teachers 5. Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 6. Low involvement of communities in the management of schools 	<p>Education:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective and efficient educational system 2. Encourage parents to send their children to school 3. Review of the teaching and learning mechanisms in schools and homes 4. Build -up capacity of circuit supervisors in monitoring of schools and teachers 5. Provision of infrastructure and

7. Inadequate teachers in the District
8. Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers
9. Inadequate Trained Teachers in the District

Youth and Sports Development :

1. Disparity in sports development especially lesser known sports
2. Inadequate logistic
3. Low involvement of the youth in sports

Health:

1. Inadequate accommodation for health workers
2. Inadequate information for health service planning
3. Poor health care delivery system in the District

HIV/AIDS , STD's and TB:

1. High level of stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB.
2. Lack of awareness concerning the status of the people.
3. Inadequate funds to support HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB control programmes

Population Management:

1. Poor birth and death registration system
2. Inadequate sex -disaggregated data on specific communities
3. Low level of awareness regarding reproductive health services including family planning.

teaching materials to all deprived schools in the District

6. Encourage a vibrant Parents-Teachers Associations in the schools
7. Increase and motivate the number of teachers to the rural communities
8. Provision of housing facilities for teachers

Youth and Sports Development:

1. Strengthen the capacity of the District Sports Council in other sporting disciplines
2. Provision of office and sports equipments
3. Encourage the youth to participate in sports

Health:

1. Provision of accommodation facility for health workers
2. Improve the health database system and availability of data for planning
3. Access to quality and affordable health care system

HIV/AIDS , STD's and TB:

1. Institute measures to reduce coercion and marginalization of PLWAs.
2. Encourage people to partake in voluntary counseling and testing.
3. Mobilize resources to support HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB control programmes

Population Management:

1. Improve birth and death registration coverage system
2. Build the capacity of institutions to produce timely sex-disaggregated community data
3. Create awareness on reproductive health ensure proper population management

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE
<p>Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate capacity to facilitate the deliberative functions of Assembly members 2. Poor functioning of the Assembly Sub-Structures 3. Poor communication within the Assembly and with stakeholders 4. Lack of offices for Area Councils <p>Promote Women Empowerment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance 2. Inadequate access to economic resources for women <p>Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the District <p>Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of unemployment among the vulnerable groups in the District 2. Inadequate dissemination of information on rights and privileges <p>Promotion of National Culture for Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited attention on issues of culture for the development of the District 2. Lack of cultural centres across the District for the development of culture <p>Promote Evidence-Based Decision Making:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to 	<p>Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial support to Assembly members 2. Training of Assembly members 3. Decentralised decision making and planning processes <p>Promote Women Empowerment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen institutions dealing with women. 2. Expand and sustain micro-finance schemes for women <p>Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the District <p>Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and design special capacity building programmes for the vulnerable groups in the District 2. Strengthen capacity for public education and dissemination of information on rights and privileges <p>Promotion of National Culture for Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream culture in the District's social and economic development agenda 2. Develop the capacity of cultural centres to effectively promote cultural activities across the District <p>Promote Evidence-Based Decision Making:</p>

inform decision making	1. Build capacity of the District in electronic data, analysis and management
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Table: 2.1 Key Development Issues harmonised under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA 2014-2017

Harmonised Key Development issues under 2014-2017	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Transportation • Science and Technology • Human Settlement Development • Rural Development and Management • Shelter • Water and Sanitation 	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated Modernized Agriculture • Agro Processing and Industrialization • Effective Natural Resource Management and Environmental Governance 	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Development • Good Corporate Governance • Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection • Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation 	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Youth and Sports Development • Health • HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB • Population Management 	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization • Promote Women Empowerment • Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice • Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements • Promotion of National Culture for Development • Promote Evidence-Based Decision Making 	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Table: 2.2 Adopted Issues under NMTDPF 2014 – 2017

NMTDPF 2014 – 2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014 – 2017	Harmonised Issues 2010 – 2013
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Transportation • Science and Technology • Human Settlement Development • Rural Development and Management • Shelter • Water and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Transportation • Science and Technology • Human Settlement Development • Rural Development and Management • Shelter • Water and Sanitation
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated Modernized Agriculture • Agro Processing and Industrialization • Effective Natural Resource Management and Environmental Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated Modernized Agriculture • Agro Processing and Industrialization • Effective Natural Resource Management and Environmental Governance
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Development • Good Corporate Governance • Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection • Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Development • Good Corporate Governance • Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection • Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Youth and Sports Development • Health • HIV/AIDS , STD's and TB • Population Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Youth and Sports Development • Health • HIV/AIDS , STD's and TB • Population Management

<p>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization • Promote Women Empowerment • Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice • Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements • Promotion of National Culture for Development • Promote Evidence-Based Decision Making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization • Promote Women Empowerment • Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice • Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements • Promotion of National Culture for Development • Pro • mote Evidence-Based Decision Making
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Analyses of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

To ensure that the implementation of the plan becomes easier and to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, there was an analysis of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges. Potentials are internal factors which can be utilised to enhance development of the District. Opportunities are external factors that positively influence the development of the District. Constraints are internal factors that act against development while Challenges refer to those external factors that could negatively affect the development of the District. The POCC analysis was carried out in meeting of NGOs and heads of departments as well as interactions with the Area Councils.

POCC ANALYSIS

Table: 2.3 POCC Analysis

№	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
Energy					
	1. Frequent power outages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District's connection to the national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a sub-station/ thermal plant Installation of new transformers by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-reliance on hydro-electricity Inadequate education on the sustainable use of electricity Use of obsolete equipment by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds to purchase new machines to replace the old ones Increased demand of electrical energy
<p>Conclusion: The issue of frequent power outages can be mitigated since there exist some potentials and opportunities. Constraints can be managed if the public is educated on the use of other source of energy like the use of solar gadgets and the upgrade of obsolete equipment by ECG. Challenges can be well addressed in consultation with development partners.</p>					
Transportation					
	1. Poor condition of feeder roads leading to farming communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of construction materials and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support for road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoddy construction works and Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavorable weather conditions Inadequate funds for road projects
<p>Conclusion: Poor condition of feeder roads leading to farming communities can be addressed because there are potentials and opportunities. Constrains can be solved through proper supervision on construction works and timely release of funds. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners on funding for projects.</p>					
Science and Technology:					
	1. Inadequate knowledge in ICT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of ICT Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Central Government and Donor Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate ICT infrastructure in the District Inadequate ICT equipment in basic and high schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds

<p>Conclusion: There exists potential and opportunities. Constraints on Inadequate knowledge in ICT can be addressed through equipping various schools in the District with ICT equipment, with support from the Central Government and Donor Agencies.</p>				
<p>Human Settlement Development</p>				
<p>5. Poor implementation of development planning schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Physical Planning Dept • Existence of Scheme/ plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy to streamline activities of all Stakeholders e.g. LAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of T&CPD in the District • Deviation from plan by land owners • Non enforcement of development regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a coordinated management structure
<p>6. Uncontrolled development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained T&CP staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly equipped T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of well-coordinated management structure
<p>Conclusion: Poor implementation of development planning schemes and uncontrolled development can be positively addressed since there are potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be addressed if a well-equipped T&CPD is stationed in the District and the District bye-laws on developments are enforced.</p>				
<p>Rural Development and Management</p>				
<p>1. Inadequate basic social and economic infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for development • Good communal spirit • Existence of Schemes/ plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from donors and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds

2. Inadequate knowledge and skills among the rural dwellers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land to create skills development centres • Presence of NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Donors and Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: With potentials and opportunities available the issues can be mitigated. Constraints can be addressed through collaboration with NBSSI and other Development Agencies.</p>				
<p>Shelter</p>				
1. High cost of building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of alternative affordable building materials such as sandcrete bricks and bamboo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of affordable alternative building materials such as POZOLANA Cement • Support from government such as Affordable Housing Projects • Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support from financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels
2. High Cost of Rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of lands • Availability of building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from government such as Affordable Housing Projects • Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate residential accommodation • Ineffectiveness of the rent control department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels • High housing deficit
3. Inadequate financial arrangement for housing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial institutions such as HFC and Upper Amenfi Rural Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Support from Financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: acquisition of land for housing purpose is relatively cheap in the district; hence the need to engage financial institutions and estate companies to invest in this area.</p>				

Water and Sanitation				
<i>Water:</i>				
1. Lack of potable drinking water at some communities in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of community water and sanitation Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor condition of existing water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
<i>Sanitation:</i>				
1. Low coverage of waste management services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of waste management department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from private institutions, eg. Zoom lion co. Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the disbursement of DACF
2. Poor attitude of the population towards waste management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the Environmental Health/waste mgt. Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational Support from NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor environmental Health attitudes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of poverty
3. Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the Sanitation guards Existence of bye-laws Presence of circuit court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attitude of people towards sanitation issues
4. Inadequate modern equipment for waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of waste management department Availability of the Sanitation Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor maintenance of waste management equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Cost of Equipments Inadequate Fund
5. Poor drainage system in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Works Department. Availability of Construction Materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haphazard physical development Encroachment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds
Conclusion:				

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Accelerated Modernized Agriculture				
1. Low agriculture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmlands • Availability of wet lands • Heavy rainfall • Availability of interested farmers • Availability of extension officers • Availability of private cold stores • Availability of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support • Presence of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of heavy duty machines for Construction of fish ponds • No financial assistance to farmers • Inadequate knowledge in pond construction and management • Over reliance on rain fed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes of weather conditions
2. Inadequate credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support such as MASLOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral security • Weak trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in loan acquisition
Conclusion:				
Agro Processing and Industrialization				
1. Inadequate agro-processing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of government institutions (NBSSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital
Conclusion:				
Effective Natural Resource Management and Environmental Governance				
1. Depletion of the forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services by Forestry Dept • Presence of Volunteering groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Agencies and Government Support 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Low Income Levels

2. Lack of awareness of the climate change and its consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NCCE • Presence of public and private media houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Agencies and Government Support through the District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
3. High incidence of sand-winning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of EPA • Existence of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Government and NGO's 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Low Income Levels
Conclusion:				
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR				
Private Sector Development				
3. Limited Managerial Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Business & Managerial Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for the private sector through SIF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accurate data on persons in business without managerial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a national framework to boost the private sector
Conclusion:				
Good Corporate Governance				
2. Nonexistence of both Local and International NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viable climate to operate • Law and Order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Support 		
Conclusion:				
Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection				
1. High incidence of Youth unemployment in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of the Business Advisory Centre to provide training • Abundant Labour • Presence of the service sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of GYEEDA • Government support for the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support to skills training • Lack of credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High graduate unemployment • Low support for Technical and Vocational Institutions

2. Inadequate skills training programmes	• Existence of Master craftsmen	• Government support towards adult learning/ vocational & technical education.	• High turn-out of JHS pupils • Indifferences of parents towards Voc/Tech education	• Low Income level
Conclusion:				
Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation				
1. Inadequate financial resources to develop tourism sites in the District	• Identified Tourism Sites • Availability of financial Institutions	• Existence of donor support • Existence of Micro Finance Scheme	• Lack of collateral securities • Weak associations	• High bank interest rates
Conclusion:				
Promoting the Creative Industry for Economic Development				
1. Lack of access to financial support for the industry.	• Availability of Financial Institutions.	• Government support for the creative industry through SIF	• Inadequate Collateral securities	• Limited access to credit facilities • Difficulty in loan repayment • High Interest rate
Conclusion:				
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				
Education				
1. High illiteracy rate in the District	• Availability of schools within the Area Councils	• Government support eg. Non formal education and FCUBE	• Indifference of parents towards education • High school drop out	• Increasing poverty
2. Low enrolment in the rural portions of the District	• Availability of teachers • Availability of education facilities	• Capitation Grant • School Feeding Programme	• Inadequate supervision of schools	• Inadequate logistics for supervision • Low teacher

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of SMC.s/PTA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of GETfund/D.A.C.F and Donors Teacher Award Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of parental care and guidance Lack of teachers in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allocation to the rural areas Presence of poverty
3. Poor performance in examination at the Basic Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of qualified teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental support like Capitation Grant and GETfund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor supervision Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic strikes by teachers
4. Poor supervision of schools and teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of SMC's and PTA's Availability of Circuit Supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental support like Capitation Grant and GETfund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Supervision logistics
5. Inadequate infrastructure and teaching materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support, eg. GETfund, CBRDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the release of DACF
6. Low involvement of communities in the management of schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of PTA's and SMC's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indifference of parents towards education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing poverty
7. Inadequate teachers in the rural portions of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of functional schools Presence of GES 	Teachers under GYEEDA	Unwillingness of teachers to go to the rural communities	Inadequate accommodation for teachers
8. Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and construction firms Communal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in response to appeals from GES
Conclusion:				
Youth and Sports Development				
1. Disparity in sports development especially lesser known sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Sports Council Availability of human resource Existence of sports parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of facilities for lesser known sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds

2. Low involvement of the youth in sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of human resource • Existence of sports parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support • Philanthropists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indifference of parents and guardians towards sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence of sports clubs
Conclusion:				
Health				
1. Inadequate accommodation for health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and Construction Firms with competent Work force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • Government/ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • High cost of health equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding
2. Inadequate information for health service planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Health Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • Government/ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor database management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics
Conclusion:				
HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB				
1. High level of stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS, STD's.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude of the public towards HIV/AIDS, STD's patients
2. Lack of awareness concerning the status of the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • Ghana AIDS Commission and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate education • Fear of the unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of VCT Centre 			
3. Inadequate funds to support HIV/AIDS, STD's control programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee • Availability of GHS, District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from corporate entities • Ghana AIDS Commission and Donor support • Philanthropists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate information • Delay in the release of internal support funds 		
Conclusion:					
Population Management					
1. Poor birth and death registration system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Department of Births and Deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Education on the need to register births and deaths • Absence of Births and Deaths Department in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Logistics 	
2. Inadequate sex - disaggregated data on specific communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Statistical Office • Qualified Human Resource to Process Population Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Government and NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Database Management System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds and Logistics 	
Conclusion:					
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE					
Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization					
1. Inadequate personnel at the Area Councils level	Availability of qualified human resource	Support from the Central Government and Donor Agencies	Lack of office space and logistics	Inadequate funds to engage the services of graduate personnel	

2. Poor functioning of the Assembly Sub-Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sub district structures • Highly committed Area Council members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing governmental support for the Sub-district structures & Availability of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office accommodation for the Area Councils & Unavailability of the requisite logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of DACF
3. Poor communication within the Assembly and with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of information department at main office • Availability of local FM stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor/NGO support (ILGS, GTZ, USAID) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Communication gap between Assembly and electorates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary nature of DA work • Limited funds
4. Lack of offices and personnel for Area Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and construction firms and Communal support 	Government and donor support	Inadequate funds	Delay in response to Area Councils' appeals
Conclusion:				
Promote Women Empowerment				
1. Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of enlightened women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Advocacy NGO.s • DACF, Donors • Existence of FM station (media) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social hindrances • Teenage pregnancies affecting the education of the girl-child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of special funding • Non adherence to Affirmative action
2. Inadequate access to economic resources for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Collateral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit facilities • Difficulty in loan repayment • High Interest rate
Conclusion:				
Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reform				
1. Poor implementation of policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of professionals to carry-out policies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low IGF to implement projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds

2. Weak monitoring and evaluation systems in all departments in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of professionals to undertake M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
Conclusion:				
Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice				
1. Weak enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of law enforcement unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude of people towards compliance with laws.
Ensuring Public Safety and Security				
1. Inadequate security agencies to tackle crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of public security agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in crime-combating procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and logistics
Improving Access to Rights and Entitlements				
1. High level of unemployment among the vulnerable groups in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of business advisory centre (NBSSI) to provide training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support like NYEP • Government support for physically challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in release of DACF • General attitude towards vulnerable groups such as the disabled
2. Inadequate dissemination of information on rights and privileges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Information Services Department • Availability of FM Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and logistics
Promote Evidence-Based Decision Making				
1. Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to inform decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of competent professionals to manage information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics such as computer and accessories to aid in data storage and processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Focus

To ensure that all citizens within the District, irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside, have access to basic services such as health care, quality education, potable water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The development focus of the Sefwi Akontombra District based on analysis of the community needs and aspirations, NGOs and development partners' visions to ensure that all inhabitants of the district have the above stated basic services.

3.1.1 District Development Goal

Achieve accelerated and sustainable growth, poverty reduction, promotion of gender equity, protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and excluded within a decentralized democratic environment.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2014 – 2017

From the population projections and the community needs and aspirations, the following development projections are made in respect of education, health and water/sanitation infrastructure as well as revenue and expenditure, within the plan period, 2014 – 2017.

3.2.1 Revenue and Expenditure

The District Assembly anticipates improving upon its revenue generation machinery to mobilize enough funds to undertake development project.

The following assumptions have been made for both internal and external revenue sources:-

- (a) That the producer price of cocoa will be increased.
- (b) That the support from donor and NGOs will be forthcoming.
- (c) That the Government would maintain the 7.5% District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) of national revenue.

Based on these assumptions, the District plan to increase its internally revenue generation by 70% and expects an increase in its share of the District Assemblies'

Common Fund by at least 30%, whilst donor funds is expected to go up by 20%. Receipts from stool lands are expected to also increase by 30% within the plan period.

Table 3.1: Revenue Projections for the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017
IGF	269,337.00	292,803.63	325,879.77	358,470.00
DACF	2,390,737.55	2,972,911.88	2,972,911.88	3,201,211.00
DONOR (DDF)	479,119.00	479,119.00	479,119.00	479,119.00
STOOL LANDS				
TOTAL				

Source: DPCU, 2014

Assumptions for increased expenditure are:

1. That Petroleum prices will increase by at least 40%
2. That prices of Goods and Services will increase by at least 30%
3. That additional staff will be recruited.

Based on these assumptions, the total expenditure for the plan period is accepted to increase by at least 50%.

Table 3.2: Expenditure Projections for the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personnel Emolument	477,428.22	487,489.68	501,582.27	526,661.38
Non Established Position	46,660.00	53,669.72	49,112.00	51,112.00
General Expenses	5,500.00	6,000.00	16,660.00	16,660.00
Materials – Office Supplies	9,750.00	9,750.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Utilities	14,900.00	19,000.00	19,900.00	19,900.00
Rentals	3,000.00	5,824.13	3,000.00	3,000.00
Travel –Transport	97,500.00	99,500.00	136,000.00	136,000.00
Repairs-Maintenance	59,337.00	59,560.00	45,500.00	61,298.00
Training-Seminars-Conference	3,500.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	14,000.00
Special Services	18,000.00	22,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00
Other Charges	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Emergency Charges	4,478.00	10,000.00	6,207.77	10,000.00
Employer Social Benefits	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
DDF	497,199.00	497,199.00	550,000.00	550,000.00
DACF projects	2,390,737.55	2,972,911.88	2,972,911.88	3,201,211.00
TOTAL	3,630,489.77	4,250,404.41	4,350,373.92	4,636,342.38

Source: DPCU, 2014

3.2.2 Water Facilities

The District has estimated water coverage of 42% of the projected population of 62,738. This means that 36,388 people in 2010 have no access to safe water supply.

With a planned target of 90% (projected population of 68,817 by 2013) coverage by the end of the plan period, the District Assembly has a population of 61,935 to be served with various types of safe water facilities.

Population of Communities to be served with piped water (Nsawora and Bopa) =11,229, the project is on-going and expected to end by 2015.

Communities to be served with boreholes90%
Communities to be served with hand dug wells.....10%

Table: 3.3 Safe Water Facilities Projections – 2014

POINT SOURCE	POP TO BE SERVED	STD REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	PRACTICALLY REQUIRED
BOREHOLES	39,881	1 : 300 people & above	87	74	69
WELLS	4,431	1 : 150 people	43	30	19
SMALL TOWN SYSTEM	24,651	100% of the population	1	4	4

Source: DPCU, 2014 (Planning Standards from CWSA)

3.2.3 Health Facilities Projections

Table: 3.4 Health Facilities Projections – 2014

FACILITY	POP SERVED	STD REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	PRACTICALLY REQUIRED
HOSPITAL	Nil	15,000 and above	Nil	1	1
HEALTH CENTRES	20,256	5,000-15,000	2	4	3
CLINIC/CHPS	67,434	5,000	16	4	2

Source: DPCU, 2014 (Planning Standards from GHS – SADA)

3.3 FORMULATION OF OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The district believes that local and national development would be enhanced if the living standard of the people improves; especially the rural folks have access to basic social infrastructure.

In line with the above, the Sefwi Akontombra District with its limited resources would adopt the following objectives and strategies to achieve its goal.

ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR 2014 – 2017

Table 3.5 District Sub-Thematic Goals, Objectives and Strategies for 2014 – 2017

NO	SUB-SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	AGRICULTURE	To increase agricultural productivity to ensure increase household income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase crop production from 20,530mt to 50,000mt by 2016. 2. Increase livestock production from 1,200mt to 3,000mt by 2016. 3. Increase fish production from 3,600mt to 10,000mt by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving upon farming methods. 2. Promoting the use of improved seed 3. Introduction of irrigation schemes. 4. Improving upon post-harvest handling activities. 5. Easing access to land, especially, women. 6. Improving upon disease and pest control. 7. Improving marketing of produce. 8. Promotion of good aqua-cultural practices. 9. Enhancing preservation, processing and storage of agric and fish products. 10. Increasing access to extension services. 11. Rehabilitation of feeder roads and farm tracks.
2	ICT	To support the development of information and communication facilities to enhance administration, education, commerce and other productive activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support the establishment of an ICT centres by 2017. 2. Assist two (2) ICT operators to establish in the district by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitating the development of a community information centre in the district. 2. Lobbying major network operators to come to the district. 3. Facilitating access to land by investors.

3	SMEs	To enhance the productive capacity of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the district.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase the output levels of SMEs by 15% by 2017. 2. To strengthen the institutional capacity of agencies responsible for enterprise development by 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Easing access to credit facilities for small and medium scale enterprises. 2. Enhancing the managerial and technical skills of small and medium scale enterprises. 3. Easing access to raw materials, esp. wood. 4. Resourcing the Business Advisory Unit. 5. Enhancing group development activities of decentralized departments and NGOs.
	Tourism	To promote tourism development to generate alternative employment and income.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop two known potential tourist sites in the district by 2017. 2. To assist private sector participation in the tourist industry by 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of basic facilities at tourist sites. 2. Supporting private sector to improve upon the hospitality industry. 3. Marketing of District's tourist potential.
5	ROAD	To improve conditions of feeder roads and farm tracks to enhance agriculture, trade and commerce.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain 200km of feeder roads by 2017. 2. To reconstruct Akontombra – Wiawso highways by 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobbying department of feeder road. 2. Lobbying ministry of Roads.
6	ENERGY	To support the development of alternative and efficient energy sources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accelerate communal access to hydro-power supply from 75% to 90% by 2017. 2. To increase domestic use of alternative energy sources from 5% to 20% by 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring the rapid extension of 3-phase power supplies to major communities. 2. Promoting domestic use of liquefied petroleum gas, solar energy and biogas.

7	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	To sustainably manage forest and wildlife resources through the utilization of alternative forest resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce loss of forest cover through logging, encroachment and fuel-wood extraction from 0.8% to 0.2% by 2017 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening of law enforcement agencies on natural resources utilization. 2. Promoting the sustainable use of non-timber products. 3. Soliciting support of communities and other non-state actors in the protection of forest cover and re-forestation programmes. 4. Promoting the development and sustainable use of alternative wood and forest products.
8	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	To create adequate employment opportunities in the district to serve as safety-net for the youth and vulnerable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide direct employment to 500 youth and vulnerable groups by 2017. 2. To train 200 youth to acquire employable skills by 2016. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting the implementation of the youth employment programme. 2. Developing avenues for vocational and technical training. 3. Expanding and improving the traditional apprenticeship system
9	EDUCATION	To improve upon the general performance of the educational sector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve academic performance at the basic school from 44% to 80% by 2017. 2. To increase primary school enrolment from 11,919 to 14,303 (public schools) by 2017. 3. To expand school infrastructure with 10 No. 6-unit classroom blocks by 2017. 4. To expand existing teacher accommodation by 10No. 2-bedroom bungalows by 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening monitoring and supervision of schools. 2. Increasing access to teaching and learning materials. 3. Supporting in-service teacher development initiatives. 4. Enhancing community participation in school management. 5. Embarking on enrolment drive. 6. Expanding the District Assembly scholarship scheme. 7. Enhancing private sector participation in education. 8. Accelerating the provision

				of basic infrastructure in deprived communities. Soliciting donor assistance.
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NO	SUB-SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
10	HEALTH	To improve the general health care delivery system in the District.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce maternal mortality rate from 200/1000 to 142/1000 and infant mortality rates from 142/1000 to 107/1000 by 2017. 2. To increase supervised deliveries from 328 to 600 by 2016. 3. To increase the numerical deliveries from 4238 to 6000 by 2017. 4. To expand CHPS infrastructure from 8 to 15 by 2017. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing efficiency in health care delivery. 2. Expanding health finance scheme that protects the poor. 3. Strengthening community health care. 4. Provision of community health facilities and manpower. 5. Intensify public education on exemptions especially for the aged.
11	SAFE WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	To increase communal access to safe water and sanitation facilities in the district.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accelerate communal access to potable water from 72% to 90% by 2016. 2. To increase communal access to household toilet and waste disposal facilities from 34.5% to 50% by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of potable water facilities. 2. Enhancing community ownership and management of water facilities. 3. Expansion and improvement of sanitation facilities. 4. Education and enforcement of public health and sanitation bye-laws. 5. Enforcing building regulations and adherence to

				building standards. 6. Strengthening the capacity of environmental sanitation agencies (EHSU & TCPD)
12	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Ensure integration of population issues into aspects of development planning and programming.	1. To manage the population growth rate to reduce pressure on socio-economic infrastructure and natural resource.	1. Improving family planning service delivery. 2. Enhancing awareness creation on life choices and benefits. 3. Improving demographic database for social and economic planning.

NO	SUB-SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
13	POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION	To create an environment that will promote effective participatory effective participatory and transparent governance.	1. To improve public service delivery by 2017	1. Enhancing access to residential and office accommodation. 2. Increasing the human capacity of the public service. 3. Improving logistic resources of the public service. 4. Improving coordination and collaboration among stakeholders. 5. Promoting discipline and observance of laws, rule and regulations. 6. Strengthening the judicial and security services.
14	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		1. To increase internally generated revenue from 51% to 85% by 2017. 2. To ensure sound financial management practices by 2016.	1. Intensification to tax education and expansion of revenue sources. 2. Strengthening the capacity of revenue collection staff. 3. Improving monitoring and supervision of revenue collection. 4. Developing revenue database.

				<p>5. Expansion of market facilities.</p> <p>6. Strengthening the internal control system.</p>
15	TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY		<p>1. To promote effective participation of the traditional council in local governance by 2015.</p>	<p>1.1 Enhancing collaboration between the chieftaincy institution and public service</p>
16	VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED	<p>To empower the vulnerable and excluded to participate in the decision making process and income generating activities.</p>	<p>1. To empower 250 women and physically challenged to live independent lives by 2016.</p>	<p>1.1 Sensitization of women and children on their role in the planning process.</p> <p>1.2 Enactment and enforcement of bye-laws on harmful socio-cultural practices against women and children.</p> <p>1.3 Enhancing accessibility of women to micro-credits.</p> <p>1.4 Training and equipping the physically challenged.</p> <p>1.5 Sensitization of the vulnerable on their rights under the 1992 constitutions.</p>
17	NGOs AND CBOs		<p>1. To enhance the attractiveness of the District to NGOs and assist CBOs to develop by 2015.</p>	<p>1.1 Marketing of district's development potentials.</p> <p>1.2 Improving coordination and collaboration of sectoral activities.</p>

CHAPTER FOUR

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme Goal: To increase agricultural productivity to ensure increased household incomes

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/ Others	Lead	Collaborators
AGRICULTURE											
Organize 3 days seminar on snail, mushroom and honey production techniques for 150 farmers	Akontombra		—			9,000	150 farmers trained and production stated		9,000	MoFA	BAC
Organize one day seminar for 40 farmers on fertilizer application	Akontombra		—			2,000	40 farmers trained		2,000	MoFA	Communities
Establish 20 demonstration farms – rice, cocoa, plantain, maize, cassava	Selected communities	—				30,000	50 demonstration farms establish		30,000	MoFA	Communities
Organize 2 days annual seminar for 40 farmers on use of irrigation tools	Nkwadum, Kofikrom	—	—			10,000	2-day seminar organized annually		10,000	MoFA	Rice farmers
Organized 3 days annual seminar for 200 farmers on post-harvest management	Nsawora		—	—		24,000	3-day seminar organized annually		24,000	MoFA	Crop farmers
Organize 2-day training for farmers on disease symptoms detection, prevention and control	Selected communities	—	—			8,000	2-day seminar held annually		8,000	MoFA	Crop farmers

Upgrade the skills of 100 farmers in livestock production	District-wide	_____				7,000	Skills of 100 livestock farmers upgraded	7,000	MoFA	District Assembly
Train 50 farmers in vaccines and drug handling	District-wide	_____				10,000	50 farmers trained by 2016	10,000	MoFA	
Introduce improve breeding stock to 50 farmers	District-wide	_____				30,000	50farmers introduced to improved breeds	30,000	MoFA	District Assembly
Train 80 youth in fish pond construction	District-wide	_____				6,000	At least 50 youth trained pond construction by 2016	6,000	MoFA	District Assembly

Programme Goal: To support the development of ICT facilities to enhance administration, education, commerce and other productive activities

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Establish 5 CIC centres in the district	Nsawora, Bopa, Ackaakrom, Kojokrom, Kofikrom		_____			100,000	5 CIC centers established by 2017		200,000	DA	MoC/UNDP
Procure 50 computers and accessories	CIC	_____				50,000	50 computers and accessories procured		50,000	DA	MoC/UNDP

Procure office furniture and equipment for the 5 CIC	CIC	—	—			35,000	CIC Offices furnished		35,000	DA	MoC/UNDP
Employ CIC staff	CIC	—				10,000	CIC co-ord. and Sec. employed		10,000	DA	
Identify suitable land for ICT operators	Nsawora Ackaakrom Bopa Kojokrom Kofikrom	—	—			5,000	Suitable lands identified		5,000	DA	Area Council

Programme Goal: To enhance the productive capacity of Small & Medium Scale Enterprises in the District

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET ₵	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Link 50 enterprises to financial institutions to access credit facilities	Akontombra and Nsawora		—	—		30,000	At least 30 given credit		REP II,	BAC	MOFA, Co-operative, Community Development
Organize 5 training programmes in entrepreneurship development	Akontombra	—	—			25,000	5 training sessions organized	IGF	REP II	BAC	MOFA, Co-operative, Community Development
Organizing capacity building courses for 4 private sector development agencies	Akontombra		—			6,000	BAC, Co-operative, Community Dev't staff given training	IGF	Common Fund	DPCU	Development Agencies

Programme Goal: To promote tourist development to generate alternative employment and income

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET ¢	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/others	Lead	Collaborators
Construct access roads to tourist site	Bopa	—				200,000	At least a total of 20km of road constructed to link tourist site		Common Fund	DPCU	Sector Ministries
Introduce tax incentive scheme to motivate investors	CA	—	—			5,000	At least 4 hotels given tax rebate	IGF		DPCU	Hotel operators
Prepare brochures and fliers on tourist potentials	CA	—				5,000	Brochures & fliers product	IGF	Common Fund	DPCU	AM, PS

Programme Goal: To improve the conditions of roads and farm tracks to enhance agriculture, trade and commerce

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET ¢	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/others	Lead	Collaborators
Rehabilitation 300km of feeder roads	District-wide	—	—	—	—	500,000	300km of feeder road rehabilitated		GoG	DFR	DPCU
Reconstruct Akontombra – Wiawso highway		—				2,900,000	At least 50km of highway reconstructed		GoG	GHA	RCC

Programme Goal: To support the development of alternative and efficient energy sources

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET ₵	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	CF/DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Mount information and education campaigns on alternative and efficient use of energy	District-wide	—	—			7,000	At least IECs mounted quarterly	IGF		DPCU	ECG,NCCE

Programme Goal: To sustainably manage forest and wildlife resources through the utilization of alternative resources

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH₵)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Form 15 Community Forest Committees (CFCs)	Selected Communities	—				10,000	CFCs formed and operated		FSC	FSD	BAC, Coop. and Community Development
Procure logistic for Forestry Service Div. and security agencies	Wiawso	—				30,000	Logistics procured		FSC	FSD	BAC, Coop. and Community Development

Programme Goal: To create employment opportunities in the district to serve as safety net for the youth and vulnerable

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/ DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators	
Employ 200 youth under the GYEEDA Programme	District-wide	_____					1,000 youth employed		GoG	GYEED A	District Assembly	
Sponsor 4 youth to learn trade under master tradesmen	Nsawora & Akontombra					16,000	4 youth graduated and assisted	IGF		BAC	DPCU	

Programme Goal: To improve upon the general performance of the educational sector

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/ DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators	
EDUCATION												
Procure 5 motorbikes for circuit supervisors	5 circuits	_____				40,000	5 motor bikes procured		GoG	GES	MoEs	
Procure teaching and learning materials	All schools	_____				20,000	TLMs procured and distributed		GoG	GES	MoEs	
Organize 4 refresher courses for 200 teachers	All circuits	_____				30,000	200 teachers given refresher courses		GoG	GES	MoEs	
Establish and strengthen SMCs & PTAs	All circuits	_____				5,000	At least 200 SMCs strengthen		SMCs/PTAs	GES	SMCs/PTAs	
Assist 30 brilliant but	Various	_____				30,000	100 needy		Common	DEOC	GES	

needy pupils/students	schools						pupils/student s		Fund		
Donate Teaching & learning materials to private schools	Selected private schools	—				20,000	TLMs procure and donated to private schools	IGF		DPCU	GES
Construct 6No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	District-wide		—	—		4,000,000	6No. 6-classroom blocks constructed		CF/GET-fund/DDF	DPCU	GES/Consultants/AM/UCs
Construct 10No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	District-wide	—	—	—		1,000,000	10No. 3-classroom blocks constructed		CF/GET-fund/DDF	DPCU	GES/Consultants/AM/UCs
Construct 3No. 2-bedroom teacher bungalows	District-wide		—	—		160,000	3No. 2-bedroom bungalows constructed		CF/GET-fund/DDF	DPCU	GES/Consultants/AM/UCs

Programme Goal: To improve the general health care delivery system in the District

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
HEALTH											
Engage additional Health staff	District-wide	—	—			2,000	30 nurses/ 3 lab. Technicians/ 1 lab. Technologist engaged		GoG	GHS	MoH
Sponsor 30 student-trainees nurses	Akontombra		—	—		30,000	30 student-trainees nurses sponsored	IGF		GHS	District Assembly
Provide office	Akontombra	—	—			90,000	Office		Common	DPCU	

accommodation for NHIS							provided		Fund		
Construct 4 CHPS compounds	Selected communities	_____	_____	_____	_____	100,000	4 CHPS compounds constructed		Common Fund	DPCU	GHS/Constants

Programme Goal: To improve communal access to safe water and sanitation facilities in the District

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/ DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Construct 50No. boreholes	District-wide	_____	_____			75,000	50 No. boreholes constructed		CF/DDF	DPCU	DWST / WATSANs
Train 200 WATSANs	Distirct-wide	_____	_____			40,000	200 WATSANs trained		CWSP II/CF	DWST	DPCU/ WATSANs
Construct 5No. water closet toilet facilities	District-wide	_____	_____			250,000	5 WCs constructed		Common Fund	DPCU	Cons./Comm/AMs/UCs
Organize hand washing Campaign	District-wide	_____	_____			7,000	All school covered	IGF	Common Fund	DWST	GES
Provide logistics for TCPD and EHSU	Akontombra	_____	_____			10,000	Computers & other materials provided	IGF		DPCU	TCPD/ EHSU

Programme Goal: To manage the population growth rate to reduce pressure on socio-economic infrastructure and natural resources

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/ DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Procure family planning commodities for distributions	District-wide	_____	_____			5,000	Family planning commodities procured		GoG	GHS	MoH
Mount community awareness creation campaigns	District-wide	_____	_____			8,000	Awareness campaign mounted		GoG	GHS	UCs/AMs

Programme Goal: To create an enabling environment that will promote effective participatory and transparent government

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/ DDF/ others	Lead	Collaborators
Construct 5No. 3-bedroom bungalows	Akontombra	_____	_____			340,000	8 bungalows constructed		Common Fund	DPCU	Const/AMs/UCs
Construct 1No. 2-storey office block	Akontombra	_____	_____			850,000	Office block constructed	IGF	Common Fund	DPCU	Consultants
Engage 30 staff to fill various vacancies		_____	_____				30 personnel engaged	IGf		Sector Ministries	DDs
Procure 10No. computers and accessories	Akontombra	_____	_____			15,000	10 computers procured	IGF	Common Fund	DPCU	DDs

Organize quarterly departmental meetings						5,000	Departmental meetings held every quarterly	IGF		DPCU	DDs
Construct residential accommodation for police service	Akontombra Nsawora					150,000	Residential accommodation constructed		Common Fund	DPCU	GPS
Furnish police divisional headquarters	Akontombra					20,000	DHQ furnished		Common Fund	DPCU	GPS
Construct a circuit court building	Akontombra					100,000	Circuit court building constructed	IGF		DPCU	Judicial Service
Construct 1No. Area Council Offices	Nsawora					75,000	1 Area Council offices constructed		Common Fund	DPCU	Area Councils

Programme Goal: Same as above

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/GETfund/others	Lead	Collaborators
Organize quarterly tax education campaigns	District-wide					8,000	Tax education campaigns organized quarterly	IGF		Finance Dept.	FM stations
Engage 10 revenue collectors	Finance Dept.					56,000	10 revenue collectors engaged	IGF	GoG	Finance Dept.	MoFEP
Up-date revenue data base	DPCU					2,000	Data base updated	IGF		DPCU	Finance Dept.

Construct 4No. open market sheds	Shed, Nsawora	_____	_____			70,000	4 market sheds constructed	IGF	Common Fund	DPCU	AC/Consultants
Provide logistics for revenue collectors and supervisors	District-wide		_____			10,000	Revenue vehicle, protective clothing procured	IGF		Finance Dept.	DPCU
Support traditional council to organize local festivals	District-wide	_____	_____			20,000	Support given to traditional council	IGF		TC	District Assembly

Programme Goal: To empower the vulnerable and excluded to participate in decision making and income generating activities

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING DEP'T OF THE DA	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	CF/GETfund/others	Lead	Collaborators
Assist 50 women and physically challenged with credit facilities	District-wide	_____	_____			10,000	150 women and physically challenged assisted		Common Fund	DSW	DPCU
Organize skills training courses for 50 women and physically challenged	Akontombra	_____	_____			15,000	Skills training organized	IGF		DSW	DDs

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Implementation Arrangement

5.1.1 Administrative and Institutional Arrangement

For effective plan implementation, it is imperative to identify the various institutional and administrative issues to be dealt with. This will ensure efficient role casting, establishment of procedures and structures, which are necessary for the attainment of the development objectives. Detailed specific roles of the various stakeholders involved in plan implementation are indicated in table 5.1 below.

5.1.1.1 Institutional Arrangement

To ensure effective implementation of the medium term development plan, the District Assembly intends to effect a comprehensive institutional and human capacity building for the various stakeholders who will be the vehicle for the implementation of the programmes and projects.

The District Assembly would resource the decentralized departments that are currently in operation in the district through the provision of refresher courses, workshops and seminars, as well as motivation to raise their technical competence and commitment.

The two area councils, as well as the 15 unit committees will also be established and resourced to perform their constitutional roles under Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). The area councils are required to assist the District Assembly at grassroots and the sub-districts levels in the management of the district.

5.1.1.2 Administrative Arrangement

The District Assembly will strengthen coordination among the various departments, governmental and non-governmental agencies and also integrate and synthesis their priorities into the District Development Framework. This will be realized through involvement of MDAs in the project identification, selection and implementation, mid-year plan review workshop, departmental meetings and durbars.

To ensure increased community participation in plan implementation, the District Assembly will work towards enhanced collaboration between the Central Administration and the Traditional Authority. At the local level, the traditional authorities, in collaboration with sub-district structures, play vital roles in the development planning process. Thus, the District Assembly will assist the Traditional Council to settle all the protracted chieftaincy and land disputes to enable the chiefs to concentrate on their development function.

The District Assembly will intensify the tax awareness and education campaigns in the District to sensitize the people on the essence of paying taxes. Revenue collectors will be resourced, whilst capacity building seminars will be organized for them. Targets will be set for revenue collector and achievers awarded to serve as incentive, whilst sanctions will be instituted against non-achievers.

The People Assembly concept will be given further boost by increasing its frequency from once a year to two. This presents a better platform for both the District Assembly and the general public to inform and be informed and educated on District Assembly and government policies to enhance transparency and accountability.

Table 5.1 Departments and Agencies for Plan Implementation

No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
1	GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure effective implementation of the Government Policy on Education at the District level. 2. To assist the District Assembly to evolve a pragmatic educational programme that will enhance development of the District. 3. To supervise all school constructional works to be undertaken in collaboration with the relevant departments and institutions. 4. To advise the Assembly and NGOs on appropriate logistical support needed in the schools for efficiency and effectiveness. 5. Provide the requisite staff for the schools which are already on the ground and those yet to be established. 	Available of staff but lacks logistical support.
2	MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRIC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide extension services to the farmers. 2. Undertake demonstration farms. 3. To disseminate government policy on agric to farmers. 	Lack of logistical support Inadequate number of staff – especially extension service staff.

3	DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES	<p>4. To provide inputs to farmers</p> <p>1. Undertake all matters relating to health and sanitation in the District.</p>	Lack of adequate transport and staff.
4	GHANA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY	<p>1. To advise the District Assembly on the portion of the roads to be developed and to what stage.</p> <p>2. To ensure the regular maintenance of all highways in the District and the construction of new ones as well.</p>	<p>Lack of adequate staff and maintenance of plan and equipment.</p> <p>Reside outside the District.</p>
5	DEPARTMENT OF FEEDER ROADS	<p>1. Remove the weak slabs on the feeder roads and replace them with concrete or new ones.</p> <p>2. Regular maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing feeder roads and construction of new ones.</p>	<p>Lack of adequate plant and equipment.</p> <p>Reside outside the District.</p>
6	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	<p>1. Supervision of all District Assembly projects.</p> <p>2. Supervision of the construction and maintenance of all Government Buildings.</p>	Poor state of vehicle and lack of other logistical support.
7.	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY	<p>1. Provide seeds and seedlings to farmers and institutions which would undertake the planning of wood lots.</p> <p>2. Control the exploitation of the forest resources.</p> <p>3. Help prosecute farmers who enter the forest reserves and also retrieve or reclaim the encroached forest reserves.</p>	Reside outside the District.
8.	DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	<p>1. To advise the District Assembly on matters relating to the spatial organization of the District,</p>	Inadequate logistical support.

9.	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<p>especially on the location of structures, creation of markers, schools, open spaces, religious and recreation centres.</p> <p>1. To advise all development projects such as school building, boreholes, electricity, etc to be undertaken in the communities and help maintain them.</p>	<p>Reside outside the District.</p> <p>Lack of means of trans- port and inadequate staff to supervise and maintain the projects.</p>
No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
10	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE	<p>1. Work in collaboration the GES to rehabilitate the district disabled in the society to enable them acquire employable skills.</p> <p>2. To educate the public on social issues like divorce and child delinquency, inheritance care for the old, disabled etc.</p>	Lack of means of trans- port for trip to the disabled in the communities and funds to set up the proposed old-age and disabled homes.
11	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	1. Record, classify, report and also help in controlling all monies allocated for government projects.	Lack of logistical support.
12	STATISTICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT	1. To improve statistical data for the monitoring and evaluation of projects.	Lack of logistical support and residential accommodation.
13	INFORMATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT	1. To disseminate necessary information to and from the communities in the public education campaigns in collaboration with NMP, NCCE and Electoral Commission.	Lack of logistical support. (ie. Public Address Systems, Motorola, vehicle, information van, etc.
14	POST & TELECOMMUNICATION	1. To facilitate the dissemination of information and mails both within and outside the district.	Lack of logistical support. (ie. Public Address Systems, Motorola, vehicle, information van, etc.

15	DEPARTMENT AND GARDENS	PARKS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would be actively involved in protecting the environment through the provision of appropriate plants in the district (ie. The district capital and other communities). 2. To implement the District Assembly's beautification programme. 	<p>Lack of adequate qualified personnel and logistical support.</p> <p>Lack of logistical support.</p>
16	POLICE AND COURTS		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help prosecute offenders, especially those who encroach on the forest reserves, member of committees who would not participate in communal labour. 2. Engage on the maintenance of peace security. 	Lack of logistical support and office residential accommodation.
17	FIRE DEPARTMENT	SERVICE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train more fire volunteers. 2. Continue education of farmers on the use and importance of the preventive gadgets. 	<p>Reside outside the District</p> <p>Lack of logistical support.</p>
18	NON-BANK INSTITUTIONS (EG. SNNIT)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help mobile resources for development projects. 2. Undertake some projects like the construction of hostels and cafeteria facilities for the SSS. 3. Provide credit facilities for the farmers. 	Lack of adequate funds.
19	BIRTH AND REGISTRY	DEATH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate the public on the need to register birth and death for planning particularly at the district level. 	Lack of logistical support.

Table 5.2 Action Plan 2014 (i.e. Medium Term Investment Plan)

Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local (GH¢)	External (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 3 days seminar on snail, mushroom and honey production techniques for 150 farmers	Akontombra	150 farmers trained and production stated	—					9,000	MoFA	BAC
Organize one day seminar for 40 farmers on fertilizer application	Akontombra	40 farmers trained		—				2,000	MoFA	DA
Establish 5 CIC centres in the district	Nsawora, Bopa, Ackaakrom, kojokrom, Kofikrom	5 CIC centers established by 2017						100,000	DWST	CWSA, NGOs, Donors, Communities
Link 50 enterprises to financial institutions to access credit facilities	Akontombra and Nsawora	At least 30 given credit					30,000	REP II,	BAC	MOFA, Co-operative, Community Development
Rehabilitation 300km of feeder roads	District-wide	300km of feeder road rehabilitated		—				GoG	DFR	DPCU
Construct 6No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	District-wide	6No. 6-classroom blocks constructed			—		450.00	CF/GET-fund/DDF	DPCU	GES/Consultants/AM/UCs
Construct 1No. 2-storey office block	Akontombra	Office block constructed	—					850,000	DPCU	Consultants
Organize quarterly departmental meetings		Departmental meetings held every quarterly					3,000		DPCU	DDs

Organize quarterly tax education campaigns	District-wide	Tax education campaigns organized quarterly					8,000		Finance Dept.	FM stations
TOTAL										

Table 5.3 Action Plan 2015 (i.e. Medium Term Investment Plan)

Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local (GH¢)	External (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Establish 50 demonstration farms – rice, cocoa, plantain, maize, cassava	Selected communities	50 demonstration farms establish	—————				30,000	MOFA	Communities	
Organize 2 days annual seminar for 40 farmers on use of irrigation tools	Nkwadum, Kofikrom	2-day seminar organized annually					10,000	MOFA	Rice farmers	
Organized 3 days annual seminar for 200 farmers on post-harvest management	Nsawora	3-day seminar organized annually					24,000	MOFA	Crop farmers	
Procure 20 computers and accessories	CIC	20 computers and accessories procured		—————			50,000	DA	MoC/UNDP	
Procure office furniture and equipment for CIC	CIC	CIC Offices furnished		—————			35,000	DA	MoC/UNDP	
Organizing 5 training programmes in entrepreneurship development	Akontombra	5 training sessions organized	—————				REP II	BAC	MOFA, Co-oprative, Community Development	
Construct access roads to tourist site	Bopa	At least a total of 20km of road constructed to link tourist site					Common Fund	DPCU	Sector Ministries	
Rehabilitation 35km of feeder roads	District-wide	300km of feeder road rehabilitated		—————			GoG	DFR	DPCU	

Mount information and education campaigns on alternative and efficient use of energy	District-wide	At least IECs mounted quarterly	_____			7,000		DPCU	ECG,NCCE
Employ 100 youth under the National Youth Employment Programme	District-wide	1,000 youth employed	_____				GoG	N Y E P	District Assembly
Procure Tables & Chairs (Desks) for schools in the District	All schools	TLMs procured and distributed	_____				GoG	GES	MoEs
Construct 4No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Kramokrom, Bronikrom, Ackaakrom & Tanokrom	10No. 6-classroom blocks constructed	_____				CF/GET-fund	DPCU	GES/Consultants/AM/UCs
Engage additional medical staff	District-wide	10 nurses/ 2 lab. Technicians engaged	_____				GoG	GHS	MoH
Sponsor 30 student-trainees nurses	Akontombra	30 student-trainees nurses sponsored	_____				30,000	GHS	District Assembly
Rehabilitate 15No. Broken down Boreholes with pumps	Selected communities	20 hand dug wells constructed	_____				40,000	DWST	DPCU/WATSANs
Train 100 WATSANs	Distirct-wide	100 WATSANs trained	_____				10,000	DWST	DPCU/WATSANs
Construct 2No. 2-bedroom detached bungalows	Akontombra	8 bungalows constructed	_____				287,467.62	DPCU	Const/AMs/UCs
Procure 20No. computers and accessories	The District	20 computers procured	_____				15,000	DPCU	DDs

Organize quarterly departmental meetings		Departmental meetings held every quarterly					3,000		DPCU	DDs
Organize quarterly tax education campaigns	District-wide	Tax education campaigns organized quarterly					8,000		Finance Dept.	FM stations
Engage 10 revenue collectors	Finance Dept.	10 revenue collectors engaged						GoG	Finance Dept.	MoFEP
Up-date revenue data base	DPCU	Data base up-dated					2,000		DPCU	Finance Dept.
Construct 20No. boreholes	District-wide	20 No. boreholes constructed						350,000	DWST	DPCU/WATSANs
Furnishing of Res. & Office Accommodations	Akontombra	Res. & Office Accommodation furnished						75,000.00		
Maintenance of Official Buildings	Akontombra	Official Buildings maint.						25,000.00		
Purchase of office equipment		Office equipment purchased						35,000.00		
Maintenance of office equipment and vehicles								52,291.00		
Provision to support HIV & AIDS Prog.		HIV & AIDS programmes supported						14,864.56		
Completion of 1No. CHPS Compound	Shed	CHPS compound completed						49,833.77		
Completion of NHIS Office	Akontombra	NHIS Office completed						121,565.30		
TOTAL										

Table 5.4 Action Plan 2016 (i.e. Medium Term Investment Plan)

Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local (GH¢)	External (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Organize 2-day training for farmers on disease symptoms detection, prevention and control	Selected communities	2-day seminar held annually	—	—				8,000	MOFA	Crop farmers
Upgrade the skills of 100 farmers in livestock production	District-wide	Skills of 100 livestock farmers upgraded	—	—				7,000	MOFA	District Assembly
Train 100 farmers in vaccines and drug handling	District-wide	100 farmers trained by 2013	—	—				10,000	MOFA	
Employ CIC staff	CIC	CIC co-ord. and Sec. employed		—				50,000	DA	
Train 30 people in computer application	CIC	50 people trained in ICT application		—	—			2,000	DA	Microsoft
Organizing capacity building courses for 4 private sector development agencies	Akontombra	BAC, Co-operative, Community Dev't staff given training		—	—			6,000	DPCU	Development Agencies
Prepare brochures and fliers on tourist potentials	CA	Brochures & fliers product	—	—			3,000		DPCU	AM, PS
Reconstruct Akontombra – Wiawso highway		At least 50km of highway reconstructed			—			GoG	GHA	RCC/DA
Train 200 persons in alternative livelihood	Nsawora	200 persons trained and		—				20,000	FSD	BAC, Coop. and

activities-mushroom, snail honey and grass-cutter production		resourced								Community Development
Form 3 Community Forest Committee (CFCs)	Selected Communities	CFCs formed and operated					10,000	FSD	BAC, Coop. and Community Development	
Sponsor 4 youth to learn trade under master tradesmen	Nsawora Akontombra	4 youth graduated and assisted					16,000	BAC	DPCU	
Procure 5 motorbikes for circuit supervisors	5 circuits	5 motor bikes procured					37,000	GES	MoEs	
Organize 4 refresher courses for 100 teachers	All circuits	200 teachers given refresher courses					30,000	GES	MoEs	
Establish and strengthen SMCs & PTAs	All circuits	At least 200 SMCs strengthen					5,000	GES	SMCs/PTAs	
Construct 5No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	5No. 3-class room blocks constructed					1,000,000	DPCU	GES/Consultants/AM/UCs	
Provide office accommodation for MHIS	Akontombra	Office provided					90,000	DPCU	Constants	
Construct 2 CHPS compounds	Selected communities	2 CHPS compounds constructed					100,000	DPCU	GHS/Constants	
Construct 7No. boreholes	District-wide	7 No. boreholes constructed					750,000	DWST	DPCU/WATSANs	
Organize hand washing Campaign	District-wide	All school covered					7,000	DWST	SMCs	
Procure family	District-wide	Family planning					50,000	GHS	MoH	

planning commodities for distributions		commodities procured								
Mount community awareness creation campaigns on HIV/AIDS	District-wide	Awareness campaign mounted		—————				2,000	GHS	UCs/AMs
Engage 5 staff to fill various vacancies		5 personnel engaged		—————					Sector Ministries	DDs
Organize quarterly departmental meetings		Departmental meetings held every quarterly					2,400	2,400	DPCU	DDs
Organize annual award nights for public servants		Award night organized		—————			30,000	30,000	DPCU	DDs
Construct residential accommodation for police service	Akontombra Nsawora	Residential accommodation constructed					150,000	150,000	DPCU	GPS
Construct 3 No. Senior and Middle Assembly Staff Bungalow	Akontombra	Assembly Staff Bungalow constructed		—————				100,000	DPCU	DA
Construct 1No. Area Council Offices	Nsawora	1 Area Council offices constructed						75,000	DPCU	Area Councils
Organize quarterly tax education campaigns	District-wide	Tax education campaigns organized quarterly		—————			8,000		Finance Dept.	FM stations / NCCE
Construct market stores	Akontombra, Nsawora	4 market sheds constructed		—————				70,000	DPCU	AC/Consultants
Provide logistics for revenue collectors and supervisors	District-wide	Revenue vehicle, protective clothing procured						30,000	Finance Dept.	DPCU
Supply 400/1200	Selected	Tables/chairs		—————	—————		7,000		DA	GES

tables/chairs to KGs	Schools	supplied								
Supply 1300/1000 dual/mono desks to 20 primary and 12 JHS schools respectively	Selected Schools	Dual and mono desks supplied	<hr/>				70,000		DA	GES
TOTAL										

Table 5.5 Action Plan 2017 (i.e. Medium Term Investment Plan)

Activity	Location	Output Indicators	Time Frame (Quarters)				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local (GH¢)	External (GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Introduce improve breeding stock to 100 farmers	District-wide	100farmers introduced to improved breeds		—————				60,000	MOFA	District Assembly
Train 80 youth in fish pond construction	District-wide	At least 80 youth trained pond construction by 2013		—————				6,000	MOFA	District Assembly
Identify suitable land for ICT operators	Akontombra Nsawora Ackaakrom Bopa Aprutu	Suitable lands identified						5,000	DA	Tigo, Vodafone, MTN, TCDP & TC
Procure logistic for Forestry Service Div. and security agencies	Wiawso	Logistics procured						30,000	FSD	BAC, Coop. and Community Development
Assist 100 brilliant but needy pupils/students	Various schools	100 needy pupils/students		—————				30,000	DEOC	GES
Donate Teaching & learning materials to private schools	Selected private schools	TLMs procure and donated to private schools						10,000	DPCU	GES
Construct 10No. 2-bedroom nurses' quarters	District-wide	6No. 2-bedroom nurses' quarters constructed		—————				200,000	DPCU	GHS/Constants

Construct 5No. water closet toilet facilities	District-wide	5 WCs constructed	_____				250,000	DPCU	Cons./Comm /AMs/UCs
Provide logistics for TCPD and EHSU	Akontombra	Computers & other materials provided	_____				10,000	DPCU	TCPD/ EHSU
Organize quarterly departmental meetings		Departmental meetings held every quarterly				5,000		DPCU	DDs
Organize annual award nights for public servants		Award night organized				30,000		DPCU	DDs
Construct a Magistrate court building	Akontombra	Magistrate court building constructed					100,000	DPCU	Judicial Service
Organize quarterly tax education campaigns	District-wide	Tax education campaigns organized quarterly	_____			8,000		Finance Dept.	FM stations / NCCE
Support traditional council to organize local festivals	District-wide	Support given to traditional council	_____			20,000		TC	District Assembly
Organize a donor conference	Akontombra	Donor conference organized	_____				5,000	DPCU	Consultants
TOTAL									

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (M & E)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and other stakeholders of an on-going programme / project with early indications of progress and achievements of objectives.

Evaluation is a systematic (and as objective as possible) examination of a planned on-going or completed project. It normally seeks to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of the project or organisation's objectives.

However, the main result that M & E seeks to achieve is that the district's economy improved continually through informed decision-making and social learning, leading to improved quality of life.

6.2. MONITORING & EVALUATION SCHEDULES / INDICATORS

One of the key features of the M&E system is M & E indicators / schedules which provide a format for presenting the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts indicators for resources, activities, objectives and the broad goal of a development plan. The M & E schedules / matrix show the linkage of the broad goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan to the policy objectives and activities / strategies as indicated in the Project Planning Matrix or Logical frame.

6.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

One of the main characteristics of the development effort is a strong commitment towards conducting thorough impact evaluations and as indicated investment plan, some of the specific activities that will be undertaken in the implementation of the DMTDP include; community animation/visits, hygiene education/, water supply, sanitation provision etc.

Based on that, the district will conduct the following M & E activities under water and sanitation provision:

- i. Ex-ante evaluation
- ii. Quarterly site visits
- iii. Quarterly review meetings
- iv. Quarterly progress report preparation
- v. Mid-term evaluation
- vi. Mid-term progress report preparation
- vii. Terminal evaluation (Annual performance review workshop)
- viii. Annual progress report preparation
- ix. Quarterly progress report dissemination
- x. Mid-year progress report dissemination
- xi. Annual progress report dissemination

The above M & E activities will be conducted throughout the plan period 2014 – 2017. The DPCU will lead the M & E exercises together with all the above identified stakeholders.

This M & E activities will help improve operations and management of the plan and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

6.4 M & E FORMAT

To ensure continuous participation in M & E activities in the district, all project actors, communities, NGOs, Donors, Sector departments and all stakeholders which were involved, are made aware of key observations and findings at the end of each M & E exercise. It is the responsibility of the DPCU to also brief the Hon. DCE, P.M and other DA actors on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. To do this, the NDPC has developed a structured M & E Format / Outline to be followed by all MMDAs.

The M & E Format is as follow:

a. Title page

- i. District
- ii M & E Report for (time period)

b. Introduction

- i. Purpose of the M & E for the stated period
- ii Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- iii Status of implementation of MTDP

c. M & E Activities Report

- i Programme / project status for the quarter or year
- ii Update on disbursements from finding sources
- iii Update on indicators & Targets
- iv. Update on critical Development and Poverty issues
- v. Participatory M & E and other studies.

d. The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii Recommendations.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with how to disseminate the content of the Sefwi Akontombra District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP). It also discusses the expected responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as all the collaborating agencies in the implementation of the District plans. Strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services are also discussed.

7.1 Dissemination of DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of Implementation

To solicit for support for funding, logistic, and human resources for effective implementation of the DMTDP, the Assembly will disseminate the plans to all stakeholders at the following levels:

- **District Assembly Level**

The development goal, objectives, and strategies stated in the medium term development plans would be known to all Assembly Members, decentralised departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation.

- **Town/ Area Council/ Unit Committee Level**

All stakeholders at the Area Council and Unit Committee levels, specifically the leaders need to be enlightened on the content of the 2014 – 2017 medium term development plans to enable them carry the message to their people. This will be done through the following:

1. The chiefs, community based/ youth associations, market women, non-governmental organizations, the GPRTU, and other members of the private sector about their roles/responsibilities and benefits to themselves and the entire society at large.
2. Durbars, seminars, community for a, workshops would be organized on the plans to sensitized all stakeholders
3. Investment opportunities in the district would be promoted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan

- **Regional and National Organizations/Institutions**

It is important to disseminate the plans beyond the borders of the district so as to serve as a means of informing the public /private institutions, and the general public on the potentials that exist in the district. This approach will also serve as a means of soliciting for financial and materials supports for the plan implementation. This will also involve the members of parliament in the district.

- **International Organizations**

The District Assembly would also promote the plans through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's need. The plans would be summarizes into brochures and leaflets whilst a Website is also created for the wider international community.

7.2 Expected Roles/Responsibilities of stakeholders in the plan implementation

The role of all key stakeholders in the implementation on the plans is very important. Hence, the anticipated role that each stakeholder will play is highlighted as follows:

7.2.1 Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

The decentralization policy coupled with the Local Government Act 462 designates District Assemblies as planning Authorities and not responsible for the preparation/ formulation of plans but also their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This implies that the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly in collaboration with departments and agencies as well as other non-governmental organizations are responsible for the day to day running of the district and the assessment of projects after implementation. To, implement these projects/programmes; it is necessary that the district assembly mobilizes funds both from within and outside the district. The Local revenue base needs to be fully assessed and restructured to give the assembly a sound financial footing for projects implementation.

The District Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development projects/programmes. This role can best be performed by tapping the available human and technical resources of the Expanded District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Departments and Agencies, Sub-Committees, Executive Committee, NGOs and development partners

The technical skills of the assembly/departments/agencies need to be tapped for the performance of the following functions:

- Generation and provision of funds for implementation of programmes/projects
- Setting up of terms of reference and framework for co-ordination and collaboration among institutions involved in the implementation of the development plans
- Identification and due response to implementation issues such as legal, administrative and traditional bottlenecks
- Identification and invitation/attraction of potentials investors in the district
- Periodic revision of plan implementation, procedure and effective adjustments in the response to the changing circumstances

7.2.2 Executive Committee

The Executives Committee would have to play the leading role of informing the Assembly members about the content of the plans, status of projects implementation and problems being encountered during the implementation to enable the electorates understand issues

7.2.3 Sub-Committee

The various sub-committees need to be strengthened with the requisite personnel; skills knowledge and experience to enable the members participate actively in the implementation of the development plans.

7.2.4 Decentralized Departments/Agencies

There are major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The departments/agencies will provide technical guidance and facilitate the implementation of desirable projects/programmes.

7.2.5 Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities

The chiefs, Opinion Leaders and traditional Authorities and owners need to be part of the process of the plan implementation to enable them have informed decisions on their responsibilities in implementing the programmes/projects designed in the plan.

7.2.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Development Partners

The District is mindful of the crucial roles played by Non-Governmental Organizations in support of various projects/programmes in the district. The role of NGOs and other development partners has been very crucial for the successful implementation of planned programmes/projects. It is hoped that the development partners will bite into the plan to enhance the overall development of the district.

7.2.7 Communities

Communities offer a lot of support starting from project identification, design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They also play important roles by providing counterpart funds towards projects implementation. This is to enhance the principle of community ownership and management for sustainability. In this direction, communities provide labour, land, local expertise, counterpart funds, etc for projects implementation. It is hoped that communities would continue to offer their best through project identification, implementation, and evaluation for sustainability.

7.3 Strategies for promoting dialogue/ management of public expectations concerning services

The District Assembly has adopted several strategies for promoting dialogue and eliciting information from the public regarding the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the plan. Stakeholders meetings would be held periodically at the Town/Area Council level to update the people on progress of work.

Also, the Assembly would hold meeting with identified civil society organisation, Artisans, Religious Groups, etc to discuss the implementation of the plan and receive feedback.

The District Assembly would to a large extent involve the people in the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects to quickly respond to the concern and expectation of the people during the implementation of the plan. Progress reports on plan implementation would be discussed at sub-committee meetings and quarterly review meetings would also be held to address people's concern in the process of implementation. Furthermore, the Public Relations and Complaint Committee of the Assembly would provide a platform for the hearing of issues regarding the implementation of the programmes/projects in the District.

APPENDIX II

PUBLIC HEARING OF THE DRAFT 4-YEAR MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
BASED ON THE NMTDPF 2014 – 2017TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 2015

NO.	NAME	ELECTORAL AREA / DEPT.
1	Isaac Baidoo	Aprutu / Yawkrom
2	Nelson Boateng	Bokaso
3	Richmond A. Asamoah	Wansampo
4	Isaac K. Abaidoo	Nsawora
5	Tetteh Kwasi M.	Kramokrom
6	Emmanuel Yaw Townsend	Bopa / Kofikrom
7	John Asante	Asantekrom
8	Nana Kwabena Nkuah	Appointee
9	Samuel Darkoh	Appointee
10	John K. Fuakye	Akontombra
11	Jonas Adu Sakyi	Aburonahia
12	Comfort Asante	Appointee
13	Alhaji Zakaria	Appointee
14	John Amoah	Wuruwuru
15	Affum Mensah	Kojokrom
16	Awuku B. M. Ernest	Appointee
17	Adam Abdulai	Appointee
18	John Asante	Essase
19	Fosu Boakye Ernest	Ackaakrom (PM)
20	Theophilus Tamatey-Agbo	ADPO
21	Anikla Makafui	SWO
22	Douglas Acquali	NCCE
23	Ernest Osei Busia	CDO
24	Stephen Kowgyan	SEO
25	David Madjitey	ADIIB
26	Josephine Akwei	DDHS
27	Stephen Ackaah	DBA
28	Frimpong Manso D.	DDA
29	Deborah Oppong Asantewaa	NFED
30	Ebenezer Enning	Assembly Driver
31	Asamoah Kwaku	EHA
32	Patrick R. Aparik	DCD
33	Boah Alberta	Registry
34	Zakaria Farouk	SIA
35	Isaac Akowuah	DFO
36	Solomon Nii Addy	DWE
37	Essel Alfred Enock	BAC Head
38	Elvis Yeboah	Eng.
39	John Theophilus Dei	DEHO
40	J. H. Nketiah	Revenue Dept.
41	John Menlawiah	NHIA

42	Sumaila Baba	Imam
43	Abdul S. Suleman	Registry
44	David A. Agatiba	DDE
45	Rev. Anning Donkor	Pastor
46	Gyamfi Kwarteng	Opinion Leader
47	Michael Appiah-Acheampong	DPO
48	Stephen Obeng Nyamekye	NADMO
49	David Adombila	Agric
50	Peter Nkuah	DCE
51	Kofi Asiedu	Nkwadum
52	Ibrahim Yakubu	Besibema