

WASSA AMENFI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

# DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2014 - 2017

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

2014

WASSA AKROPONG

<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
LIST OF TABLES .....	xii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	xiv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	xv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	xvii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	i
<b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Performance Review of The DMDTP 2010 – 2013 under the GSDA I. 1	1
1.1.1 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector...	1
1.1.2 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization.....	3
1.1.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlement.....	5
1.1.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment .....	7
1.1.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance .....	12
1.1.5.1 Revenue and Expenditure.....	15
1.2 District Profile .....	17
1.2.0 Background .....	17
1.2.1 Geo-Physical Characteristics .....	18
1.2.1.0 Location and Size .....	18
1.2.1.1 Climate .....	18
1.2.1.2 Vegetation .....	18
1.2.1.3 Topography and Drainage .....	19
1.2.1.4 Geology and Mineral Deposits .....	20
1.2.1.5 Soil Types .....	20
1.2.1.6 Conditions of the Natural Environment .....	20
1.2.2 Demographic Characteristics .....	21
1.2.2.0 Population Growth .....	21
1.2.2.1 Age and Sex Distribution .....	21
1.2.2.2 Dependency Ratio .....	22
1.2.2.3 Migration .....	23
1.2.2.4 Population Density .....	23
1.2.2.5 Households .....	23
1.2.2.6 Housing Conditions .....	23
1.2.2.7 Sources for Energy for Lighting and Cooking .....	23
1.2.3 Spatial Analysis .....	24
1.2.3.1 Human settlement Patterns .....	24
1.2.3.2 Rural Urban Split .....	24
1.2.3.3 Layouts .....	25
1.2.4 District Economy .....	25
1.2.4.1 Revenue and Expenditure .....	25
1.2.4.2 Financial Management .....	28
1.2.4.3 Funds Disbursement .....	28
1.2.4.4 Payroll Management .....	28
1.2.3.5 Agriculture .....	28
1.2.4.6 Mining .....	32
1.2.4.7 Manufacturing .....	32
1.2.4.8 Tourism .....	33

1.2.4.9 Banking .....	33
1.2.4.10 Information and Communication Technology .....	34
1.2.4.11 Service Stations .....	34
1.2.4.12 Roads .....	35
1.2.4.13 Railways .....	35
1.2.4.14 Economically Active Population .....	35
1.2.4.15 Occupational Distribution .....	36
1.2.4.16 Employment Status .....	36
1.2.4.17 Unemployment Status .....	36
1.2.4.18 Economic Resources .....	37
1.2.4.19 Local Economic Development .....	37
1.2.5 Culture .....	37
1.2.5.1 Traditional Set Up .....	38
1.2.5.2 Ethnicity .....	38
1.2.5.3 Religious Composition.....	38
1.2.6 Education .....	38
1.2.6.1 Basic Education .....	39
1.2.6.2 School Performance at the Basic Level .....	40
1.2.7 Health .....	41
1.2.7.1 Health Facilities .....	41
1.2.7.2 Availability of Health Personnel .....	42
1.2.7.3 Maternal and Child Health Care .....	43
1.2.7.4 Morbidity and Mortality .....	43
1.2.8 HIV/AIDS .....	46
1.2.8.1 Incidence and Prevalence of HIV/AIDS .....	46
1.2.9 Health Insurance .....	46
1.2.10 Water and sanitation .....	46
1.2.10.1 Availability of Safe Water Facilities .....	46
1.2.10.2 Rural Safe Water Coverage .....	48
1.2.10.3 Urban Safe Water Coverage .....	49
1.2.10.4 Sanitation .....	49
1.2.10.5 Waste Management .....	50
1.2.10.6 Solid Waste Management .....	50
1.2.10.7 Liquid Waste Management .....	51
1.2.10.8 Institutional Latrines .....	51
1.2.11 Speial Programmes for the Vulnerable .....	52
1.2.11.1 The Physically Challenged .....	52
1.2.11.2 Rehabilitation Programmes .....	52
1.2.11.3 The Elderly .....	52
1.2.11.4 Women and Children .....	53
1.2.11.5 Culture and Traditional Practices .....	53
1.2.11.6 Domestic Violence .....	54
1.2.11.3 Partnership Programmes .....	54
1.2.12 Governance .....	55
1.2.12.1 Administration and Institutions .....	55
1.3 Summary of Key Issues .....	57
1.3.1 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector .....	57
1.3.2 Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management .....	57
1.3.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlement .....	58
1.3.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment .....	58
1.3.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance .....	58

**CHAPTER TWO .....** **59**

<b>PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES .....</b>	<b>59</b>
2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	59
2.1 Prioritised Key Issues / Gaps .....	59
2.2 POCC Analysis .....	60
<b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES .....</b>	<b>73</b>
3.0 INTRODUCTION .....	73
3.1 District Development Focus .....	73
3.2 District Development Goal .....	73
3.3 Development Projections for 2014 – 2015 .....	74
3.3.1 Education .....	74
3.3.2 Water Facilities .....	75
3.3.3 Health Facilities .....	75
3.4 Adoption of Policies and strategies from the NMTDPF 2014-2015...	76
<b>CHAPTER FOUR .....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>DISTRICT COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES .....</b>	<b>89</b>
4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	89
4.1 District Composite Programmes .....	90
4.2 Indicative Financial Plan.. .....	103
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>ANNUAL ACTION PLANS .....</b>	<b>104</b>
5.0 INTRODUCTION .....	104
5.1 District Annual Action Plans .....	104
5.2 Annual Action Plans Linked to the Composite Budget .....	146
5.3 Implementation of Annual Action Plans .....	164
<b>CHAPTER SIX .....</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>147</b>
6.0 INTRODUCTION .....	147
6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.....	147
6.1.1 Monitoring Report .....	147
6.1.2 Evaluation Report .....	147
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN .....</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION STRATEGY .....</b>	<b>149</b>

7.0 INTRODUCTION .....	149
7.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP .....	149
7.2 Awareness Creation on Stakeholders Roles .....	149
7.3 Dialogue and Performance Feedback Promotion .....	149
7.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations .....	149

#### **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Performance Review – Enhancing Competitiveness of the Private Sector
Table 2: Performance Review – Accelerated Agric Modernization
Table 3: Performance Review – Infrastructure and Human Settlement
Table 4: Performance Review – Human Development, Productivity and Employment
Table 5: Performance Review – Transparent and Accountable Governance
Table 6: Internally Generated Revenue Pattern of Amenfi East
Table 7: Expenditure Pattern of WAEDA
Table 8: Forest Reserves in Wassa Amenfi East District
Table 9: Projected Population of Wassa Amenfi East
Table 10: Age-Sex Distribution
Table 11: Projected Population of 20 largest settlements in Amenfi East
Table 12: Revenue Pattern of WAEDA
Table 13: Expenditure Pattern of WAEDA – 2010-2011
Table 14: Major Crops Produced in Amenfi East
Table 15: Major Cash Crops produced in Amenfi East from 2010-2013
Table 16: Livestock Production Levels in the District
Table 17: Hospitality Facilities in Amenfi East
Table 18: Telecommunication Services
Table 19: Conditions of Feeder Roads in the District

Table 20: Types of Educational Facilities and Ownership  
Table 21: B.E.C.E Performance  
Table 22: Health Facilities and Coverage by Sub-Districts  
Table 23: Existing Strength of Key Staff  
Table 24: Maternal and Child Health Care Indicators  
Table 25: Top 10 Illness Reported at OPD  
Table 26: Top Ten Causes of Death  
Table 27: Health Insurance Scheme Status  
Table 28: Current Levels of Water Facilities in WAEDA  
Table 29: Current Level of Safe Water Facilities in Rural Areas  
Table 30: Current Level of Safe Water Facilities in Urban Areas  
Table 31: Institutional Sanitation Facilities  
Table 32: Current Conditions of Solid Waste Management  
Table 33: Reported cases of Lack of Child Maintenance  
Table 34: Reported Cases of Property Sharing by Divorce  
Table 35: Inheritance/Property Sharing Cases after Death  
Table 36: Sub-Structures of the Assembly  
Table 37: Prioritised Key Issues  
Table 38: POCC Analysis  
Table 39: Basic School Classroom Infrastructure  
Table 40: Safe Water Projections  
Table 41: Health Facilities Projections  
Table 42: Revenue Projections  
Table 43: Expenditure Projections

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Wassa Amenfi East in National Context

Figure 2: Wassa Amenfi East in Regional Context

Figure 3: Administrative Map of Wassa Amenfi East

Figure 4: Picture Showing Degraded Land Cover

Figure 5: Agriculture Map of Wassa Amenfi East

Figure 6: Food Crop Production Levels in Amenfi East 2010 - 2013

Figure 7: Occupational distribution of Economically Active Population in Amenfi East

Figure 8: Distribution of Educational Facilities in Amenfi East

Figure 9: Ownership of Educational Facilities in Amenfi East

Figure 10: Distribution of Health Facilities in Wassa Amenfi East District

Figure 11: Distribution of Water and Sanitation Facilities in Wassa Amenfi East

Figure 12: Toilet Facilities in Amenfi East

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Defecency Syndrome
API	Agro-Processing Industries
ARTI	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHPS	Community Health Planning System
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
D/A	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DF	Donor Fund
DISEC	District Security Council
DMHIS	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DR.	Doctor
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EHSU	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
F&A	Finance and Administration
FP	Family Planning
FSD	Forestry Services Division
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIFEC	Ghana Investmen For Electronic Communication
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneural Development Agency
HEP	Hydro-Electricity Power
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGF	Internally Generated Revenue
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
LP	Liquified Petroleum
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MA	Medical Assistant
MASLOC	Micro And Small Loans Company
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTTU	Motor Traffick and Transport Unit

N/A	Not Available
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIDs	National Immunisation Days
NQ	Nurses Quarters
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OP	Outreach Programme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SFP	School Feeding Programme
SMC	Schools Management Committee
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
STWS	Small Town Water Supply
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TLM	Teaching and Learning Material
TTC	Teacher Training College
UC	Urban Council
WAEDA	Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly
WASSCE	West African Secondary School Certificate Examination
WATSan	Water and Sanitation
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

To prepare a plan of this nature within the given time and logistical constraints is an enormous challenge. However, this has been made possible by many who contributed in diverse ways to ensure the completion of this document.

The DPCU wishes to thank the Hon. District Chief Executive, Stephen Badu - Acheampong and the District Co-ordinating Director, Mr. Adul – Aziz Jafaru for ensuring that funds are made available for the assignment.

We are especially grateful to Madam Audrey Smock, Municipal Planning Officer, Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly for providing technical direction that help influenced the outcome of this document and to all other colleagues who contributed in one way or the other to ensure the completion of this document, we say thank to you so much for your assistance.

The DPCU is further grateful to the chiefs and the good people of Wassa Amenfi East especially the Omanhene of Wassa Amenfi Traditional Area, Tetrete Okuamoah Sekyim III for their support and collaboration. We also wish to express our profound gratitude to all the Hon. Assembly Members, colleague HODs and the entire staff of WAEDA for their participation and cooperation.

We cannot end without expressing our appreciation to the NGOs, CBOs and other development partners for their support, we say a very big thank you.

DPCU  
WAEDA  
WASSA Akropong

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

To step up the pace of development in the Wassa Amenfi East District against the background of very limited resources and weak internal consistency and revenue base, the District Assembly recognized the need to radically market the district to solicit external support.

In pursuit of the above development paradigm, the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly has adopted the Development theme of “**Mobilizing for Accelerated Development**” under which a radical marketing strategy is to be developed.

The Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly was created in 2004 to bring socio-economic development to the door steps of the Eastern part of the then Amenfi District. For the past four years, The District strategized to leverage the implementation of the GSGDA I within the overarching goal of the 2010-2014 National Medium Term Policy Framework (NMTPF).

The District complemented the national efforts of achieving a middle income status with interventions geared towards job creation and increased household incomes. Especially focused were the vulnerable and excluded, education, health, safe water and sanitation services delivery.

However, as much as the District tried to implement all the programmes and projects harmonized in the MTDP 2010 – 2013, it was faced with myriad of challenges and constraints which hindered the achievement of the underpinning objectives of the plan.

Notable among the constraints and challenges were;

Inadequate and untimely releases of government and donor funds, sporadic and erratic rainfall pattern affecting the district’s primary live stay-the cocoa industry, high cost of goods and services, high fuel prices, inadequate internal revenue generation, and above all, the arbitrary deductions from its yearly DACF allocations for unplanned purchases buy the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

The Wassa Amenfi East District will, for the four years, localize the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) Policy Framework to harness internal and external resources to supplement programmes and projects with potentials to support the government’s growth inducing policies and programmes under the following thematic areas:

- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
- Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent & Accountable Governance

Some of the key elements of the strategic framework are:

**Mobilizing enough resources and revenue to induce internal macro-economic stability**

**Public – Private sector collaboration**

**Community Ownership and Management of Social Service and Infrastructure with relevant Sector Institutions / Agencies playing a facilitating role:**

**A demand – driven approach to resource allocation**

**Special focus on women and youth both as major stakeholders in decision making, as well as planners, operators and managers of community level income inducing projects**

**Equitable distribution of resources.**

***Objectives of the Programme Planning***

The fundamental objectives of the plan are:

- a) To examine the development situation in the district and to identify the deficiencies, constraints as well as the potentials or opportunities for improving upon the existing situation.
- b) To produce a medium- term plan to guide investment and development activities in all the sectors of the district economy. The medium – term plan would be the basis of formulating a long – term plan for the foreseeable future.
- c) To provide an opportunity for all stake-holders in the district to be involved in discussions on issues relating to revenue generation, water supply and sanitation, education, health, gender, employment, among others in the district and brainstorm on best possible solutions.
- d) The Plan also forms part of the overall efforts of the **WAEDA** to re-package the district to enable it solicit for external support to accelerate development in the District.

### ***Planning Approach and Methodology***

In line with the National Development Planning Commission’s (NDPC) guidelines for the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans, under the ambit of the GSGDA II 2014 – 2017. The DPCU adopted the participatory approach and methodology for preparing this document. This included gathering and collation of primary and secondary data for the review of existing district profile. Series of community interface at the Area Council level and stakeholder participatory workshops at the district level. The objective of preparing this document was thus realized through a series of planning workshops and community interface meetings.

As a first step, the NDPC organized two-day orientation workshop for districts in the Western Region in June, 2014 on the guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the National Medium-Term Policy Framework 2014-2017 at Takoradi during which each district was represented by a team. The objective of the workshop was to enable participants understand the need for a District Medium Tem Development Plan, understand the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP and to identify roles and establish a road map for the preparations of district specific MTDP’s.

Back in the district, a Planning Team was formed comprising key DPCU Members to Kick–start the process for the preparation of the Plan.

As a first step towards the plan preparation process, sensitization of the Assembly key stakeholders and the general public was carried out by the team. This took the form of radio announcements and discussion on two local radio stations in the district. Two separate stakeholder sensitization meetings were also held at the Assembly. One comprising Assembly Members and the other comprising other key stakeholders including Traditional Authorities, NGOs, Business Owners, Religious bodies, Mining Companies, Youth Groups, Farmers’ Associations, Small Scale Miners etc. The import of this meeting was to allow the team sensitize them on the need for the DMTDP and also solicit their maximum co-operation and ownership of the plan. It also offered the team an opportunity to train some Assembly Members on the data collection format to be used in data collection.

Primary and secondary data were collected through field surveys and interviews with heads of Departments, Agencies/Institutions within and outside the district. This formed the basis for data collation, analysis and performance review of the district under the GSGDA I and a review of the District Profile/Current Situation

Series of community interface meetings were organized by the plan preparation team at the area council level to aid the communities in the preparation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) based on their needs and aspirations.

Back in the office, the team took time to harmonize the community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps from the performance review and district profile. The harmonized key development gaps were then linked to the NMTDPF 2014 – 2017 thematic areas. This was then followed by prioritization of the issues and selection of preferred spatial development and cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate change, the vulnerable, green economy etc.

The team then organized a two day participatory workshop for stakeholders and Assembly Members to deliberate and formulate District Thematic Development Goals and adopt Objectives and Strategies. Development programmes were also formulated at the two-day workshop.

This formed the basis for the formulation of Composite Programme of Action (PoA) and preparation of Indicative Financial Plan. District Composite Annual Action Plans were prepared based on the Composite PoA and Indicative Financial Plan. The team then held a two –day meeting to fine-tune the outcomes into a draft DMTDP.

The draft DMTDP was presented to the people at public Hearings at the Area Council Level. This was followed by radio discussions and subsequently presented at General Assembly Meeting held in **September, 2014** for debate and adoption.

### ***Scope and limitations***

The preparation of the plan was constrained by the following

The tight schedule of members of the Planning Team as they were also required to perform other official duties.

The failure of a significant number of the NGOs to honour their invitation to participate in the workshop meant their views and rich experiences which could have enriched the MTDP were missed.

Late release of funds. This limitation needs no explanation.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the plan is comprehensive enough and benefited from the rich contribution of most of the key District Assembly stakeholders. It also has the determined support and commitment of the District Assembly.

### ***Organization of the plan***

This Plan is organized into seven (7) main chapters. Chapter one contains the introduction, Objectives and methodology, district profile district in terms of location and size, relief and drainage, population and demographic issues, poverty issues, performance of the DMTDP 2010- 2013 as a well as the socio-economic characteristics of the district.

Chapter two looks at district development priorities based on five out of the seven thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2014 - 2017 and analyses the potential, opportunities constraints and challenges.

Chapter three focuses on District development Goals, Objectives and Strategies as well as projection for the next four years.

Chapter four details the district composite development programmes and projects as well as the indicative financial plan.

In chapter five Annual Action Plans are outlined. It also focuses on spatial planning interventions. It also links the district plan to the composite budget.

The sixth chapter gives an overview of the monitoring and evaluation systems and its associated schedules /indicators, activities and formats.

In the seventh chapter, the communication strategy of the Assembly is presented.

Below are highlights of key issues and interventions contained in the plan.

### ***1.0 Current Situation***

Chapter One details the profile of the District and current situation of development. It further analyses the performance of the district over the period 2010 to 2013 under the GSDA I. Some of the main highlights are.

- Land size of 1,600 sq km
- Forest cover of 212.625 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population of 94,121
- Sex Ratio of 105.7 :100
- Dependency Ratio of 84.3
- Migration accounts for 34.9%
- Population density of 58.83/sq km
- 81,441 households
- Rural – urban split of 86.7:13.3
- Economic active population of 75.2%

It also emphasizes the key development problems and community needs. Primary among the key development problems are.

- Low revenue base
- Inadequate agro processing and storage facilities
- Limited access to market information
- Low agriculture productivity
- Poor ICT coverage
- Inadequate school infrastructure
- Low school performance linked to inadequate teaching and learning materials and ineffective supervision
- Inadequate health personnel
- High infant & maternal mortality
- High incidence of malaria deaths
- Inadequate safe water facilities
- Poor sanitation service delivery
- Low institution coordination and collaboration
- High incidence of environmental degradation resulting from illegal mining activities

Current needs such as safe water supply, sanitation facilities, classroom blocks, agriculture inputs, health personnel and facilities, etc have been identified.

### ***2.0 Development Priorities***

The chapter focuses on the District's development priorities linked to the GSDA II 2014 – 2017 for the next four years.

## ***2.1 District Macro Economic Stability***

Under the District Macro-Economic Stability, the major challenge and constraints facing the District Assembly in its strive to generate enough revenue to undertake its planned programmes and projects are:

- Untimely release of funds
- High incidence of revenue leakage
- Inadequate revenue collectors
- Inability of sub district structures to collect revenue
- High incidence of household poverty
- Limited number of valued properties etc.

Also, the high number of migrant mining workers within the district has led to a rise in the general price of goods and services thereby hindering the district's ability to achieve macro-economic stability.

### ***Sectoral Intervention***

Under this sector strategies such as intensification of tax education, strengthening the capacity of revenue collectors, improving monitoring and supervision of revenue collection, expansion of market facilities and strengthening the internal control system have been formulated to enhance increase internal revenue generation, expenditure and fiscal accountability and transparency

## ***2.2 Sustainable Partnership between District Assembly & Private Sector***

The following constraints and challenges hindered the District Assembly's efforts to forge a sustainable and strong partnership with the private sector:

- Inability of DA to develop social responsibility framework
- Inability of DA to regulate activities of mining enterprises
- Limited motivation for domestic tourism
- Limited entrepreneurial skill
- Inadequate access to micro finance
- None existence of commercial bank in the district

### ***Sectoral Intervention***

The private Sector will be strengthened to aid development and poverty reduction by promoting patronage of locally produced products, development of a policy framework for corporate and small scale miners, easing access to credit facilities for SMEs, resourcing of the Business Advisory Centre, enhancement of group formation, development of a district tourism framework and marketing of the district's tourism potentials, engagement with private sector to undertake major investment projects among many others.

## ***2.3 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Development***

The District aimed to ensure food security through modernization of its agricultural sector by enhancing access to modern technology, high yielding seedlings, subsidized fertilizer and extension service delivery over the past four years. However, mitigating factors listed below went a long way to reduce agriculture profitability.

- Bad condition of road network
- Unwillingness of farmers to adopt modern technology

- Inadequate storage & processing facilities
- Inadequate skilled labour
- High cost of agric inputs
- Low demand for local produce
- Limited entrepreneurial skills
- Unpredictable rainfall pattern
- High interest on credit facilities
- Difficulty in obtaining land for mechanized agriculture, etc

### ***Sectoral Interventions***

In an attempt to once again modernize agriculture production, the sector will experience numerous interventions such as promotion of improved seeds usage, facilitation of access to credit facilities, improving upon post post-harvest handling activities, promotion of youth in Agriculture programmes, increasing access to extension services, rehabilitation of farm tracks, promotion of non-timber forest products, formation community – based forest management groups etc

### ***2.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlement***

The major constraints and challenges faced by the District Assembly in this sector include the following:

- ✓ Low access to hydro-electricity supply
- ✓ Increasing demand for charcoal
- ✓ Lack of planning schemes for major communities
- ✓ High cost of road construction
- ✓ Dispersed nature of settlements makes resource allocation difficult
- ✓ Inadequate sanitation facilities
- ✓ High level of iron in underground water
- ✓ Poor maintenance culture
- ✓ Low community participation
- ✓ Unwillingness of private sector to invest in productive infrastructure
- ✓ Inability of communities to generate counter-part funds, etc

### ***Sectoral Interventions***

The District Assembly will in the next four years, make available resources for massive infrastructure development in the energy, road, water and sanitation, and human settlement sub-sectors to accelerate district growth.

Development interventions such as extension of electricity to rural communities, promoting the use of LPG, resourcing of building inspectorate unit, construction of bore holes, rehabilitation of orphan bore holes, training of WATSANs, provision of household toilet facilities, rehabilitation and reconstruction of road, provision of refuse constrainers, among many others, will be implemented to expand productive infrastructure in the district by 2017

### ***2.5 Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment***

Under Human Development, Productivity and Employment, the District Assembly aims to ensure the development of a healthy, knowledgeable, well – trained and disciplined labor force with the capacity to participate in sustainable development of the district’s economy.

Though much was done under the GSGDA I to enhance resource development and the provision of basic services, the following still pose as constraints and challenges to the District Assembly.

- ✓ Inadequate school infrastructure
- ✓ Low school performance
- ✓ High incidence of child labour
- ✓ Ineffective monitoring and supervision of schools
- ✓ Inadequate teacher accommodation
- ✓ Inadequate medical personnel
- ✓ Insufficient medical equipment
- ✓ High incidence of malaria
- ✓ Inadequate health infrastructure facilities
- ✓ Inadequate safe water facilities
- ✓ Low access to sanitation facilities
- ✓ Dispersed nature of settlement
- ✓ Non – adherence to planning regulations
- ✓ Untimely releases of government and donor funds, etc.

### ***Sectoral Interventions***

Priority interventions geared towards human resource development are

- ❖ Provision of School Infrastructure
- ❖ Improving School performance to ensure quality education
- ❖ Expansion of health infrastructure
- ❖ Increasing Sanitation service Delivery
- ❖ Enforcement of environmental Sanitation bye-Laws
- ❖ Increasing access to ICT
- ❖ Creating ICT Centers in Selected basic Schools
- ❖ Improving Level of Health Care Delivery
- ❖ Reducing incidence of HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Prompting the use of family planning facilities
- ❖ Establishing a sports Academy, etc.

### ***2.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance***

It is the goal of the District to empower the citizenry to participate in the development process and to collaborate effectively in promoting transparent and accountable government.

In analyzing the performance of the GSGDA I, the following key constraints and challenges linked to the GSGDA 2014 – 2017 have been identified:

#### ***SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS***

- Ineffective community mobilization by lead departments
- Weak administration machinery
- Inadequate qualified personnel
- Inadequate equipment and logistics
- Low level of institutional coordination and collaboration
- Cumbersome bureaucratic procedures
- Delays in justice administration
- Inadequate support for the physically and mentally challenged

- Exclusion of women and children from the decision making processes
- Absence of special schools for the physically challenged in the District
- Inadequate office space
- Ineffective collaboration between DA & NGOs

### ***SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS***

Strategies for improving political administration under the GSGDA II included coordination and collaboration among stakeholders, improving logistic resources of the public sector, enhancing access to residential and office accommodation, discipline and observance of laws, rules and regulation.

Under transparent and accountable governance, one area that will be given special attention is the empowerment of women to participate effectively in decision-making and implementation of projects at the Area Council level.

The vulnerable and the excluded, especially women, will be empowered economically through the abolition of harmful socio – cultural practices; enhancing access to credit facilities: training and equipping the physically challenged: ensuring participation of women in the political process, promotion of social accountability fora, building of effective and efficient administrative machinery.

### ***3.0 Total Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2014 – 2017***

**The estimated total cost of the DMTDP 2014 – 2017 is €87,302,000.00.** This is inclusive of costs associated with programmes and projects implementation such as consultancy services, monitoring workshops and supervision. Almost all the projects are investment by nature.

As it was revealed in the revenue and expenditure analysis **the District depends largely on external inflows such as the Common Fund, GETFund, Donor sponsored projects like the SRWSP, SIF, REP II and Royalties. The District Development Facility (DDF),** which forms the second largest inflow after the Common Fund, is also considered as external receipts.

The District Assembly thus collects very little to supplement the external inflows. The little **generated internally is mainly used to service recurrent expenditure such as T&T, Fuel Maintenance and Repair, Allowances, stationery and Wages and Salaries.**

It is evident by the District's revenue performance that over 60% of the total resources required to finance the District's MTDP 2014 – 2017 will come from external sources.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE / CURRENT SITUATION**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains the performance review of the WAEDA under the DMTDP 2010- 2013. It also contains information on the district profile district in terms of location and size, relief and drainage, population and demographic issues, as a well as the governance system within the district.

#### **1.1 Performance Review of the DMTDP 2010 – 2013 under the GSGDA I**

The Wassu Amenfi East District Assembly (WAEDA) planned to implement a number of projects and programmes in the previous district medium term development plan (DMTDP) to leverage the implementation of the under the GSGDA I. the Assembly however, was unable to fully implement all the planned programmes and projects. The performance of the WAEDA under the GSGDA one is reviewed under the various thematic areas below.

##### **1.1.1 Enhancing Competitiveness of Private Sector**

Under this thematic area, the Amenfi East District, sought to promote sustainable partnership between the private sector and the District Assembly under the GSGDA I. A number of programmes and projects were to be implemented to be able to achieve this. However, apart from the establishment of a Business Advisory Centre and employment of some 1,073 youth under the NYEP, all the other projects and programmes were not implemented.

The BAC became fully operational only in 2013. Thus, it is yet to impact fully on private businesses in the district. The district was unable to develop a policy framework on small scale mining. Again the district is yet to develop a comprehensive tourism development policy to harness the tourism potential of the district. The performance of the district under this thematic area is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Performance Review of the Amenfi East D/A under the GSGDA I-Private Sector Participation

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Enhancing and Ensuring Competitiveness of Ghana's private sector	To promote sustainable partnership between private sector and District Assembly	Policy framework development for SMEs	policy framework	1	0	0	0	0	This process begun in 2012 and was finally established in 2013
		Business Advisory Centre Establishment	No. of BAC Established	1				1	
		Tourist Sites Development and Marketing	No. of Tourist sites developed	5	0	0	0	0	
		Employment Creation Under the NYEP	employ youth	5,000	597	937	1,018	1,073	

Source: DPCU, 2014

### **1.1.2 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

Under this thematic area, the district's focal objective was to increase Agriculture Productivity to ensure increased household incomes by 2013. Again, the programmes and projects that were to be implemented to achieve this goal has been shown in table 2 below.

It is worthy to note that, under the GSGDA I, agriculture productivity actually declined over the planning period in the district. As at 2010, the major food crops production level stood at 110,000tonnes. By 2013, this annual production level has reduced to about 80,000tonnes only. This represents a whopping 27% fall in production level.

The fall in the production level can be attributed mainly to the penetration of small scale mining in the district. Many farmlands have been destroyed by small scale mining activities. The youth are also lured into small scale mining rather than agriculture. This trend poses serious challenges to the district in terms of food security.

Table 2: Performance Review of the Amenfi East D/A under the GSGDA I-Agriculture Mordenisation

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	To increase Agriculture Productivity to ensure increased Household Incomes by 2013	Extension Service Expansion and Improvement	ES coverage	100%	60%	65%	72%	80%	
		Establishment of Agro Processing Industries	No. of APIs Established	2.00	-	-	-	-	
		Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	No. of People trained	100.00	-	-	-	-	
		Alternative Livelihood Employment Generation	No. of ppl supported	200	-	-	-	-	
		Natural Resource Management	Reduced inc of envtal deg	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	data on the rate at which forest cover depletes is unavailable to th DPCU

Source: Agric Department



### **1.1.3 Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

The District Assembly sought to expand productive infrastructure in the district by the end of the plan period. Programmes and projects to be implemented under this thematic area include expansion of hydro-electric power, spatial plan development, Road Rehabilitation and maintenance, rural water sanitation provision and management among others. The district was able to achieve its targets under the rural electrification project and potable water coverage by 60% and 80% respectively.

However, the district is yet to develop a spatial plan for any community. This is a major setback in the district's effort to effectively control developments within the district. The inability of the Assembly to develop a spatial plan is attributed to inadequate logistics and staff. However, under the national street naming project, the Physical Planning Department (PPD) has received some logistics. In addition, the Assembly plans to engage additional staff at the PPD to boost staff strength at the department. It is envisaged that the equipment and additional staff would enable the department fulfill its mandate.

Table 3: Performance Review of the Amenfi East D/A under the GSGDA I-Infrastructure and Human Settlement

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	To Expand Productive Infrastructure by 2013	Hydro electricity Expansion	HEP Coverage	55%	20%	40%	60%	60%	ongoing
		Spatial plan development	No. of coms with SPs	15	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Road rehabilitation and Maintenance	Length of rds maintained	300km	16.7	38.6	106.7	167.5	ongoing
		Rural water and sanitation Provision and Management	Potable water coverage	75%	50%	63%	76%	80%	ongoing



#### **1.1.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

This is one of the Thematic Areas where the Assembly planned to implement many projects and programmes to develop human resource for national development. Even though the Assembly was able to implement a number of the projects outlined, the untimely release of statutory funds and inadequacy of the fund released hindered the Assembly's efforts at implementing all the projects. The status of the various projects and programmes outlined under this thematic area are shown in table 4 below.

Table 4: Performance Review of the Amenfi East D/A under the GSGDA I-Human Resource Development for National Development

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Human Resource Development For National Development	Procure Teaching & Learning Materials	Amt of mat purchased	100,000	20,000	32,500	65,400	80,000	ongoing
		Organization of Community For a	No. of CFs organised	16	2	3	4	6	partially implemented
		Award scholarship to 200 students	No. of stds awarded	200	5	15	21	32	ongoing
		Assist 20 private schools with building materials	No. of schs assisted	20	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Supply 10,000 free school uniforms	No. uniforms supplied	10,000	500	550	3,550	3,550	ongoing
		Extend school feeding to 40 schools	No. of schs	40					ongoing
		Construct 10 No 3-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	No. of CBs constructed	10	2	5	10	10	ongoing
		Construct 15No. 6-unit Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	No. of CBs constructed	15	3	6	9	9	ongoing
		Construct 10 No. KG School blocks with Ancillary Facilities	No. of KG blk constructed	10	1	3	4	4	ongoing
		Construct 10 teacher accommodation	No. of TAs constructed	10	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Procure 20,000 Pieces of school Furniture	No. of sch uniforms procured	20,000					ongoing

	Organize Mock examinations for basic schools	No. organised	4	1	2	3	4	ongoing
--	--	---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---------

-cont-

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Human Resource Development For National Development	Organize Annual Inter Schools Sports	No. organised	4	1	2	3	4	ongoing
		Establish a sports academy	No. established	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Construct 5 Community Clinics	No. of Com clinics Cont	5	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Construct 5 CHPS Compounds	No. of CHPs const	5	1	-	4	4	1No. was awarded in 2010 and the other 3 are awarded in 2012. the 2010 projt at Bawdie was abandoned thus uncompleted wheras those awarded in 2012 have all been completed
		Organize Community Outreach Programmes	No. of CO prgms	16	-	2	2	2	partially implemented
		Organize Immunisation Programmes	No. of NIDs	4	1	2	3	4	ongoing
		Construct GHS District Office	Office Blk	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Construct DMHIS Office Block	Office Blk	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Construct 3 No. Nurses Quarters	No. of NQs const	3	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented

-cont-

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Human Resource Development For National Development	Construct a Modern District Hospital	Dist. Hosp	1	-	-	-	-	ongoing
		Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes	No. of OP organised	16	2	4	5	6	partially implemented
		Distribute retro Viral Drugs	No. of RVs distributed	1,000	120				ongoing
		Establish Family Planning Center	FP centre	1	-	-	1	1	completed
		Engage 2 Doctors	No. of doctors	2	1	1	1	2	
		Sponsor 20 Nursing Students	No. of nurses	20	3	5	6	10	ongoing
		Establish 10 community ICT Centers	No. of ICT centres est	10	-	-	-	-	ongoing

Source: DPCU, field data



### **1.1.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance**

It is worrying to note that, untimely release of government funds and inadequate funds among other factors did not allow the D/A to complete any of the projects and programmes outlined and commenced under this thematic area fully.

The various stages of implementation of the projects and programmes are shown in table 5 below:

Table 5: Performance Review of the Amenfi East D/A under the GSGDA I-Transparent and Accountable Governance

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	To ensure an inclusive and Equitable Political System	Organize Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	No. of SAF organised	16	2	3	4	6	ongoing
		Organize Mid-year plan & budget reviews	No. of MY Rev org	4	-	1	-	2	ongoing
		Construct 5 No. Area Council Offices	No. of AC const	5	-	2	2	2	ongoing
		Procure furniture & Logistics for Area Coinclis	No. of Acs furnished	5	-	2	2	2	ongoing
		Organize capacity training programmes for area councils	No. of Acs with cap	5	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Enact bye-laws on Harmful socio-cultural practices	Bye laws enacted	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Form and Assist 20 women groups	No. of WG assisted	20	-	4	4	4	ongoing
		Sponsor 10 women to local government institutions	No. of wom sponsored	10	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Assist 50 women to access credit facilities	No. of Wom Assisted	50	5	5	10	10	ongoing
		Construct 15 unit- Residential Accommodation for police	Res Accmdn	15	-	-	-	8	ongoing
		Establish Fire service department	Fire Serv. Dept	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented

-cont-

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME / PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	To ensure an inclusive and Equitable Political System	Organize quarterly sensitization workshop for the vulnerable	No. of Sens Wkshops organised	16	-	2	2	3	ongoing
		Form and assist 20 disable associations	No. of Disables assisted	20	5	8	8	8	ongoing
		Establish vocational training school	Voc School	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Organization quarterly stakeholder meetings	No. of stakeholder mtgs held	16	-	1	-	2	ongoing
		Construct 4 No. 3-bedroom semi-Detached Bungalows	No. of Bung. Const	4	1	1	1	1	ongoing
		Construct 3-storey office accommodation	Office Accmdn	1	0	0	0	0	yet to be implemented
		Assist 15 senior staff to further education	No. of Sen Staff assisted	15	-	2	2	2	partially implemented
		Procure pick-up vehicle for monitoring	Monitoring vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	yet to be implemented
		Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation	Monitoring Reports	16	4	8	12	16	ongoing

Source: DPCU, field data



### 1.1.5.1 Revenue and Expenditure

#### Revenue Sources

The Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly primarily relies on three most important sources of revenue, namely Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Central Government Funds and Donor Funds (DF) to perform its administrative and development functions.

The IGF includes rates, fees and fines, licences, rent, stool lands receipts and development levies. The performance of the District in the internal revenue generation since 2010 to date has been encouraging. Table 6 details the current revenue sources and mobilization pattern from 2010-2013.

Table 6: Internally Generated Revenue Pattern Wassa Amenfi East District

HEAD	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
<b>RATES</b>	54,109.36	27,125.02	80,477.69	11,291.02	102,500.00	15,396.52	68,500.00	27,839.91
<b>FEES &amp; FINES</b>	25,281.77	25,382.90	31,011.56	17,434.70	76,717.50	41,184.10	163,980.00	186,263.00
<b>LICENCES</b>	46,740.97	40,617.90	53,589.32	43,975.40	65,737.00	225,203.11	113,402.00	48,081.50
<b>STL-LANDS</b>	215,248.03	182,530.33	249,571.77	117,747.96	148,500.00	412,816.90	363,500.00	78,383.00
<b>RENT</b>	5,919.12	5,759.30	4,987.45	3,377.50	16,370.00	4,981.00	12,898.00	1,250.00
<b>INVEST</b>	14,409.31	11,340.13	8,887.01	5,781.00	8,000.00	-	-	-
<b>MISC</b>	22,821.43	798.75	24,722.36	6,081.70	40,500.00	29,563.00	35,000.00	46,540.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>384,529.98</b>	<b>293,554.33</b>	<b>453,247.16</b>	<b>205,689.28</b>	<b>458,324.50</b>	<b>729,144.63</b>	<b>757,280.00</b>	<b>388,357.91</b>

Source: Finance Dept, 2014

Table 7: Expenditure Pattern of WAEDA from 2010 to 2011

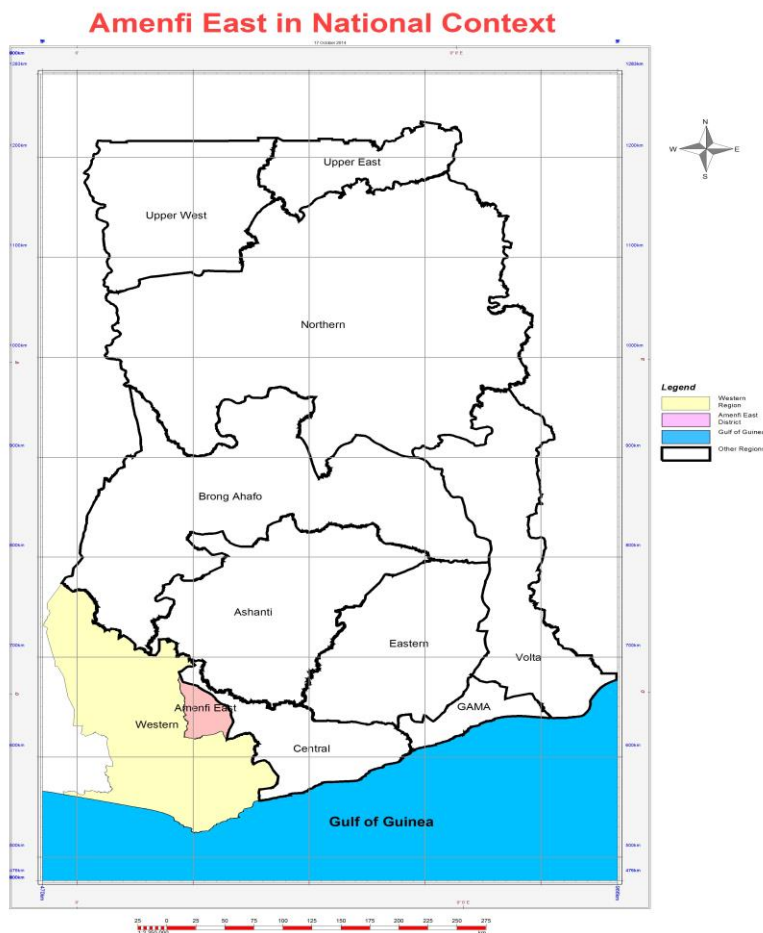
<b>HEAD</b>	<b>2010</b>			<b>2011</b>		
	<b>Est.</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Est.</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	57,002	47,140.35	82.70%	74,610	52,077.85	69.80%
<b>T&amp;T</b>	100,389	63,345.70	63.10%	116,186	74,684.40	64.28%
<b>Gen. Expend</b>	57,450	47,453.70	82.60%	74,376	36,979.96	49.72%
<b>Maintenance &amp; Repair</b>	14,499	12,637.50	87.16%	24,001	12,226.01	50.94%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	99,027	66,843.38	67.50%	129,866	43,972.65	33.86%
<b>IGF Projects</b>	-	46,656.98	-	52,034	9,412.92	18.09%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328,367</b>	<b>284,078</b>	<b>86.51%</b>	<b>471,073</b>	<b>229,353.79</b>	<b>48.69%</b>

Source: DPCU: Finance Dept

## 1.2 District Profile

### 1.2.0 Background

The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) has classified the Wassa Amenfi East District as one of the most deprived and disadvantaged Districts in Ghana. The District was established by legislative Instrument (LI) 1788 and was inaugurated on 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2004. It has Wassa Akropong as its District Capital.



Indeed, there are data and documentary evidence to support the assertion that, the District is less endowed. Many parts of the District are service deficient and markets are not well integrated, partly on the account of poor road network.

Agriculture practices are rudimentary and due to this, farm output is severely limited. Household incomes are generally low and poverty is widespread throughout the District.

Notwithstanding the above assessment, a careful examination of the District reveals that, it possesses certain characteristics which will position it strategically to perform certain unique roles within the Western Region and the country as a whole. These unique roles are:

- The District has the western railway line passing directly through to both Ashanti and Central regions. This implies that, some settlements in the District could serve as important transport interchange and Trans shipment points in future.
- The presence of Mining and other industrial activities taking place around the District (Tarkwa, Bogoso, Obuasi and Dunkwa-on-Offin, among others) places the District in a position to offer other services which may not be in the direct mining settlements and thus, making the District, a dormitory service centre.
- The presence of mineral deposits within the district which is currently being exploited by small scale miners makes it viable for large scale prospecting and mining.

## 1.2.1 Geo-Physical Characteristics

### 1.2.1.0 Location and Size

The District is located in the middle part of the Western Region of Ghana. It lies between latitudes 5, 30' N, 6, 15' N, longitudes 1, 45' W, and 2, 11' W. It is bounded to the West by Wassa Amenfi Central; to the North by Upper Denkyira West; to the East by Upper Denkyira East; and to the south by Prestea Huni-Valley District.



### 1.2.1.1 Climate

The district falls within the tropical rainforest climatic zone with high temperatures throughout the year ranging between 25°C-30°C. This creates the conducive weather condition for daily living and support the cultivation of tropical crops such as sugar cane, cocoa, cassava, plantain, banana, orange among others.

It has moderate to heavy rainfall between 1524mm and 1780 per annum with double maxima characteristics in June-July and September-October as peaks. The high annual rainfall has been supportive of condition for the harnessing of both surface and and underground water. Water tables are relatively high in

almost 90% of communities in the district making borehole drilling a virtually risk free venture.

Humidity is relatively high which is about 90% at night falling to 75% during the day. The higher humidity is a favourable condition for organic decomposition and decay. It is therefore, advantageous to the district in terms of refuse disposal using the organic decomposition method.

### 1.2.1.2 Vegetation

The interplay of heavy rainfall and soil types manifest itself in a thick vegetation cover. The semi-deciduous forest covers the northern part of the district, while the tropical rain forest is to the south where rainfall is heaviest. In between is the transitional zone.

The district has four forest reserves, covering a total of 332.63 square kilometers. Out of these, the Asankrangwa forest district manages two, whilst the remaining two are managed by Dunkwa forest District. See details in the table 8 below:

Table 8: FOREST RESERVES

<b>RESERVE</b>	<b>FOREST DISTRICT</b>	<b>LOCATION/AREA</b>	<b>FOREST SIZE SQUARE KM</b>
1. Opong Mansi	Dunkwa	Twepiase/Asikuma	104.87
2. Bowiye Range	Dunkwa	Moseaso	120.00
3. Tonton	Asankrangwa	Wassa Mampong	73.105
4. Small part of Angoben shelter Belt	Asankrangwa	Aserewadi	34.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>332.625</b>

Source: Forestry Commission

The various forest reserves in the district provide the necessary natural habitat and congenial atmosphere for different species of animals such as antelopes, deers, elephants, birds, snails and a host of other forest animal species which provide sources of meat not only to inhabitants of the district but also to people living outside the district. The different species of animals also add to the beauty of the environment and promotes tourism. The forests also serve as abode of some herbs and trees which are of high medicinal value to the people in the area and those outside. It also protects the water bodies such as the Ashire and Manse rivers.

The forest contains many tree species like Sapele, Odum, Mahogany, and Wawa, etc. The transitional forest zone of the district inhabits large tracks of bamboo that could be exploited for socio-economic growth and development of the district.

These forest reserves are being encroached upon by unauthorised farmers, especially for the cultivation of cocoa and to some extent over exploitation by loggers. Current forest loss is estimated at 1% per annum, a situation that has the potential to deplete the totality of the forest within the next fifty years.

The negative implication of the loss of forest cover is enormous as it has the tendency to reduce the amount of rainfall, increase evaporation of surface water, reduce total agriculture productivity among many others.

### 1.2.1.3 Topography and Drainage

The topography of the land is generally undulating with summits averaging 155m (500ft). There is a good network of rivers and streams. Notable are the Ankobra, Ashire and Manse rivers. The volumes of these rivers and streams reduce considerably during dry seasons. Most of the streams even dry out completely in dry seasons when they are mostly needed especially for farming purposes. The network of rivers and streams coupled with the heavy rainfall pattern makes road construction difficult and expensive.

#### **1.2.1.4 Geology and Mineral Deposits**

The geological formations of the district are the Lower and Upper Birimian types with the Lower Birimian formation to the extreme Northern and Southern part. These are volcanic rocks which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). Gold deposits are found in almost every corner of the district. This has led to the destruction of its natural environment through illegal mining and exploitation.

Currently, there is brisk mining activities ongoing at Japa, Dadieso, Dikoto, Adaamanso, Saamang, Brepro, Akropong, Amanikrom, Bawdie, Asikuma among many other communities. The district has the potential to accelerate its development from investment in the mining sector.

#### **1.2.1.5 Soil Types**

There are three main geological soil formations identified in the district. These are:

- (i) Upper Birrimian
- (ii) Lower Birrimian
- (iii) Granites

The granite deposits in the district make most parts of it rich in minerals like gold. There are also two main agricultural soil groups identified. These are the forest ochrosol-oxysols found in the northern parts and oxysols in the southern parts.

The soil supports the cultivation of tree crops like coffee, oil palm, rubber, cola and cocoa. Food crops like plantain, cassava, maize, rice, tomatoes, pepper and garden eggs can also do well with these types of soil and therefore cultivated. Large enclaves of clay deposits are also available for exploitation in the brick and tile industry.

#### **1.2.1.6 Condition of the Natural Environment**

The natural vegetation cover has given way to secondary forest cover over most parts of the district due to over exploitation of timber, bad farming practices and illegal mining (galamsey) activities. Consequently, deforestation caused by indiscriminate felling of trees and encroachment by illegal miners and farmers on the forest reserves has become a major environmental concern.



Fig. 4: A Degraded Land Cover

## 1.2.2 Demographic Characteristics

### 1.2.2.0 Population Growth

The Wassa Amenfi East recorded a population of 83,478 in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Thus, at the current population growth rate of 3% per annum, the projected population of the district is 91,340. At the same rate, the district population is expected to increase to over 102,000 by the end of the plan period as shown in table 9 below. This has a tendency of putting so much pressure on existing socio-economic infrastructure. Constant demand for expansion and provision of basic infrastructure is critical fallout of this population phenomenon.

Table 9: Projected Population of Wassa Amenfi East District

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>2010</b>	83,478
<b>2011</b>	86,021
<b>2012</b>	88,640
<b>2013</b>	91,340
<b>2014</b>	94,121
<b>2015</b>	96,988
<b>2016</b>	99,942
<b>2017</b>	102,985

Source: DPCU, 2014- based on 2010 PHC

#### 1.2.2.1 Age and Sex Distribution

The data in table 10 below shows the population size and distribution in the Wassa Amenfi East District. The Wassa Amenfi East has a projected population of 90,431. Persons 0-4 years (15.2%) had the highest proportion among the age groups. This was closely followed by age groups 5-9 years 10-14 years with 13.8 percent and 12.9 percent respectively while age group 80-84 years and 85 years and older had the least proportion in the district recording 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent respectively. Out of the total population, males (51.4%) are higher than females (48.6%) in the district. Male and female persons within the age group 0-4 were dominant with (15.1%) and (15.5%) respectively.

Table 10: Age-Sex Distribution

AGE BRACKET	BOTH SEXES		MALES		FEMALES	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Ages	94,121	100%	48,365	51.4%	45,756	48.6%
0 - 4	14,351	15.2%	7,281	7.7%	7,069	7.5%
5 - 9	13,033	13.8%	6,740	7.2%	6,293	6.7%
10-14	12,141	12.9%	6,403	6.8%	5,738	6.1%
15 - 19	9,613	10.2%	4,986	5.3%	4,627	4.9%
20 - 24	8,263	8.8%	4,016	4.3%	4,247	4.5%
25 - 29	7,408	7.9%	3,634	3.9%	3,774	4.0%
30 - 34	6,052	6.4%	3,088	3.3%	2,964	3.1%
35 - 39	5,290	5.6%	2,744	2.9%	2,546	2.7%
40 - 44	4,281	4.5%	2,238	2.4%	2,043	2.2%
45 - 49	3,449	3.7%	1,813	1.9%	1,636	1.7%
50 - 54	3,164	3.4%	1,674	1.8%	1,489	1.6%
55 - 59	1,873	2.0%	1,044	1.1%	829	0.9%
60 - 64	1,679	1.8%	928	1.0%	751	0.8%
65 - 69	941	1.0%	510	0.5%	432	0.5%
70 - 74	1,138	1.2%	569	0.6%	568	0.6%
75 - 79	593	0.6%	312	0.3%	281	0.3%
80 - 84	462	0.5%	201	0.2%	262	0.3%
85 +	390	0.4%	183	0.2%	207	0.2%

SOURCE: DPCU, 2014 – Based on 2010 PHC.

### 1.2.2.2 Dependency Ratio

The district has a very high dependency ratio of 84.3. this is of concern to the district since virtually every active productive person has to support almost two dependants. This has negative implications on the quality of life of the people in terms of household nutrition, education, health care and the ability to save for investment.

### **1.2.2.3 Migration**

In-migration accounts for 34.9% of the total population. In-migrants are mainly from the Central, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Volta and the three northern regions. They are mostly engaged in farming, illegal/small scale mining and trading activities.

Though the District benefits from this trend in terms of cheap labour availability and increased agriculture productivity especially in the area of cocoa and food crops, there is also a 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 likely to be high “capital flight” as incomes generated from cocoa, small-scale mining and other economic activities are likely to be spent and invested outside the district.

The district is also at the risk of increased incidence of HIV/AIDS due to illegal mining activities which are attracting increasing number of sex workers into the district especially in the mining communities to practice prostitution. Additionally, the lure of the youth into mining activities and the crave for “quick money” are increasingly attracting a number of teenage girls in the localities into prostitution.

### **1.2.2.4 Population Density**

The population density of the Wassa Amenfi East District is 53 persons/sq.km (based on projections from 2010 PHC). The settlement pattern of the district is mostly scattered and dispersed as over 70% of the settlements are settler-farmer based. This development makes allocation and provision of water and sanitation facilities difficult. Adhering to the planning standards in the provision of facilities sometimes result in inequalities and disparities. This thus distorts the extent of coverage and access to social infrastructure and development.

### **1.2.2.5 Households**

Households are mostly headed by men in the Wassa Amenfi East District. Children (ages 0-14) constitute about 42% of the total members in the households. There are 24,206 households (1.3 households per house) in the district with an average household population of 5 persons according to the 2010 population and Housing Census.

### **1.2.2.6 Housing Conditions**

The ease of acquiring land coupled with small scale mining activities over 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 42.2% of the 18,190 houses in the district. Huts and other types are common in the villages and hamlets.

### **1.2.2.7 Sources of Energy for Lighting and Cooking**

The main sources of light are electricity (45.2%), torch/flashlight (39.6%) and kerosene lamp (12.6%). The rest are private generators, solar energy, gas lamp, candle, firewood and crop residue which provide light to some 2.6% of the total population.

Wood (73.1) charcoal (16.1) and gas (4.3) continue to be the most important energy source for cooking. It is worrying that only 4.3% of the population uses LP Gas for cooking as against a combined total of 89.2% for charcoal and wood due to the implications this trend has on deforestation in the district.

### 1.2.3 Spatial Analysis

#### 1.2.3.1 Human Settlement Patterns

The District is predominantly rural with 75% of the population living in villages and hamlet (rural). The distribution of the population is skewed towards the main road with half of the population living within the corridor of the main highway from Nkonya-Dadieso-Japa-Wassa Akropong-Bawdie.

The total number of settlements in the District is 174. The settlements are made up of 8 urban towns (Wassa Akropong, Bawdie, Afransie, Nananko, Oponng Valley, Saamang, Nsuaem and Japa), 166 rural communities. However, Ankonsia has the potential to grow above 2000 within the plan period.

The District's most populous 20 settlements are shown by table 11 alongside their projected population from 2010 to 2017.

Table 11: Projected population of 20 largest settlements in Amenfi East – 2010 - 2017

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION				
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>WASSA AKROPONG</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>6,483</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>7,094</b>
<b>DOMPIM BAWDIE</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>4,350</b>
<b>AFRANSIE</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>3,738</b>
<b>NANANKO</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>3,287</b>
<b>OPON VALLEY</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>3,204</b>
<b>SAAMANG</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>2,435</b>
<b>NSUAEM</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>2,393</b>
<b>GYAPA (JAPA)</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,291</b>
ANKONSIA	1,697	1,913	1,972	2,032	2,094
ASIKUMA	1,391	1,568	1,616	1,665	1,716
SUHYENSO	1,310	1,477	1,522	1,568	1,616
ABESEWA GYAMAN	1,306	1,473	1,517	1,564	1,611
GRUMISA	1,267	1,429	1,472	1,517	1,563
ABENABENA	1,232	1,389	1,431	1,475	1,520
NKONYA	1,202	1,355	1,397	1,439	1,483
ADESU	1,186	1,337	1,378	1,420	1,463
GYADUA ASAMAN	1,148	1,294	1,334	1,374	1,416
DAWURAMPONG	1,138	1,283	1,322	1,362	1,404
ASUNDUA	1,137	1,282	1,321	1,361	1,403
WASSA SAA	1,118	1,261	1,299	1,338	1,379

Source: DPCU-based on 2010 PHC

#### 1.2.3.2 Rural-Urban Split

The rural-urban split is **70.8:23.3** compared with the regional split of **63.7:36.3**. In this document, rural settlements are those with population below 2000. The district has a rural population of 70,784 that is 75% of the District total.

### 1.2.3.3 Layouts

With the exception of the District capital, Wassa Akropong, the rest of the settlements have no planning schemes.

### 1.2.4 District Economy

The Wassa Amenfi East District is predominantly a rural economy, with agriculture and its ancillary activities being the main live stay of the people. Agriculture employs 66.7% of the active population. The annual level of agriculture production and profitability therefore determine household income levels. Thus, it is not unusual to note a remarkable improvement in household incomes and expenditure during the food and cash crops harvest seasons, especially during the cocoa buying seasons of September to February.

The District Assembly, as the Planning Authority, relies heavily on the taxes it collects from rural agricultural producers in generating funds for running its administrative machinery, especially during markets days. The main revenue generating centres are Wassa Akropong, Bawdie, Opong Valley, Saa, and Dawurampong.

Other economic activities that serve as employment to the remaining 33.3% of the labour force include small scale mining and quarrying 8.3%, wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles 7.6%, electricity gas stream and air conditioning 4.5%. Others are logging and lumbering, information and communication industry, public and civil service, petty trading, hotel and catering industries, as well as dressmaking and hairdressing.

#### 1.2.4.1 Revenue and Expenditure

##### 1.2.4.1.1 Revenue Sources

The Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly primarily relies on three most important sources of revenue, namely Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Central Government Funds and Donor Funds (DF) to perform its administrative and development functions.

The IGF includes rates, fees and fines, licences, rent, stool lands receipts and development levies. The performance of the District in the internal revenue generation since 2010 to date has been encouraging.

Since 2010 substantial amount from the consolidated fund and donor funds have been released to the District by the Government and other international NGOs under the various development interventions.

The Stool Lands Administrator released **GHC791,478.19** to the District Assembly between **2010** and **2013**. This amount, which should have been used for infrastructure and human resource development, was used mainly for personnel emoluments, travel and transport (T&T), fuel and other miscellaneous activities.

Table 12 details the current revenue sources and mobilization pattern from 2010-2013.

Table 12: Revenue Pattern of WAEDA from 2010 - 2014

SOURCES	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED	ACTUAL
DACF	1,699,078.00	800,000.00	2,115,569.05	935,357.91	894,833.86	852,392.71	1,611,959.00	531,880.88
IGF	106,280.00	341,461.79	343,800.00	184,560.12	458,324.50	729,145.28	762,210.00	413,874.91
HIPC	673,201.00	182,893.00	7,000.00	97,934.63	30,000.00	25,000.00	-	-
GoG GRANTS	-	-	165,981.80	49,390.62	2,163,166.84	-	2,267,657.42	-
DONOR	-	51,868.69	-	-	1,240,476.00	2,400.00	1,146,300.08	2,400.00
MPs CF	65,000.00	11,148.73	50,000.00	27,576.69	100,000.00	58,717.66	100,000.00	110,412.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,543,559</b>	<b>1,387,372.21</b>	<b>2,682,351</b>	<b>1,294,819.97</b>		<b>1,667,655.65</b>		<b>1,058,568.77</b>

Source: Finance Dept.

### 1.2.4.1.2 Expenditure

The expenditure pattern of the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly shows a greater emphasis on the development projects and personal emoluments. However, expenditure from the IGF, especially the Royalties, is mainly for recurrent with little for the capital investment such as markets, schools and safe water facilities.

There is, therefore, the urgency to commit greater proportion of the stool land revenue to social investments such as potable water, household latrines, roads, etc to generate community participation and involvement.

It is worth noting, however, that expenditure has been managed and contained within the cash flow of the Assembly. The Finance and Administration Sub Committee of the Assembly played its role effectively to contribute to this performance.

Table 13 Expenditure Pattern of WAEDA from 2010 to 2011

HEAD	2010			2011		
	Est.	Act	%	Est.	Act	%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	57,002	47,140.35	82.70%	74,610	52,077.85	69.80%
<b>T&amp;T</b>	100,389	63,345.70	63.10%	116,186	74,684.40	64.28%
<b>Gen. Expend</b>	57,450	47,453.70	82.60%	74,376	36,979.96	49.72%
<b>Maintenance &amp; Repair</b>	14,499	12,637.50	87.16%	24,001	12,226.01	50.94%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	99,027	66,843.38	67.50%	129,866	43,972.65	33.86%
<b>IGF Projects</b>	-	46,656.98	-	52,034	9,412.92	18.09%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328,367</b>	<b>284,078</b>	<b>86.51%</b>	<b>471,073</b>	<b>229,353.79</b>	<b>48.69%</b>

Source: Finance Dept

NB: data on expenditure pattern for 2012 and 2013 were unavailable as at the time of preparing this

#### **1.2.4.2 Financial Management**

The prudent management of the District Assembly's funds has been given an additional boost with the procurement and installment of accounting softwares and computers and accessories at the Finance Department. Additionally staffs at the Finance Department have received various training to facilitate efficient and timely preparation of financial reports.

The District has seven (7) revenue zones and officers operating in these zones (Akropong, Opong Valley, Bawdie, Afranse, Japa, Nananko and Nsuaem No. 2) reports to a schedule Officer at the main cash office at the Financial Department on weekly basis. Funds mobilised are lodged with the Amenfiman Rural Bank at Wassa Akropong, the only bank in the District.

#### **1.2.4.3 Funds Disbursement**

The main area for funds disbursement at the District Assembly includes

- a) Payments for contracts
- b) payments for procurement of goods and services
- c) payments for financial encumbrance
- d) payments for travel and transport
- e) payment for personnel allowances
- f) payment for salaries and wages

#### **1.2.4.4 Payroll Management**

To leverage the implementation of government's policy on clean payment vouchers for salaries and wages in the public sector in the District, management has put in place a mechanism that ensures critical scrutiny of the payroll to detect and eliminate ghost names.

#### **1.2.4.5 Agriculture**

Agriculture, including hunting, fishing and forestry, is the main economic activity in the District, employing **66.7 per cent** of the active population. The District produces a lot of cocoa and is one of the major producers in the country.

Fig. 4: Agriculture Map of Wassa Amenfi East

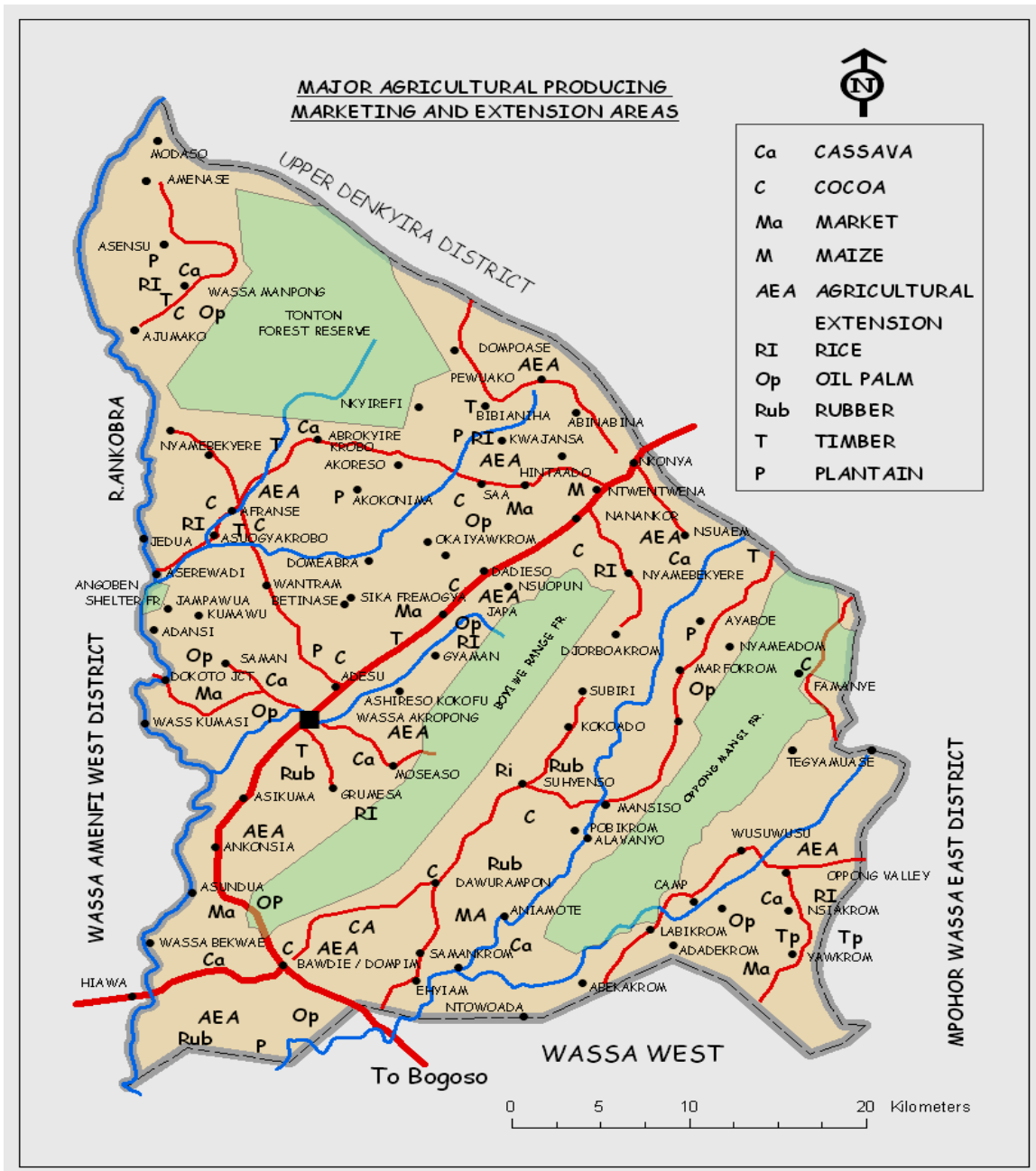


Table 14: Major Food Crops- Indicating Land Coverage and Production Levels 2010-2013

Crop Year	Plantain		Cassava		Yam		Maize		Rice	
	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton	Ha.	Ton
<b>2010</b>	4,990.00	50,898.00	4,580.00	42,960.40	560.00	4,172.00	5,820.00	8,904.60	1,230.00	1,660.50
<b>2011</b>	5,015.00	50,150.00	4,600.00	41,400.00	575.00	4,140.00	5,875.00	8,812.50	1,250.00	1,625.00
<b>2012</b>	4,501.00	44,874.90	4,210.00	40,289.70	400.00	2,992.00	4,250.00	6,417.50	700.00	854.00
<b>2013</b>	40,000.00	40,440.00	3,016.00	29,798.00	302.00	2,674.00	3,950.00	5,964.50	250.00	315.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,506.00</b>	<b>186,362.90</b>	<b>16,406.00</b>	<b>154,448.10</b>	<b>1,837.00</b>	<b>13,978.00</b>	<b>19,895.00</b>	<b>30,099.10</b>	<b>3,430.00</b>	<b>4,454.50</b>

Source: MOFA, District Office, 2014.

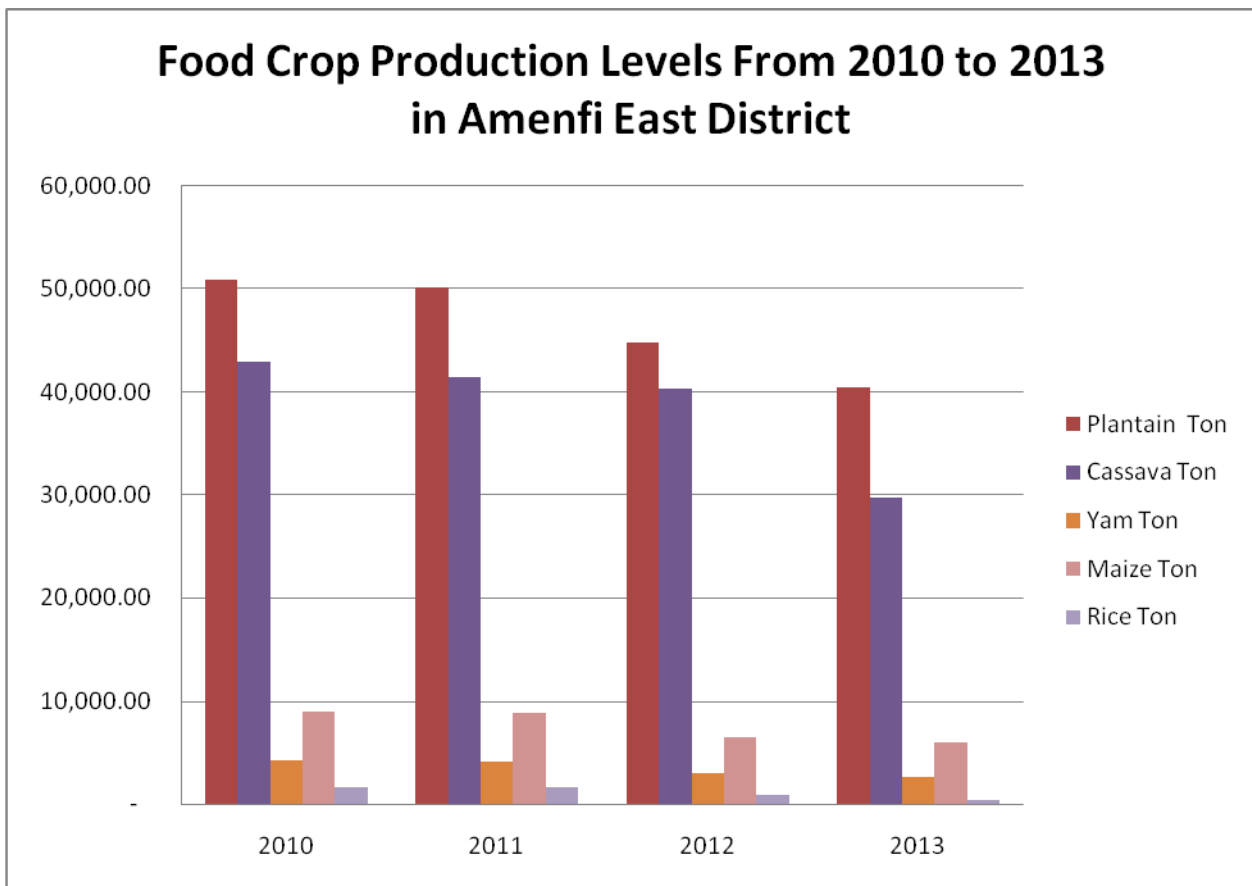


**Food and Cash Crops production**

The District produces food crops as indicated by table 14. Food crop production in the district is heavily linked to the production of cocoa. These crops are usually mixed with cocoa seedlings from the first year until the third when the cocoa tree starts bearing fruits. The production of plantain, cocoyam, yam (kokoase bayire) and cassava are examples of such farming practices.

However, it is worrying to note that, major food crop production in the district has been declining since 2010. As shown in fig. 5 below, plantain production was over 50,000tonnes in 2010, by 2013, this had reduced to about 40,000. Cassava production in 2010 was about 44,000tonnes, this reduced drastically to less than 30,000tonnes in 2013. The trend is same for yam, maize and rice. This fall in the production levels for food crops in the district is highly attributed to small scale mining, which has attracted majority of the youth.

Fig. 5: Food Crop Production Levels in Amenfi East



The district produces cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cola nuts. Between 2010 and 2013 it produced **1,201,475.00** tonnes of cocoa as shown by table 15

Table 15 Major Cash Crop Production 2010-2014

Crop Year	COCOA		OIL PALM	
	Hectares	Tonnage	Hectares	Tonnage
2010	90,583.50	304,247.00	635.00	3,280.20
2011	95,167.10	280,530.00	670.00	3,560.10
2012	131,185.90	263,935.00	730.00	3,850.30
2013	153,186.50	352,763.00	755.00	4,055.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>470,123.00</b>	<b>1,201,475.00</b>	<b>2,790.00</b>	<b>14,746.20</b>

Source: MOFA-WAEDA, 2014.

### Livestock Production

Although the climatic and vegetative conditions don't favour the production of livestock such as cattle, current pockets of livestock production in the district is an indication that farmers are getting interested in the production of livestock as an alternative source of income.

Table 16: Production levels of livestock for Wassa Amenfi East District 2010-2013

LIVESTOCK	2010	2011	2012	2013
GOAT	12,540.00	14,443.00	15,583.00	16,570.00
POULTRY	1,414,680.00	1,644,812.00	1,726,714.00	1,837,294.00
SHEEP	41,970.00	49,860.00	58,895.00	66,315.00
PIG	5,205.00	5,886.00	6,781.00	8,090.00
CATTLE	570.00	665.00	803.00	947.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,474,965.00</b>	<b>1,715,666.00</b>	<b>1,808,776.00</b>	<b>1,929,216.00</b>

Source: MOFA-WAEDA, 2014

#### 1.2.4.6 Mining

The District has large deposits of gold giving rise to influx of migrant, both nationals and foreigners, to the District.

Commercial mining of gold commenced in 2011 by Perseus Mines Gh. Ltd, then Central Ashanti Gold, a registered Australian mining firm. The District Assembly receives substantial annual revenue from the mining firm in the form of mineral royalties to support the implementation of its programmes and projects.

#### 1.2.4.7 Manufacturing

The Wassa Amenfi East District is not noted for large scale manufacturing industries despite the fact that it has the potentials in terms of availability of cocoa, for instance, which could serve as the raw material base for the establishment of a large scale cocoa processing industry.

#### 1.2.4.8 Tourism/Hospitality

The district abounds in tourism potentials which, if harnessed could serve as the second employment source after agriculture.

##### **Semsiboo**

The Semsiboo, a huge rock outcrop with pristine surroundings is located near Asesensu, about 80km drive from the District Capital.

##### **Broso Lake**

This is a man-made lake created from colonial activities. It is located near Nkonya a distance of 15km from Wassa Akropong, the District Capital. The Lake is surrounded by virgin forest Vegetation full of flora and fauna. It is almost 2km sq.

##### **Arboretum Forest**

This is a virgin forest with numerous natural attraction including, crocodile pond, exotic animals like monkeys, snakes, among many flora and fauna located at Bawdie.

#### **Hospitality Industry**

The hospitality industry is one of the sectors that have seen a tremendous growth over the past few years. The availability of gold and other mineral deposits in the district attracts several foreigners and other nationals into the district on daily basis. It is therefore not surprising that the number of Hotels and Guest Houses have increased tremendously. Even though data on the exact number of such facilities does not exist, it is believed that the number may be far above ten as compared to only three which existed in Wassa Akropong as of the year 2010. Most of these hotels operate restaurants and bars as well and are operated by local entrepreneurs.

Table 17: Hospitality Facilities Available in Amenfi East

NO.	HOTEL/GUEST HOUSE	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	RANKING
1.	Philip Obeng guest House	Wassa Akropong	Private	**
2	Casboat Hotel	Wassa Akropong	Private	**
3	Rivers Royal Hotel	Wassa Akropong	Private	**
4	Shamon Hotel	Wassa Akropong	Private	**
5	Amankwaa Lodge	Wassa Akropong	Private	*
6	Bart Hotel	Bawdie	Private	**

#### 1.2.4.9 Banking

There is only one bank in the district, namely the Amenfiman Rural Bank. However, there exist a number of savings and loans companies as well as cooperative credit unions. These include, Multicredit, Eden Financial Services, Boin Microfinance, Dunkwa Area Teachers' Cooperative Credit Union among

others. The absence of a commercial bank in the district is a disincentive to effective business transaction.

Public sector workers travel long distances at the end of the month to access their salaries and wages. The phenomenon is giving rise to increasing absenteeism at work place, especially on Thursdays and Fridays.

#### **1.2.4.10 Information and Communication Technology**

The district has access to five (i.e. MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel and Glo) out of the six telecommunication operators in the country. However, only MTN and Vodafone are available in most parts of the district. The rest are only available in the urban towns like Wassa Akropong, Bawdie, Oppong Valley and the towns along the main Bogoso-Ayanfuri road. Only MTN is available in 3G the rest are mostly 2G networks which make browsing and accessing the internet slow.

#### **Telecommunication Services**

Table 18: Telecommunication Services

NO	CATEGORY	NUMBER	OWNER
1.	Land line	Nil	Nil
2	Mobile phone	5	MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel and Glo
3	Community ICT Cetres	2	District Assembly

Source: DPCU, 2014

#### **Mail Service**

There is one post office at Wassa Akropong, the District Capital, and 3 postal agencies located at Oppong Valley, Bawdie and Saa. The district has access to only one courier service, that is, the EMS by Ghana Post Company limited.

#### **Internet Facility**

The district as a whole has no access to broadband internet and facsimile facilities. Individuals and institutions rely on mobile phone networks for internet services.

#### **1.2.4.11 Service Stations**

The petroleum sub-sector is another sector that has seen a tremendous growth in the last four years. This is evident in the number of service stations that have sprung up in the district over the last four years. These are mostly found along the main Bogoso – Ayamfuri trunk road. Despite the increase in the number of fuel stations in the district, perennial shortage of petroleum products is not uncommon in the

district. This is attributed to the booming small scale mining activities in the district. The petroleum products are usually consumed by the heavy duty machinery (i.e excavators, cham fam etc) which are used by the small scale miners. Major petroleum companies operating in the district include Sephem Oil, Glory Oil, Union Oil, Agapet Oil, Petrobay etc.

#### 1.2.4.12 Roads

The Wassa Amenfi East District has about 40 km stretch of trunk roads which span between Bawdie and Hiawa on one hand and between Bawdie and Nkonya on the other. The district has 471.2km stretch of feeder roads. This constitutes 216.9 km engineered roads, 41.9km of partially engineered roads, and 212.4 km of non-engineered roads.

Out of the total, only 113.1 stretch of the engineered road is gravelled, therefore in good shape and motorable all year round. The rest is in very deplorable condition and therefore difficult to use. Many parts of the district are greatly handicapped by its poor road network.

This adversely affects movement of goods and people and delivery of services. As a result, many residents are made prisoners of their own small communities. Farm produce rot on farms and thus become disincentive to farmers. Because of the heavy rainfall pattern, roads are constantly prone to flooding during rainy seasons and sometimes make them impassable for most parts of the year. The table below shows the state of feeder roads in the District.

Table 19: **CONDITION OF FEEDER ROADS IN AMENFI EAST**

	ENGINEERED	PARTIALLY ENGINEERED	NON ENGINEERED
Total Stretch (km)	216.9	41.9	212.4
Tarred	-	-	-
Earth	29.0	29.6	212.4
Gravelled	187.9	12.3	-

Source: District office, Department of Feeder Roads, Asankrangwa, 2014

#### 1.2.4.13 Railways

The stretch of railway in the district is rather short, stretching from Hiagon through Oppong Valley to Adade-krom. This is only about 30 km and thus makes rail transport unpopular to most inhabitants of the district (PHC, 2010).

#### 1.2.4.14 Economic Active Population

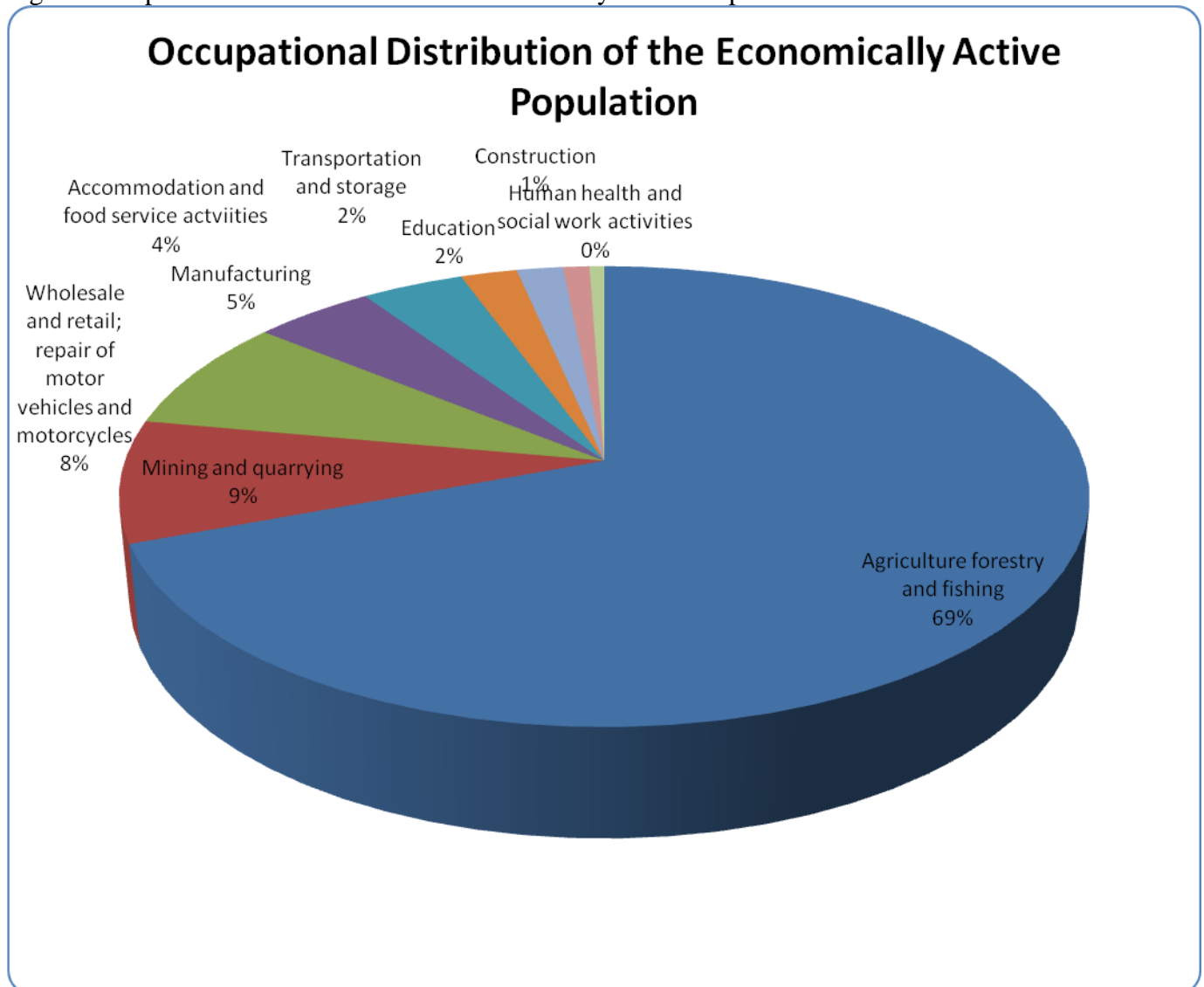
Wassa Amenfi East District has a productive population of 51,073 (15 to 65 cohort). Out of this, 39,792 representing 78% are economically active, whiles the remaining 22% constitute students, the physically challenged, elderly, and unemployed.

### 1.2.4.15 Occupational Distribution

The district has ten main occupation in the area of agriculture and related work, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, transport and storage, accommodation and food service, education, construction, etc.

As shown in fig. 6 below, the distribution of active population among the major occupation indicates that more than (69%) of the labour force is engaged in agriculture and related activities, followed by mining and quarrying (9%), whole Sale and Retail of motor (8%), Manufacturing (5%), Accommodation and food service (4%). The remaining occupation accounts for the rest.

Fig. 6: Occupational Distribution of the Economically Active Population



Source: DPCU. Analysis Based on population & Housing Census, 2000 Western Region, 2010

### 1.2.4.16 Employment Status

More than two-thirds of the district’s economically active population is employed, with about 70% being self employed. Un-paid family workers constitute 13.6% of which more than half are women.

### 1.2.4.17 Unemployment Status

The district has unemployment rate of 5.8, with female unemployment being the highest.

#### **1.2.4.18 Economic Resources (Potentials)**

Wassa Amenfi East District has enormous economic potentials which when harnessed could make the district one of the richest in the country.

The district is one of the largest producers of cocoa in the Western Region. Although the annual production data for the other districts is not available to the DPCU, it is believed to be the second largest producer and has the potential to expand.

The district boasts of four forest reserves and wide expanse of secondary forests rich with exotic timber species. Most of the timber species which are becoming extinct in other part of the country such as Odum, Asamfina, Sepele, Red Cedar, and Mahogany can be found in abundance in the district's forest.

There are large deposits of gold at Japa, Dadieso, Akoti and along the banks of the River Ankobra. Currently the deposits at Abenabena and Nkonya are mined by Perseus Mines Gh. Ltd.

The district has tourism potential which has never been exploited. Tourism holds the key to alternative and sustainable source of employment and income generation for unemployed population.

#### **1.2.4.19 Local Economic Development (LED)**

The major economic infrastructure of the district is its road network. The road network, which is the vehicle for accelerated progress, is in bad shape. It consists of 40.5km of highways and 471.2 km of feeder roads. Most of the feeder roads are in very deplorable state and becomes immotorable during heavy downpours. This compels farmers and traders to send their farm produce to nearby towns of Bogosso and Dunkwa in the Prestea Huni-Valley District and Upper Denkyira East respectively thereby denying the District of much needed revenue at its market centres. It is against this background that the Wassa Amenfi East District plans to vigorously pursue road maintenance programmes.

There are vibrant weekly market centres located at Wassa Akropong, Opong Valley, Saa, Nananko, Japa and Bawdie. These attract large number of traders from Kumasi, Tarkwa and Takoradi. In order to boost intra and inter-trade, the Wassa Amenfi East plans to construct a modern market complex at Wassa Akropong. This will also go a long way to improve local economic development within the district.

In order to bolster Local Economic Development within the district, the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly has established a Business Advisory Centre (BAC) at Wassa Akropong and shall continue to provide the necessary support in order to achieve accelerated local economic development within the district.

#### **1.2.5 Culture**

The cultural practices of the people of the district are no departure from the rest of the Akan speaking communities or districts in the country.

### **1.2.5.1 Traditional Set Up**

The Wassa Amenfi District has one traditional council, that is, the Wassa Amenfi Traditional Council, which is headed by the paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title **Tetrete**. The traditional area also includes the political district of Wassa Amenfi West and Central with their capitals at Asankragwa and Manso Amenfi respectively. The Traditional council has a membership of Chiefs. The inheritance system is matrilineal.

The Chiefs and people of the district celebrate the Akwantu Kesse Festival. It is celebrated in March in the District Capital.

### **1.2.5.2 Ethnicity**

The district is mainly Wassa/Akans, who form about 77.5% of the population. Other minority groups such as Mole-Dagbon(7.0%), Ga – Adangme(4.8%), Guan (1.8%), Gruma (0.8%) and others (2.1%).

### **1.2.5.3 Religious Composition**

Christianity commands the largest religious following in the district. Eighty-Two percent (82.8%) of the population are Christians. Among these, Pentecostals predominate with 29.5%, followed by Protestants 21.9%, Catholics 17.7%, and other Christians 13.7%. Islam is the second dominant religion after Christianity, with 7.1%. Traditionalist form 0.6% with the rest (no religion) constituting 8.6%.

### **1.2.6 Education**

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

Fig. 7: Distribution of Educational Facilities in Amenfi East

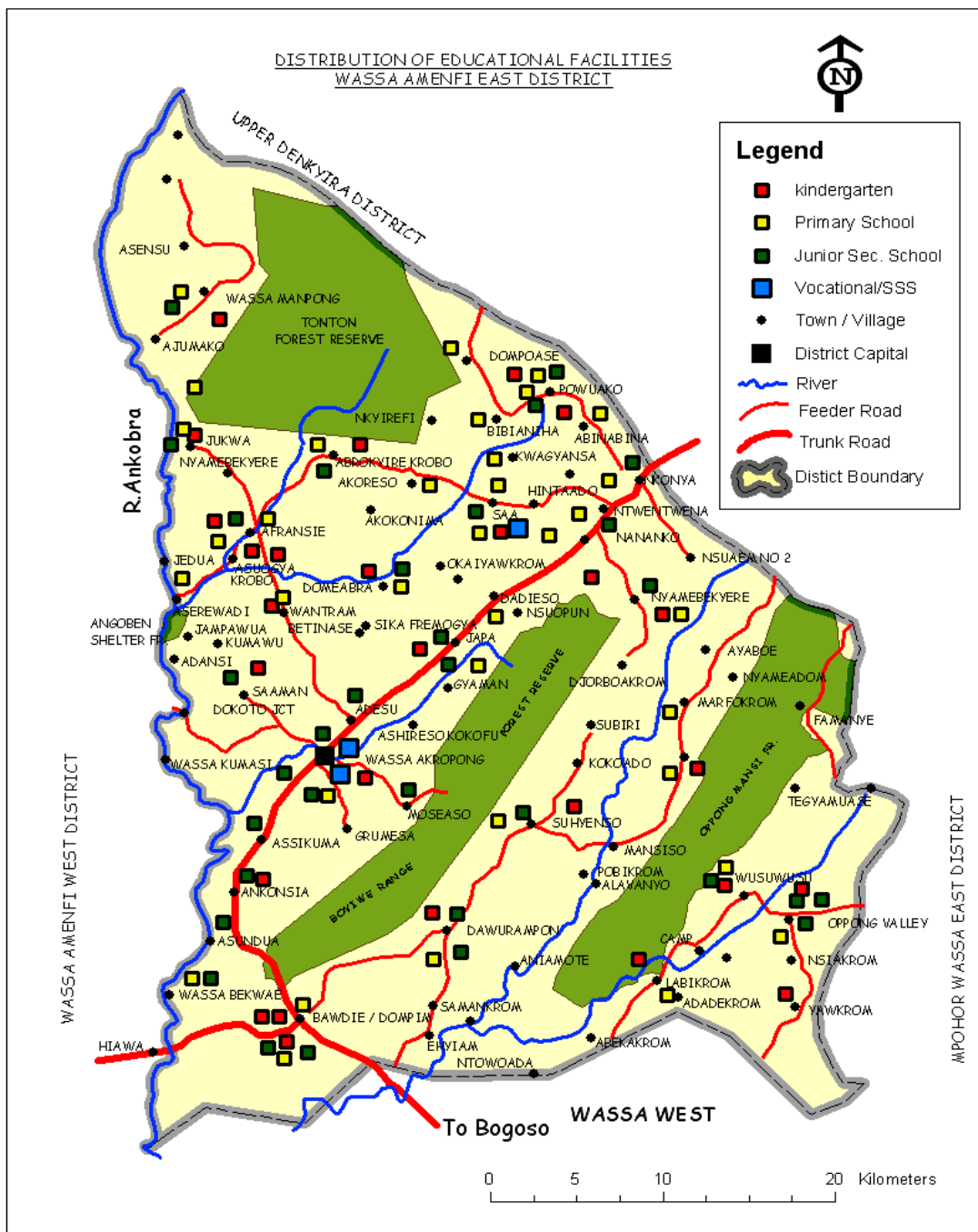


Table 20: Types of Educational Facilities and Ownership - 2013

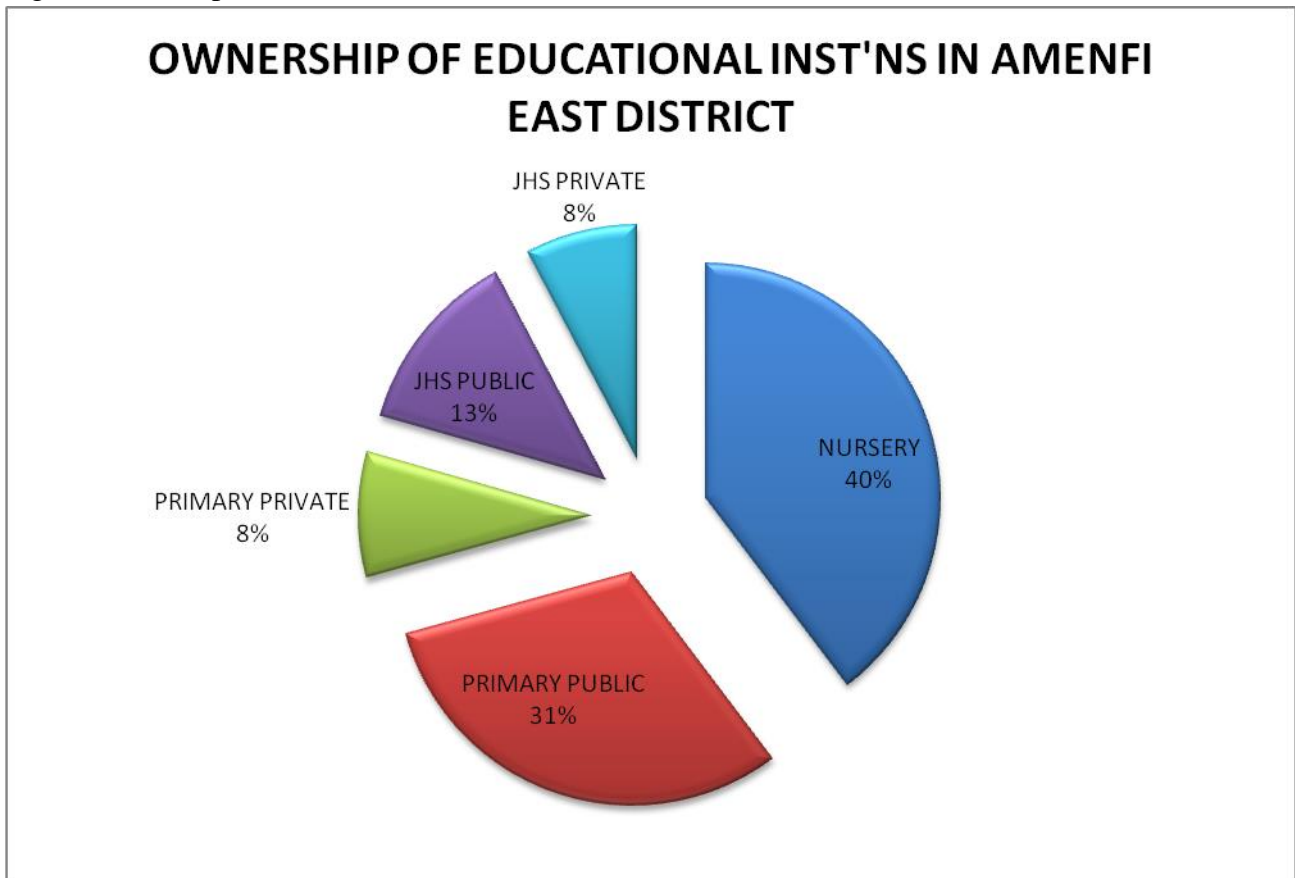
NO	TYPE OF SCHOOL	TOTAL NUMBER	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
1	Pre-School	133	106	27
2	Primary School	133	104	29
3	Junior High School	69	43	26
4	Senior High School	1	1	0
5	Vocational School	0	0	0
6	Teacher Training College	0	0	0
7	Nursing Training College	0	0	0

Source DPCU – Compiled GES Raw Data, 2013

### 1.2.6.1 Basic Education

The district has 133 primary Schools made up of 29 private and 104 public and 69 Junior High Schools comprising 26 private and 43 public. There are 133 nursery schools in the District. This is illustrated in the pie fig. 8 below:

Fig 8: Ownership of Educational Institutions in Amenfi East District



The Wassa Amenfi East District has a basic school going age population of 39,524 made up of 20,424 boys and 19,100 girls. As at the 2014 academic year, only 34,004 were in school representing 86% enrolment rate.

### 1.2.6.2 School Performance at the Basic Level

General performance levels at the BECE for 2009/2010 academic year was quiet encouraging. Out of a total of 1,538 candidates who sat for the BECE in 2010, 3 candidates had aggregates 6, 164 candidates had between aggregates 7 – 15. 954 candidates had aggregates 16 – 30 with the remaining candidates scoring above aggregates 31.

The percentage pass was 73% in 2010. However, the situation degenerated in 2011, where the percentage pass decreased to 71% as depicted by table 1.21.

In 2012, 1974 students sat for the BECE. Out of this number, 1508 had between aggregates 6 to 30 representing 76% pass rate. The remaining 466 had aggregates above 30, also representing 24% failure.

In 2013, out of the total of 2,030 candidates who sat for the BECE, only 1,354 representing 67% scored between aggregates 6 to 30. This represents a drastic fall in the pass rate as compared to the preceding year where that pass rate was 76. The District Assembly therefore intends to put in place stringent measures to help boost education performance at the basic level in the district.

**Table 21: BECE Performance Level between 2009/2010 and 2012/2013 Academic Year By Gender.**

Academic Year	Aggregate 6			Aggregate 7-15			Aggregate 16-30			Aggregate 31 +		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
2009/2010	2	1	3	113	51	164	587	356	954	209	208	417
2010/2011	-	-	-	105	59	164	731	471	1202	333	224	557
2011/2012	1	-	1	68	24	92	769	646	1415	281	185	466
2012/2013	-	-	-	51	21	72	746	536	1282	379	297	676

Source GES ( Analysis of BECE Results 2005 – 2009) – 2010

## 1.2.7 Health

### 1.2.7.1 Health facilities

The District is divided into Eight (8) health sub-districts for effective service delivery. These are Afransie, Akropong, Bawdie, Dawurampong, Mampong, Nananko, Opong Valley and Saa. There is only one (1) hospital, 4 health centers, 30 CHPs Compounds and 1 private maternity home (St. George, Japa).



### 1.2.7.2 Availability of Health Personnel

Accessibility to curative health care services delivery in the district is grossly inadequate. There is only one (1) medical doctor taking care of the 88,588 persons in the district (see table 1.218). The District has a Doctor: Patient ratio of 1: 88,588, and Nurse: Patient ration of 1:464. The District has only 1 Pharmacist, 4 Medical Assistants and 2 Laboratory Technicians.

**Table 23: Existing Strength of Key Staff of the District Health Service – 2014**

Category of Personnel	Number Available
Doctors	1
Professional nurses	27
Auxiliary Nurses	164
Pharmacist	1
Dispensary Technicians	2
Laboratory Technicians	2
X-Ray Technicians	0
Medical Assistants	4
Traditional Birth Attendants	0

Source: GHS, WAEDA – 2014

### 1.2.7.3 Maternal and Child Health Care from 2010 - 2013

**Table 24: Maternal and Child Health Care Indicators – 2013**

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ante-Natal Registrants	5721	5045	5328	5250
Ante-natal visits	17045	17263	19696	19691
Supervised Deliveries	1607	1714	1727	1771
Post-natal Visits	2285	2131	2455	2490
EPI Coverage (PENTA 3)	163.6%	160.3%	150.1%	161.7%
Abortion cases	49	39	50	104

Source: GHS, WAEDA – 2014

### 1.2.7.4 Morbidity and Mortality

Recording of epidemiological data in the district is quite difficult and inadequate, as a number of sickness and deaths, especially in the rural areas, are not reported. However, available data indicates that Malaria, Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARTI) and Diarrhea continue to be the top three causes of morbidity in the district. Unlike ARTI which showed a reduction in the number of cases for 2012 and 2013, cases of both malaria and diarrhea have been on the ascendency since 2010. Table 25 below shows the top ten causes of morbidity in the district between the period of 2010 to 2013.

**Table 25: Ten Top Illness Reported at OPD – 2010 – 2013**

RANK	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	DISEASE	No. of cases	DISEASE	No. of cases	DISEASE	No. of cases	DISEASE	No. of cases
1	Malaria	43,211	Malaria	55325	Malaria	57339	Malaria	65262
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	9,441	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	15801	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	15021	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	14235
3	Diarrhoea	5,021	Diarrhoea	7030	Diarrhoea	8368	Diarrhoea	10021
4	Skin Diseases	3,788	Skin Diseases	5559	Skin Diseases	4633	Intestinal Worms	5818
5	Hypertension	2,317	Rheumatism and Joint Pain	3140	Intestinal Worms	3973	Anaemia	5394
6	Acute Eye Infection	2,077	Anaemia	2430	Anaemia	3356	Rheumatism and Joint Pain	4759
7	Rheumatism and Joint Pain	1,943	Intestinal Worms	2420	Rheumatism and Joint Pain	3232	Skin Diseases	4468
8	PUO (not malaria)	1,842	Hypertension	2323	Hypertension	2738	Hypertension	3347
9	Neurosis	1,413	PUO (not malaria)	1906	Acute Eye Infection	1919	AUTI	2765
10	Anaemia	1,377	Acute Eye Infection	1440	PUO (not malaria)	1837	Diabetes Mellitus	782

Source: GHS – WAEDA 2014

**Table 26: Ten Top Causes of Death**

RANK	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	DISEASE	No. of deaths	DISEASE	No. of Deaths	DISEASE	No. of Deaths	DISEASE	No. of Deaths
1	Severe anaemia	20	Severe anaemia	18	Severe anaemia	21	Sepsis	26
2	CVA	17	Sepsis	10	Sepsis	18	Severe Anaemia	17
3	Sepsis	16	Bronchopneumonia	10	Bronchopneumonia	17	Hepatic Encephalopathy	9
4	HIV/AIDS	9	CVA	8	HIV/AIDS	8	HIV/AIDS	9
5	Malaria	9	Congestive Heart Failure	7	CVA	6	Respiratory Failure	7
6	Congestive Heart Failure	8	Hypovolemic Shock	5	Congestive Heart Failure	6	CVA	6
7	Pneumonia	6	Pneumonia	4	Hepatorna	6	Acute Abdomen	4
8	Respiratory Failure	6	HIV/AIDS	4	Malaria	5	Hypertension	3
9	Bronchopneumonia	6	Typhoid Perforation	3	Meningitis	3	Congestive Heart Failure	3
10	Encephalopathy	3	Hepatic Encephalopathy	3	Chronic Renal Failure	2	Hypovolemic Shock	2
11	All Others	16	All Others	14	All Others	14	All Others	42

Source: GHS, WAEDA – 2010

### 1.2.8 HIV/ AIDS

Though the Wassa Amenfi East District is not an endemic area, the relatively increasing number of positive cases between 2008 and 2009 gave cause for critical assessment and adoption of pragmatic interventions. The District is attracting a number of migrant workers due to its mineral wealth, especially gold deposits from within the country and other parts of the world, notably the Chinese. The phenomenon is boosting illicit sexual practices in the communities where these mining activities are more pronounced.

#### 1.2.8.1 Incident and Prevalence

The District hospital had the capacity to screen blood samples for HIV/ AIDS and Hepatitis B and C. The number of people screened positive for the disease kept on increasing since 2006.

Case detection is mainly through screening of blood of donors, pregnant women, patients and who request for medical examinations. Out of the 320 people screened for the virus in 2008 were positive. By 2009, the number of positive cases had increased to 82 out of 397 screened cases.

### 1.2.9 Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Programme has got on well with the majority of the people over the years. However, in the year 2013, the total number of people registered reduced by 57%. Meanwhile total premium paid increased by 16% and total claims paid also increased by 21%.

Table 27: Health Insurance Scheme Status - 2008-2013

CATEGORY	2010	2011	2012	2013
Women/ Informal	30,070	19,735	24,029	6,705
Children	45,919	55,176	63,647	23,595
Pregnant Women	7,680	11,835	15,904	4,791
Indigent	230	345	343	468
Total Registered	76,219	87,089	103,923	44,737
Total Premium Paid	194,772.00	129,780	177,165.00	205,980.00
Total Claims Paid	943,324.69	161,4403.43	1,531,668.21	1,854,891.76
Total GoG Funds	824,372.21	1,920,374.43	1,918,691.21	1,852,715.74

Source: DMHIS Office – 2013

### 1.2.10 Water and Sanitation

This session looks at the availability of water and sanitation facilities and links these with the supply standards of the CWSA strategic policy framework and guidelines.

#### 1.2.10.1 Availability of Safe Water Facilities

Available safe water sources in the District consist of boreholes, hand-dug wells and Small Town Water Supply (STWS), serving 80.1% of the total population. These portable sources are supplemented with other non-portable sources such as streams, ponds, springs, rivers and rain water.

Fig. Distribution of Health, Water and Sanitation Facilities

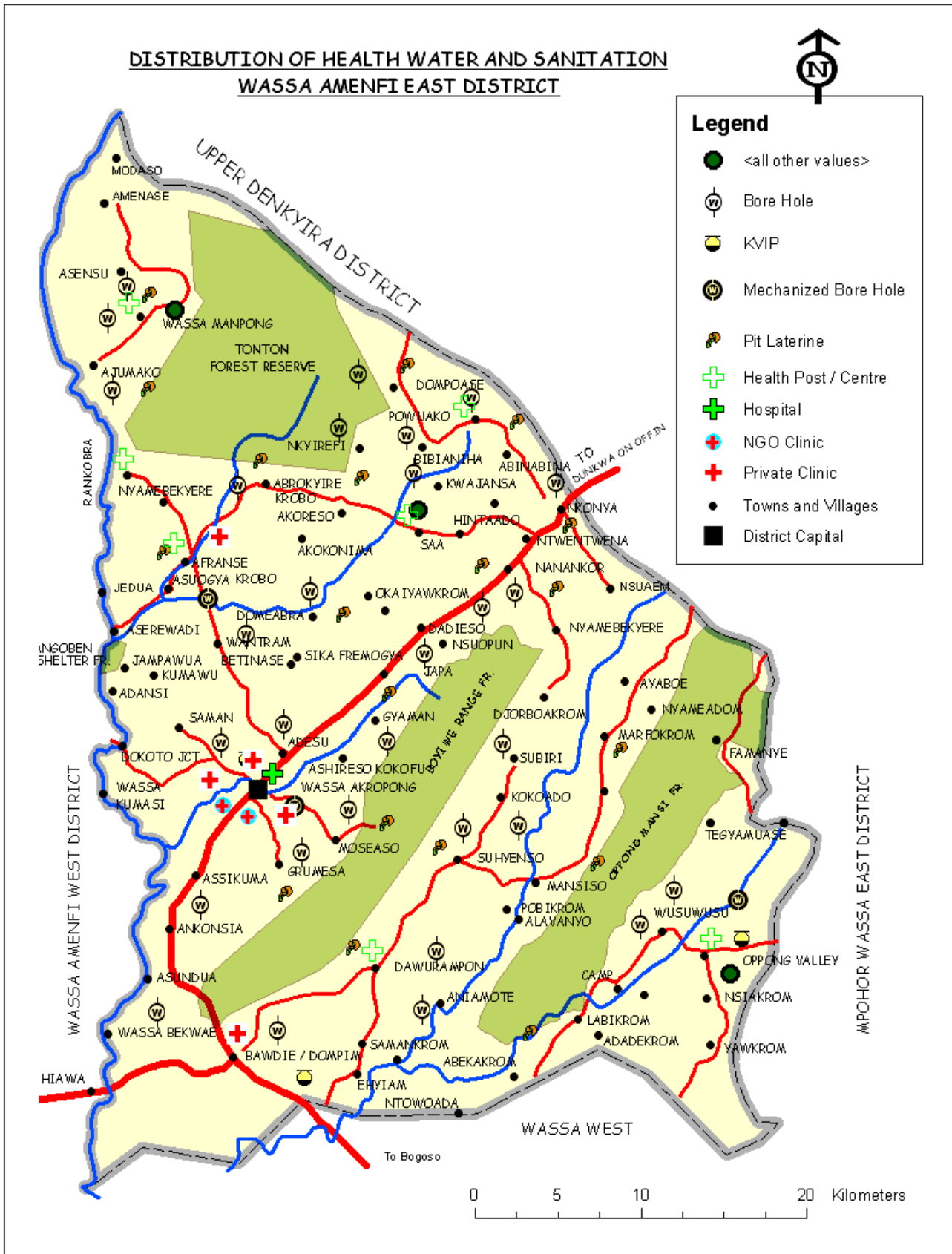


Table 28: Current Level of Safe Water facilities – Wassa Amenfi East District – 2014

FACILITY	NUMBER IN PLACE	NUMBER FUNCTIONING	NUMBER NOT FUNCTIONING	POPULATION SERVED	% OF DISTRICT POPULATION SREVED
Bore-holes	190	115	75	56,935	60.49
Mechanized System	4	4	0	17,239	18.32
Hand-Dug Wells	6	6	0	1,253	1.33
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>75,427</b>	<b>80.14</b>

Source: DWST field survey – 2014

It should be noted that coverage and access were calculated based on the total number of facilities irrespective of their current conditions (delivery & performance).

The District has 190 boreholes and 6 hand-dug wells. About 60% of the total population in the district depends on boreholes as source of safe drinking water whereas about 1.3% depends on hand dug wells. The mechanized systems, that is, the STWS serves about 18% of the population, whilst the remaining 20% of the population have their water supply from unsafe sources such as rivers, streams and ponds.

#### 1.2.10.2 Rural Safe Water Coverage

The rural water supply in the district consists of safe water sources, which are mainly bore-holes and hand-dug wells. Water from these sources is supplemented with other non-safe sources such as streams ponds, rivers and rainwater. About 74% of the rural population of 70,842 has access to safe water supply.

In the remaining rural communities, streams, springs, ponds, rivers serve as the most important sources of drinking water. Bore holes and hand-dug wells, which are the major sources of safe water supply, are mostly shallow and dry up in the dry-season.

All the 6 hand-dug wells listed in table 1.2.25 above are not fitted with hand pumps. Thus their portability is highly questionable, as they are prone to debris deposition, not mentioning other harmful chemicals.

Table 29: current Level of Safe Water Supply Facilities in rural Communities

Facility	No. In Place	No. Functioning	No. Not Functioning	Population Served	% Of Pop Served	% Of Dist. Pop Served
BORE-HOLES	161	90	71	51,189	72.32	54.39
HAND-DUG WELLS	6	6	0	900	1.27	0.96
STAND PIPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONNECTION						
TOTAL						

Source: DPCU/DWST - 2014

### 1.2.10.3 Urban Safe Water Coverage

Wassa Akropong, Oppon Valley, Afransie, Bawdie, Japa, Nananko, Saamang and Nsuaem are the urban towns (population more than 2000) within the Wassa Amenfi East District with a total population of 23,338 which constitute 24.8% of the district's population. Wassa Akropong, Bawdie, Oppong Valley and Afransie have the STWS or the mechanized systems. Two additional mechanized systems are under construction at Japa and Nananko. Saamang and Nsuaem depend on boreholes as source of potable water. The systems are under management of Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs).

**Table 30: Current Level of Safe Water Supply Facilities in Urban Areas – 2014**

Facility	No. In Place	No. Functioning	No. Not Functioning	Population Served	% Of Pop Served	% Of Dist. Pop Served
BORE-HOLES	29	25	4	8,435	36.14	8.96
HAND-DUG WELLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MECHANISED SYSTEM	4	4	0	14,903	63.86	15.83
TOTAL				23,338	100.00	24.80

Source: DWST – 2014

The mechanized water supply is supplemented with boreholes. Of the urban population of 23,338 (8 towns with populations above 2000), 100% have access to potable water, representing 24.8% of the population of the district. The mechanized system in Wassa Akropong, for instance, has a reservoir capacity of 116 (25.825 gallons) of safe water, and supplies 11, 224 gallons (50.51m<sup>3</sup>) of water daily.

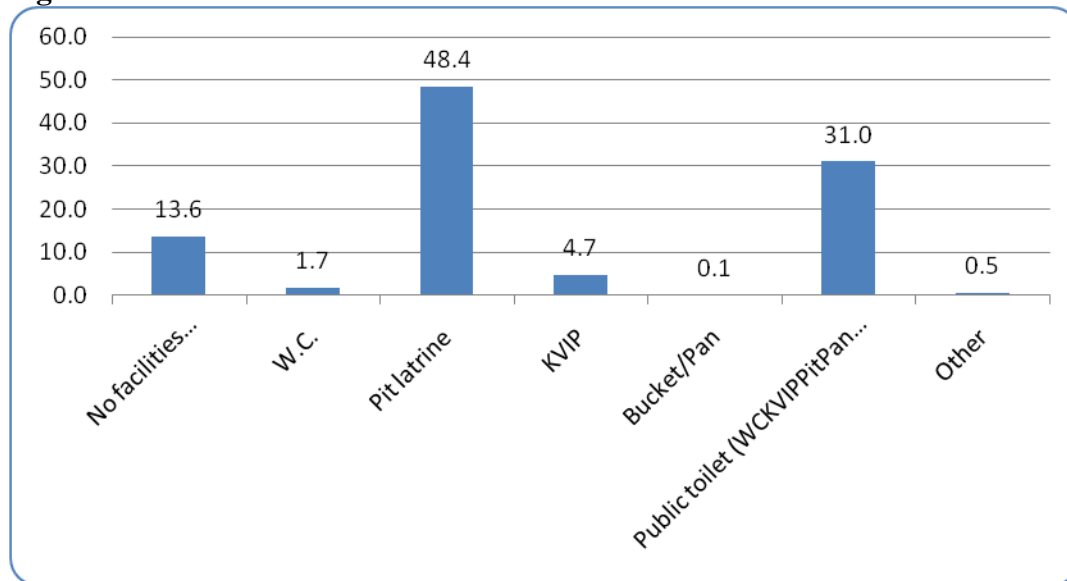
Increasing urbanization and population growth necessitate the construction of more small towns water systems such as the one portrayed above.

### 1.2.10.4 Sanitation

As an agency or institution legally charged with the responsibility for the overall development of the District, the Wassa Amenfi East District is also responsible for ensuring acceptable sanitation levels in the District. Functionally, specific sanitation duties are being handled by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (ESHU).

Sanitary facilities available in the District are woefully inadequate to meet the need of the population. As shown in fig. 1.3 below only 1.7% of the District populations have access to domestic W.C. toilets. 4.7% use KVIP whereas 48.4% rely on Pit latrines in their homes. 31% have access to public toilet facilities. This means that about 13.6% of the populations 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 fecal-oral diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

**Fig. 1.3 Toilet Facilities Available in Amenfi East District**



Source: DPCU – based on 2010 PHC

#### **1.2.10.5 Waste Management**

The District is concerned with three categories of waste, namely solid, liquid and sullage waste. The major sources of waste creation in the district are households, markets, toilet facilities, lorry parks, restaurant/chop bars, among many others.

#### **1.2.10.6 Solid Waste Management**

Solid Waste management in the district is the worst component of the overall sanitation situation. It is sufficient to note that there are no properly demarcated sites for dumping or collecting refuse in the urban areas let alone the rural communities. The WAEDA has only 1 refuse collection truck, and 12 refuse containers all located in Akropong, Asikuma and Bawdie. This implies that there is no organized refuse collection in the remaining settlements.

People, therefore, are compelled to resort to indiscriminate disposal of refuse. Indiscriminate disposal of refuse, especially non-biodegradable materials like the polythene bags, is a challenge posed to the District Assembly and its sanitation management agency, the Environmental Health Service Unit (ESHU).

Community participation in solid waste management is less encouraging. In some communities where refuse containers are strategically located for waste collection, people refrain from depositing their waste in the containers. They rather dump the waste around the immediate surroundings of the containers,

making their collection very costly and time consuming. This practice is encouraged by the lack of refuse bays to aid access to the containers.

### 1.2.10.7 Liquid Waste Management

Liquid waste includes household waste such as water from the kitchen, laundry and human excreta. As shown in fig. 1.3 above, access to toilet facilities is woefully inadequate. Out of the 162 KVIPs (holes) in the District, only 12 holes are located in the rural areas where 45.3% of the populations live. Ten out of the 162 KVIPs in the District are not functioning. This is primarily due to excessive pressure and poor management.

Rural settlement structures are such that buildings are located close to one another with no defined drainage systems. With the exception of Akropong there are no planning schemes in the remaining 153 settlements, therefore, buildings are constructed without drains and water receptacles.

There is an urgent need for engineered drains in the major communities to check serious erosion, flooding and stagnation of water which serve as conducive breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vector borne insects.

### 1.2.10.8 Institutional Latrines

The district has 335 basic schools comprising 133 pre-schools, 133 primary and 69 junior high schools enrolling 34,004 children. The basic school population is made up of 10,872 pre-school, 15,262 primary and 7,870 junior high school children.

Unfortunately for these children, access to institutional sanitation facilities, that is, toilet and hand washing, is as woefully inadequate just as what pertains in their various communities.

Out of the 34,004 basic school populations, only 4,871 have access to toilet facilities representing a coverage of 14.3% as indicated by table 1.34 below. Only 19 out of 242 basic schools have toilet facilities, representing 7.9%.

**Table 31: Institutional sanitation facilities in Basic Schools – 2014**

ITEM	INSTITUTIONS	POP	NO. WITH TOILET	KVIP (HOLES)	HAND WASH FACILITIES	POP SERVED	COVERAGE %
1	PRE-SCHOOL	10,872	2	4	0	200	0.6

2	PRIMARY	15,262	11	47	3	2,982	8.8
3	JUNIOR HIGH	7,870	10	27	3	1,688	5.0
TOTAL		33,321	23	78	6	4,871	14.3

Source: DPCU – compiled from Raw GES Data – 2014

Under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) 8No. 3-seater KVIP latrines for boys and girls and 2No. 5-seater KVIP latrines for boys and girls have been constructed in 3 schools at Japa, Nananko and Abreshia.

**Table 32: Current Condition of Solid Waste Management**

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT		
TYPE	NO.	CONDITION
Authorized Refuse Dump Sites Akropong	2	Very Deplorable
Authorized Dump Sites Outside Akropong	358	Deplorable. All communities
Unauthorized Dump Sites	870	All Communities have site which are not authorized
Refuse Bay	6	
Container Sites	12	Bad. Need for Concrete Slabs
Incinerator	1	Good. District Hospital

Source: DPCU. Compiled from ESHU Raw Data – 2014

## 1.2.11 Special Programme for the Vulnerable and Excluded

### 1.2.11.1 The Physically Challenged

The District recorded over 600 physically challenged people between 2010 and 2013. These include the cripple, the deaf and dumb, the blind, mentally retarded and amputees.

### 1.2.11.2 Rehabilitation Programmes

The District has one Rehabilitation Centre for the physically challenged. Additionally, the Department of Social Welfare has a number of rehabilitation centers in and outside the region which are utilized by the physically challenged in the District.

The Department of Social Welfare, through the assistance of the District Assembly and Donors supported a number of people with disabilities to acquire various skills through the identification of master tradesmen and sponsorship of the physically challenged for apprenticeship.

### 1.2.11.3 The Elderly

The district has a projected population of over 5000 persons above 60 years. Like the physically challenged, the district has no data on the proportion of the old-age population that constitutes the elderly and aged. However, it has been noted that there are an appreciable number of the population being elderly and aged. Within the District Assembly, there is no agency responsible for the welfare of the elderly and aged. Their concerns and needs are normally taken care of by the extended family system.

Unfortunately, the extended family system, which constitutes the main safety net for the elderly and the aged within the context of the traditional and cultural practice of the people, is breaking down. In the majority of household, the elderly and the aged are no more being given the care and attention they used to enjoy. During the participatory planning workshop, most participants attributed this to high incidence of household poverty, unemployment and social indiscipline among the youth.

The only sources of safety net for the elderly and aged are the social security scheme, for those who were in formal employment, and the medical exemption policy. However, the inadequacies of the pension scheme, coupled with the ineffectiveness of the exemption policy, have not helped much to alleviate the plight of the elderly and the aged in the District.

#### **1.2.11.4 Women and Children**

Women and Children constitute the largest proportion of the excluded and vulnerable in the District. This is due to the fact that they form the majority of the illiterate population, have limited employable skills, and have limited access to good nutrition and landed property. These coupled with the socio-cultural practices of the people has led to their exclusion from the decision making process and have thus become vulnerable to poverty.

The District Assembly plans to implement an affirmative action to ensure that an appreciable proportion of the number of government appointees to the Assembly is women.

Out of the total General Assembly membership of 40 only 4 of them are women, all of whom are appointed representing 10%. This means that the concerns and needs of women are over ridden by that of men in the house. The situation is no different at the District bureaucracy.

#### **1.2.11.5 Cultural and Traditional Practices**

There was a consensus at the planning workshop that the District Assembly needs to, as a matter of socio-economic importance, either abolish or modify some of the cultural and traditional practices perceived to be harmful to women and children.

The identified harmful cultural practices include early marriages, widowhood rites, perceived witchcraft, servitude, child labour, expensive funerals and traditional inheritance system.

Statistics from the Department of Social Welfare and CHRAJ indicate that most of the complaints on cases of divorce, inheritance and management of deceased persons estates, came from women and children's proxies. Tables 33 and 34 below give details on reported cases of social issues that are inimical to woman and children.

**Table 33: Reported Cases of Lack of Child Management**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NO. OF COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>NO. OF MEN</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO. OF WOMEN</b>	<b>%</b>
2011	38	8	21.05	30	78.05
2012	45	6	13.3	39	86.7
2013	61	13	21.3	48	78.7

TOTAL	144	27	18.75	117	81.25
-------	-----	----	-------	-----	-------

Source: DSW – WAEDA – 2014

The table above indicates that it is mostly women who report child maintenance cases between 2011 and 2013, as many as 117 out of total of cases on child neglect were reported by women, representing over 81.3%. This reveals that more men are shirking their responsibilities and leaving the burden of child maintenance on women.

**Table 34: Reported Cases of Property Sharing by Divorces, WAEDA 2011 – 2013**

YEAR	NO. OF COMPLAINTS	NO. OF MEN	%	NO. OF WOMEN	%
2011	34	7	20.59	27	79.41
2012	55	15	27.27	40	72.73
2013	46	2	4.35	44	95.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17.78</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>82.22</b>

Source: DSW – WAEDA – 2014

From the above table, it is again evident that complaints on denial of properties after divorce are mostly done by women. This situation has great repercussion on women and children, and it is a cause of many school dropouts and social vices.

**Table 35: Inheritances/ Property Sharing Cases after the Death of a spouse, WAEDA 2011 – 2013**

YEAR	NO. OF COMPLAINTS	NO. OF MEN	%	NO. OF WOMEN	%
2011	22	2	9.09	20	90.91
2012	10	0	0	10	100
2013	26	4	15.38	22	84.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>89.66</b>

Source: DSW – WAEDA – 2014

Women and children are normally the victims in the sharing of properties after the death of a spouse. They are denied their share of their late husband's and father's properties. Out of the 58 cases reported between 2011 and 2013, 52 were from women, representing 89.7%. The situation calls for an urgent and strict enforcement of the Intestate Succession Law and the modification of the traditional norms of inheritance in the District.

#### **1.2.11.6 Domestic Violence**

Most of the assault cases registered by the Police Service are domestic violence related. In 2013, as many as 42 assault cases were recorded to the police. Though there are no available records at the offices of the two agencies responsible for issues of family arbitration – Department of Social Welfare and Police Service, it is believed that, more than 70% of the cases reported relate to spousal beating, of which the woman is always the victim.

#### **1.2.11.7 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.

The Department of Social Welfare normally refers cases of disabilities to the health institutions for treatment. Cases that are associated with the bone structure are referred to orthopedic specialist outside the District for corrective surgery.

The Department of Social Welfare is in close collaboration with the Ghana Education Service, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and the Police Service to address issues that border on infringement on the rights of women and children.

## **1.2.12 Governance**

### **1.2.12.1 Administration and institutions**

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

#### **District Assembly**

The District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority, representing the Central Government in the District, with a mission to improve the quality of life of the people by harnessing and utilizing all resources for equitable and sustainable development.

The Legislative Instrument LI 1788 establishing the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly was made in August, 2014 under an act of Parliament, Act 462. The Assembly has a membership of 39 comprising 28 elected members and 11 government appointees representing the traditional authority and organized economic groupings in the District. The Presiding Member chairs during sittings of the Assembly.

The District Assembly consist of 1 Town Councils and 6 Area Councils with 28 Unit Committees (UCs) as in table 1.2.31 below.

Table 36: Substructures of the Amenfi East District

<b>SUB-STRUCTURE</b>	<b>NO. OF UNIT COMMITTEES</b>	<b>NO. OF ELECTORAL AREAS</b>
1. Akropong Town Council	6	6
2. Bawdie Area Council	5	5
3. Oppon Valley Area Council	3	3
4. Afransie Area Council	4	4
5. Nsuaem Area Council	3	3
6. Japa Town Council	2	2
7. Nananko Area Council	5	5
Total	28	28

Source: DPCU – Central Administration – 2014

Each Unit Committee is made up of five (5) elected persons. The functions of UCs include public education, organization of communal labour, raising of revenue, ensuring environmental cleanliness, implementation and monitoring of self-help projects.

The District Assembly has a 19-member Executive Committee headed by the District Chief Executive and comprises the Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Secretaries the under listed Sub-Committees.

**i. Finance and Administration**

**ii. Development Planning**

**iii. Works Committee**

**iv. Justice and Security**

**v. Social Services**

**vi. Agric & Environment**

**Vision**

The vision of the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly is to be an effective public institution capable of meeting the needs of over ninety per cent (90%) of its people.

**Mission**

The Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of its residents through the provision of effective and efficient socio-economic services.

**Functions**

The Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly exists to exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district as per section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). The District Assembly thus performs deliberative, legislative and executive functions as follows:

- i. preparation and submission of development plans of the district to the NDPC for approval through the RCC;
- ii. preparation and submission of budgets related to the approved plans to the Ministry of Finance through the RCC for approval;
- iii. Formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- iv. promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district and removal of any obstacles to initiative and development;
- v. initiation of programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provision of municipal works and services in the district;
- vi. responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- vii. responsible in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- viii. ensures ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- ix. initiates, sponsors or carries out studies that are necessary for the performance of a function conferred by the Local Government Act, 1993 or by any other enactment; and

- x. performs any other functions as may be provided for under any other enactments.

### **Traditional Authority**

The Wassa Amenfi East has one traditional council, that is, the Wassa Amenfi Traditional Council, which is headed by the paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title *Tetrete*. The traditional Area also includes the whole of the political district of Wassa Amenfi West with its capital at Asankragwaa. The Traditional Council has a membership of 45 Chiefs.

### **Judicial Service**

The Judicial service is made up of a Magistrate Court. The District has no direct access to the Attorney General's Department and its allied services. Cases have to be scheduled in a way that can permit them to attend court sessions from Sekondi. This means that most cases have to be adjourned for the convenience of the courts.

### **Ghana Police Service**

The Ghana Police Service has a District Police Command at Wassa Akropong, a Police Headquarters at Oppon Valley and one police station at Bawdie. The Police Command at Wassa Akropong is made up of Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Arms and Ammunition Unit, Communications Unit and Motor Transport and Traffic Unit (MTTU). The District plans to establish a divisional headquarters in the foreseeable future.

The police service has manpower strength of 15 Officers, with 6 senior officers and 9 junior officers. Out of the total police population none is a woman. The District has Policeman : Citizen ratio of 1:7,597. This high ratio does not promote effective policing, especially in a society where few people are willing to voluntarily report crimes. The neighborhoods watchdog committee concepts have not taken roots in the District.

### **1.3 Summary of Key Issues /Development Gaps**

The summary of key issues or developmental gaps identified from the district profile/ current situation are categorized under the various thematic areas below.

#### **1.3.1 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

The following constraints and challenges have bogged down the District Assembly's efforts to forge a sustainable and strong partnership with the private sector:

- Lack of framework to regulate activities of mining enterprises
- Undeveloped tourist sites
- Limited vocational/training institutions
- Inadequate access to micro finance
- Non- performing small and medium scale enterprises
- Non existence of a commercial bank

### **1.3.2 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

The District aimed to ensure food security through modernization of its agricultural sector by enhancing access to modern technology, high yielding seeding subsidized fertilizer and extension service delivery over the past four years. However, mitigating factors listed below went a long way to reduce agriculture profitability.

- Low agriculture productivity
- Lack of agro-based industries
- High rate of deforestation
- Environmental degradation by mining activities

### **1.3.3 Infrastructure And Human Settlements**

The major constraints and challenges faced by the District Assembly in the productive infrastructure sector are:

- Under utilization of alternative energy sources
- Poor conditions of road network
- Lack of maintenance of water facilities
- Low access to sanitation facilities
- Inadequate rural amenities
- Inadequate and poor school infrastructure
- Inadequate health facilities

### **1.3.4 Human Development, Productivity And Employment**

Under Human Development, Productivity and Employment, the District Assembly aims to ensure the development of a healthy, knowledgeable, well – trained and disciplined labor force with the capacity to participate in sustainable development of the district economy.

Even though much was done under the GSGDA I to enhance resource development and the provision of basic services, the following still pose as constraints and challenges to the District Assembly.

- Low academic performance
- Ineffective monitoring and supervision in schools
- Undeveloped sports disciplines
- Lack of awareness on new youth policy
- Inadequate trained personnel
- High population growth
- Low access to ICT

### **1.3.5 Transparent And Accountable Governance**

It is the goal of the District to empower the citizenry to participate in the development process and to collaborate effectively in promoting transparent and accountable government.

In analyzing the performance of the GSGDA I and the existing or current situation, the following key constraints and challenges linked to the GSGDA 2014 – 2017 have been identified:

- low citizenry participation in democratic process
- non functional sub-structures

- Wrong perception of women in governance
- inadequate access to social welfare services
- ineffective collaboration between D/A and NGOs/CBOs
- Inadequate Security Personnel
- Low institutional Capacity
- Lack of Revenue database
- Limited number of revenue collectors

## CHAPTER TWO

### PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with the key gaps/issues identified in the previous chapter under five main thematic areas out of the seven thematic areas.

#### 2.1 PRIORITISED KEY ISSUES/GAPS

There is the need for a prioritization of the issues in order to channel the available limited resources to the most pressing needs first. Table 2.1 below shows the prioritized issues linked to five main thematic areas.

Table 37: Prioritised Key Issues/Gaps

NO.	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE (GSGDA I)	ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUE (GSGDA II)
1	<b>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>	1.1 Inability of DA to regulate activities of mining enterprises 1.2 Limited motivation for domestic tourism 1.3 Limited entrepreneurial skill 1.4 Inadequate access to micro finance 1.5 None existence of commercial bank in the district	1.1 Inability to regulate mining activities by D/A 1.2 Undeveloped tourist sites 1.3 Limited vocational/technical training institutions 1.4 None performing small scale enterprises 1.5 Limited entrepreneurial skills
2	<b>Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Development</b>	2.1 Unwillingness of farmers to adopt modern technology 2.2 Inadequate storage & processing facilities 2.3 Inadequate skilled labour 2.4 High cost of agric inputs 2.5 Low demand for local produce 2.6 Lure of the youth to illegal mining 2.7 Limited entrepreneurial skills 2.8 Unpredictable rainfall pattern 2.9 High interest on credit facilities 2.10 Difficulty in obtaining land for mechanized agriculture, etc	2.1 Low agriculture productivity 2.2 Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture 2.3 Lack of agro-based industries 2.4 High rate of deforestation 2.5 Environmental degradation by mining activities 2.6 High cost of agric inputs

3	<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	3.1 Low access to hydro-electricity supply 3.2 Bad condition of road network 3.3 Increasing demand for charcoal 3.4 Lack of planning schemes for major communities 3.5 High cost of road construction 3.6 Dispersed nature settlements makes resource allocation difficult 3.7 Inadequate sanitation facilities 3.8 High level of iron in underground water 3.9 Poor maintenance culture 3.10 Low community participation	3.1 Under utilization of alternative energy sources 3.2 Poor conditions of road network 3.3 Lack of maintenance of water facilities 3.4 Low access to sanitation facilities 3.5 Inadequate rural amenities 3.6 Inadequate and poor school infrastructure 3.7 Inadequate health facilities
---	---	--	---

-cont.

NO.	GSGDA THEMATIC AREA	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE (GSGDA I)	ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUE (GSGDA II)
4	<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	4.1 Inadequate school infrastructure 4.2 Low school performance 4.3 High incidence of child labour 4.4 Ineffective monitoring and supervision of schools 4.5 Inadequate teacher accommodation 4.6 Inadequate medical personnel 4.7 Insufficient medical equipment 4.8 High incidence of malaria 4.9 Inadequate health infrastructure 4.10 Inadequate safe water facilities 4.11 Low access to sanitation facilities 4.12 Dispersed nature of settlement 4.13 Non – adherence to planning regulations 4.14 Untimely releases of government and donor funds, etc.	4.1 Low academic performance 4.2 Ineffective monitoring and supervision in schools 4.3 Undeveloped sports disciplines 4.4 Lack of awareness on new youth policy 4.5 Inadequate trained personnel 4.6 High population growth 4.7 Low access to ICT
5	<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	5.1 Ineffective community mobilization by lead departments 5.2 Weak administration machinery 5.3 Inadequate qualified personnel 5.4 Inadequate equipment and logistics 5.5 Low level of institutional coordination and collaboration 5.6 Cumbersome bureaucratic procedures	5.1 low citizenery participation in democratic process 5.2 non functional sub-structures 5.3 Wrong perception of women in governance 5.4 inadequate access to social welfare services 5.5 ineffective collaboration between

		5.7 Delays in justice administration 5.8 Inadequate support for the physically and mentally challenged 5.9 Exclusion of women and children from the decision making processes 5.10 Absence of special schools for the physically challenged in the District 5.11 Inadequate office space 5.12 Untimely release of funds 5.13 Inadequate revenue collectors 5.14 Limited number of valued properties etc. 5.15 Ineffective collaboration between DA & NGOs' etc, etc	D/A and NGOs/CBOs 5.6 Inadequate Security Personnel 5.7 Low institutional Capacity 5.8 Lack of Revenue database 5.9 Limited number of revenue collectors
--	--	---	--

## 2.2 POCC ANALYSIS OF KEY ISSUES

**Table 38: POCC Analysis**

ISSUE/SUB THEME	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<b>Thematic Area 1: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>				
<b>2.2.1 Inability to Regulate Mining Activities by DA</b>	1. abundance of gold deposits 2. well established traditional council	1. existence of national mining regulations to assist DA 2. existence of regulatory institutions – EPA, NMC, CM, etc 3. assistance of parliamentary select committee on mines	1. non involvement of DA in designing social responsibility frameworks/agreements 2. lack of political will to use DA legal frameworks to regulate illegal mining 3. high incidence of illegal mining activities 4. uncooperative/collaborative attitude of chiefs in illegal mining activities	1. lack of political will to enforce sound mining practices 2.
<b>Conclusion:</b> there is the need to educate chiefs and traditional authority on the effects of illegal mining in order to get their				
<b>2.2.2 Undeveloped Tourist sites</b>	1. availability of tourist attraction sites at Broso (Lake) and Akwadakrom (Forest Res) 2. availability of limited hospitality facilities 3. willingness of traditional council to release land to	1. existence of GTB 2. support of sector ministry 3. the economic spin-off effect of the oil find in commercial quantities off the coast of the region 4. influx of foreigners into the district for gold prospecting and	1. bad condition of access roads 2. frequent power interruptions 3. limited hospitality facilities 4. inability to package and market tourism potentials 5. limited motivation for domestic tourism 6. lack of tourism	1. the lure of well developed tourist sites elsewhere 2. high cost of developing tourist infrastructure

	investors	mining	promotion	
<b>Conclusion:</b> D/A can package and market the tourism potential of the district in order to attract private investors.				
<b>2.1.3.1 Limited Vocation and Technical Training Institutions</b>	1. Existence of two vocation training centers at Saa and Akropong 2. availability of land for youth farming 3. access to the GYEEDA 4. availability of master craftsman – mechanics, blacksmiths, etc	1. availability of public and private vocation/skills training institutes in the country 2. availability of new national youth policy framework 3. rejuvenation of youth councils at district levels by government 4. the NYEP model on youth in-agric programme	1. large number of unskilled youth 2. the get-rich-quick attitude of the youth hampers vocation training 3.	1. bureaucratic nature in getting accreditation for establishing vocational schools 2.
<b>Conclusion:</b> D/A in collaboration with GYEEDA to rehabilitate the youth centre and sponsor unskilled youth to acquire skills.				
<b>ISSUE / SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.1.4.1 Non Performing Small &amp; Medium Scale Enterprises</b>	1. availability of small scale enterprises 2. availability of fertile lands for medium and large scale farming 3. availability of forest resources – timber, bamboo, rafters, etc	1. availability of MASLOC 2. availability of low interest micro-credit facilities from donor agencies and financial institutions	1. limited entrepreneurial and managerial skills 2. adoption of modern technology to enterprises 3. lack of certification institutions in the district 4. inadequate access to micro – credit 5. non existence of commercial banks in the district	1. inability/unwillingness of financial institutions to establish commercial banks in the district 2.
<b>Conclusion:</b>				

#### ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ISSUE/SUB THEME	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<b>2.2.1 Agriculture Development</b>				

<b>2.2.1.1 Low Agriculture Productivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. availability of arable land</li> <li>2. availability of cheap labour</li> <li>3. trained extension officers</li> <li>4. double rainfall regime</li> <li>5. availability of swampy lands for rice production</li> <li>6. availability of water bodies for fish farming</li> <li>7. existence of rural bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. availability of market</li> <li>2. existence of commercial banks in sister district</li> <li>3. existence of agric policy framework</li> <li>4. access to donor funds</li> <li>5. government support to cocoa farmers mass spraying programmes</li> <li>6. existence of private cocoa purchasing agencies</li> <li>7. existence of agric research institutions</li> <li>8. the NYEP's youth in agric model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. bad conditions of feeder roads</li> <li>2. poor farming practices</li> <li>3. low agric profitability</li> <li>4. inadequate extension service staff</li> <li>5. competing land uses – mining</li> <li>6. unwillingness to adopt modern technology</li> <li>7. inadequate storage &amp; processing facilities</li> <li>8. unfavorable land tenure system</li> <li>9. inability of MOFA to conduct animal census to establish creditable data base</li> <li>10. unreliable agric data base</li> <li>11. limited logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. untimely release of funds for implementation of planned programmes</li> <li>2. high cost of agro inputs</li> <li>3. high cost of fuel</li> <li>4. unpredictable rainfall pattern</li> <li>5. the threat of climate change</li> </ul>
---	--	---	---	--

**Conclusion**

**2.2.2 Promoting Agro-Based Industries**

<b>2.2.2.1 Lack of Agro – Based Industries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. availability of raw materials – plantain, cassava, rice, oil, palm etc</li> <li>2. access to financial institution</li> <li>3. existence of Co-operation Department</li> <li>4. availability of arable land for crop plantations</li> <li>5. DA support for agro business</li> <li>6. increasing population</li> <li>7. large migrant labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. access to technical assistance of certification institutions</li> <li>2. availability of project funds</li> <li>3. availability of financial consultants to develop B – plans</li> <li>4. availability of ITTU/OIC</li> <li>6. high exchange rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. low banking culture</li> <li>2. low demand for locally produced goods</li> <li>3. limited packaging technology</li> <li>4. difficulty in obtaining large tracts of land for mechanized farming</li> <li>5. low agric profitability</li> <li>6. the lure of the youth to illegal mining</li> <li>7. limited entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>8.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. unwillingness of investors to invest in rural areas</li> <li>2. high interest rates</li> <li>3. difficulty in accessing bank credit facilities</li> <li>4. high cost of energy</li> <li>5. frequent power outages</li> <li>6. the global economic crunch leading low demand for non-traditional exports</li> </ul>
--	---	--	--	--

**Conclusion**

<b>2.2.3 Natural Resource Management &amp; Environmental Government</b>				
<b>2.2.3.1 High Rate of Forest Degradation</b>	1. location of district within the primary & secondary forest belt 2. existence of forest reserves 3. double rainfall regime 4. large tracts of fertile soil supporting rapid forest regeneration 5.	1. existence of forest service division 2. existence of NGOs into natural resources management 3. availability of policies & regulations 4. existence of donor support for NRM activities	1. non existence of regulating agencies in district – FSD, EPA etc 2. limited enforcement of regulations 3. increasing activities of chainsaw operators 4. inadequate institutional logistics 5. DA not involved in allocation of forest concessions	1. lack of political will to prosecute offenders 2. limited transparency in concession allocation 3.
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.2.3.2 Environmental Degradation by Mining Activities</b>	1. functional DISEC 2. access to police security 3. influential traditional council	1. presence of EPA in the region 2. presence of mineral commission insister district 3.	1. availability of large mineral deposit, especially gold 2. connivance of some local chiefs in illegal mining 3. limited political will to stop illegal mining	1. lack of political will to stop illegal mining activities 2.
<b>Conclusion</b>				

## **INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

### **2.3.1 Productive Infrastructure**

<b>ISSUE / SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.3.1.1 Energy</b>				
<b>2.3.1.1 Under Utilization of Alternative Energy Sources</b>	1. abundance of household waste 2. access to abundance of sunshine 3. abundance of saw dust from wood processing firms 4. abundance of wood	1. national discovery of oil and gas 2. donor support for solar energy	1. high initial cost of solar energy production ‘ 2. increasing demand for charcoal from rampant LPG gas shortages 3. general misconception about LPG usage 4. limited access to alternative energy production technology	1. high cost of LPG 2. unreliable supply of LPG 3.
<b>Conclusion</b>				

<b>2.3.2 Human Settlement</b>				
<b>2.3.2.1 Lack of Land Use Plans</b>	1. high number of settlements 2. availability of office space for T&CPD 3. existence of planning scheme for Wassa Akropong	1. existence of and support from T&CPD 2. support from MEST 3. Support from Regional Survey Dept	1. lack of planning schemes for remaining settlements 2. non existence of T&CPD in the district 3. non adherence to existence scheme at Akropong 4. inability of DA to mainstream land use planning into its development plans	1.
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.3.3 Road Improvement</b>				
<b>2.3.3.1 Poor Condition of Road Network</b>	4. existence of engineered road network 5. presence of timber firms 6. presence of mining companies 7. availability of grader	4. existence of national road fund 5. existence of cocoa roads rehabilitation programme 6. support from cocoa board and other purchasing companies	5. double rainfall pattern hinders road construction 6. greater proportion of land available for road construction is highly saturated 7.	2. high cost of road construction 3. limited financial & management capacity of local road contractors
<b>Conclusion</b>				

<b>ISSUE/SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.3.4 Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>				
<b>2.3.4.1 Low Access to Safe Water</b>	1. existence of water bodies 2. high level of underground water table 3. existence of area councils/ unit committees 4. existence of WATSANs 5. functional DWST to manage water facilities	1. Existence of CWSA 2. Availability of donor funding for water and sanitation projects	1. inadequate financial and human resources 2. dispersed nature of settlements 3. low community participation 4. poor maintenance culture 5. inability of communities to mobilize funds to support provision of water 6. High level of iron in underground water 7. high incidence of	1. high cost of spare parts 2. untimely release of funds for project implementation 3. high cost of water facilities

			interface in system management	
<b>Conclusion:</b> D/A will solicit funding from donors through CWSA to undertake WASH projects				
<b>2.3.4.2 Low Access to Sanitation Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. existence of law enforcement agencies &amp; TCPD</li> <li>2. existence of area councils/unit committees,</li> <li>3. existence of ESHU at DA</li> <li>4. existence of Zoom Lion to support sanitation service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. government commitment to provision of sanitation facilities</li> <li>2. availability of MCA</li> <li>3. support from donors through CWSA for institutional sanitation facilities</li> <li>4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nonconformity of housing development to planning standards</li> <li>2. non-enforcement of bye-laws</li> <li>3. inadequate sanitation tools</li> <li>4. poor siting of facilities</li> <li>5. high pressure on existing facilities</li> <li>6. unwillingness of communities to release land for waste disposals</li> <li>7. inadequate sanitary staff</li> <li>8. inadequate management of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. untimely release of funds</li> <li>2. high cost of sanitation service delivery</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b> D/A will strengthen its collaboration with CWSA and development partners for WASH projects.				

ISSUE/SUB THEME	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<b>2.3.5 rural development</b>				

<b>2.3.5.1 Inadequate Rural Amenities &amp; Employment opportunities</b>	1. availability of economic resources 2. availability of master craftsman 3. presence of youth employment programme 4. existence of timber Companies 5. high deposits of mineral ore, esp gold 6. large tracts of fertile lands for small & large scale farming	1. availability of private investment capital 2. donor funded employment programmes e.g. SRWSP etc. 3. existence of community based apprentice system	1. large number of unskilled Youth 2. inability of DA to develop investment policy 3.	1. unwillingness of private sector to invest in rural communities
<b>Conclusion:</b> D/A would build a sustainable partnership with the Private Sector for provision of sustainable jobs infrastructure.				

#### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUE/SUB THEME	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<b>2.4.1 Education</b>				
<b>2.4.1.1 Inadequate &amp; Poor School Infrastructure</b>	1. availability of land for school expansion 2. availability of trained teachers 3. willingness of communities to release land for development	1. availability of donor support for educational development 2. access to GETFund projects 3. support from central government 4. national oil revenue from	1. low school performance in BECE & WASSCE exams 2. large numbers of basic school age cohort 3. high incidence of household poverty 4. lack of a teacher training school 5. poor maintenance culture 6. low community participation	1. high cost of building materials 2. late releases of approved and promised funds
<b>Conclusion:</b>				
ISSUE / SUB	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES

<b>THEME</b>				
<b>2.4.1.2 Low Academic Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. availability of trained teachers</li> <li>2. availability of modern classroom facilities</li> <li>3. availability of core text books</li> <li>4. DAs scholarship scheme for brilliant-but-needy students</li> <li>5. functional SMCs &amp; PTAs to support teachers and pupils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. free school uniforms being promoted by government</li> <li>2. increased capitation grant to deprived schools</li> <li>3. access to free food by selected deprived schools under the SFP</li> <li>4. access to distance learning programme by teachers</li> <li>5. granting of study leave with pay by GES</li> <li>6.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. limited teaching and learning materials</li> <li>2. unwillingness of teachers to accept posting to deprived communities</li> <li>3. the lure of illegal mining in the district</li> <li>4. high incidence of parental neglect</li> <li>5. limited access to electricity for evening studies</li> <li>6. high incidence of household poverty</li> <li>7. high incidence of child labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. unwillingness of teachers of teacher to accept posting to district</li> <li>2. irregular supply of TLMs</li> <li>3. limited admission vacancies at TTCs</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.1.3 Infective Monitoring &amp; Supervision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. availability of circuit Supervisors</li> <li>2. functional SMCs &amp; PTAs to monitor activities of teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. existence of donor support for school supervision &amp; monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. inadequate funds to facilitate effective monitoring</li> <li>2. limited access to capacity building courses by supervisors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. untimely releases of funds negatively affect monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.2 Youth And Sports Development</b>				
<b>2.4.2.1 Undeveloped Sports Disciplines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. established annual inter schools sports festival</li> <li>2. availability of sport fields in all major communities</li> <li>3. willingness of DA to support sports activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. participation of district in national inter schools sports activities</li> <li>2. existence of national sports council at regional capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. over concentration of soccer as sport</li> <li>2. lack of facilities for other lesser known sport. e.g. tennis, volleyball, etc.</li> <li>3. lack of sports instructions in basic schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. limited allocation of funds for other soccer sports.</li> <li>2.</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>				

<b>ISSUE / SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.4.2.2 Lack of Awareness Creation on new Youth Policy</b>	1. teeming youthful population 2. high number of unemployed education and non educated youth 3. existence of youth council 4. existence of NYEP in district	1. availability of national youth policy 2. established national and regional youth councils 3. existence of NYEP national secretariat 4.	1. seeming politicization of NYEP	1. seeming politicization of NYEP at the national level 2.
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.3 Health Care Delivery</b>				
<b>2.4.3.1 Inadequate Health Personnel</b>	1. availability of limited general and preventive health personnel 2. accessibility to family planning services 3. existence of mutual health insurance scheme 4. availability of trained TBAs 5. existence of nursing training college 6. limited number of CHPS facilities	1. existence of two nursing training colleges in the region 2. donor/NGO support for health sector 3.	1. inadequate health personnel especially DRs & MAs 2. high prevalence of water and hygiene related diseases 3. lack of pharmacy shop in district 4. woefully inadequate MAs 5.	1. limited vacancies at the training institutions 2. unwillingness of personnel to accept postings to rural district / communities
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.3.2 Inadequate Health Facilities</b>	1. availability of land for infrastructure development 2. preparedness of community of to offer land 3. limited number of CHPS facilities 4.	1. availability of donor funds for health facilities expansion 2. availability of annual budgetary support for health sector development	1. inability of DA to adequately support the health sector 2. lack of an X-Ray facility 3. limited number of ambulance 4. non availability of eye clinic 5. limited CHPS facilities 6. insufficient health equipment and logistics 7. high cost of health delivery	1. late releases of funds for planned projects 2. inadequate funds allocation for health infrastructure 3. rising cost of building materials

<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>ISSUE / SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.4.4 HIV/AIDS</b>				
<b>2.4.4.1 Increased Incidence of HIV/AIDS Cases</b>	1.Existence of District response initiative on HIV/AIDS programme 2. availability of diseases control unit	1. existence of national AIDS commission 2. media support 3. availability of donor support for HIV/AIDS activities	1. the problem of increasing level of HIV/AIDS reported cases 2. unwillingness of the people to change their sex behavior 3. low support given by religious bodies 4. inadequate counseling units 5. general stigma associated with the disease 6. limited institutional collaboration	1. untimely release of funds 2.Unfavorable approach to engagement of CBOs by the NAC
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.5 Population Management</b>				
<b>2.4.5.1 High Population Growth</b>	1. accessibility to family planning services 2. existence of mutual health insurance scheme 3. availability of trained TBAs	1. support of population council 2. support from MOH 3. access to donor support	1. fear of side effects of FP methods 2. limited co-operation from FBOs 3. negative cultural practices such as early marriages 4. high incidence of teenage pregnancies 5. high incidence of household poverty	1. irregular supply of FP commodities
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.6 Manpower Development</b>				
<b>2.4.6.1 Inadequate Trained Personnel</b>	1. availability of educated school leavers 2. existence and functional decentralized departments	1.	1.	1.
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.4.7 ICT development</b>				
<b>2.4.7.1 Low</b>	1. availability of	1. operational	1. inability of the	1. high electricity

<b>access to Information &amp; Communication Technology</b>	TV transmitter station at Dunkwa	national communication authority 2. existence of media commission 3. existence of ICT operators 4. support form GIFEC for the establishment of CICs	ICT companies to invest in the line fiber optic communication 2. inadequate land for development 3. intermittent power supply 4.	tariffs 2. high cost of fuel 3. Ghana Atomic Energy Commission's inability to clear air on misconception of health effects of ICT masts
---	----------------------------------	--	---	---

**Conclusion**

### TRANSPARENT & ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

ISSUE / SUB THEME	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
-------------------	------------	---------------	-------------	------------

#### 2.5.1 Promoting Democracy & Accountable Governance

<b>2.5.1.1 Low Citizenry Participation in Democratic Process</b>	1. access to numerous FM stations in & outside region 2. high percentage of enlightened citizenry 3. existence of community awareness creation agencies – NCCE, ISD, etc 4. existence on NCCE district office 5. availability of AMs, UCs	1. existence of community awareness creation agencies at national level – NCCE, ISD, etc 2. existence of NEC at regional and national level 3. availability of NGOs – SNV, Frederick Ebert Fdn	1. ineffective community mobilization by leaders in departments/agencies NCCE, ISD etc. 2. inadequate funding of established institutions NCCE, ISD etc 3. seeming politicization of the established institutions making acceptance difficulty 4. inability of elected representatives to meet aspirations of citizenry – AMs, UCs, etc	1. seeming politicization of the established institutions making acceptance difficult 2. over politicization of national issues 3. inability of elected representatives to meet aspirations of citizenry - MPs
--	---	--	--	--

**Conclusion**

#### 2.5.2 Local Governance & Decentralization

<b>2.5.2.1 Non Functional Sub Structures</b>	1. willingness of communities to offer office accommodation 2. availability of ACs 3. existence of UCs	1. existence of ILGS to build capacities of AC members 2. established LGS 3. support of RCC	1. woefully inadequate office accommodation for ACs 2. inability of DA to pay salaries of sub-structure staff 3. low communal interest in demo process	1. inability of GoG to absorb salaries of sub structure staff
--	--	---	--	---

<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>ISSUE / SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.5.3 Women Empowerment</b>				
<b>2.5.3.1 Wrong Perception of Women in Governance</b>	1. availability of well educated women	1. availability of affirmative action on women participation in governance and decision making 2. existence of MoGCSP	1. unwillingness of most men to encourage wives and relatives to participate in politics 2. abysmal performance of some women in governance 3. non existence of gender desk at DA 4. stigmatization of victims violence	1. inability of successive governments to implement an effective affirmation action on women participation in governance 2. religious and cultural prohibitions
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.5.4 Public Safety &amp; Security</b>				
<b>2.4.4.1 Inadequate Security Personnel</b>	1. availability of office accommodation for police 2. availability of residential accommodation for police	1. government's policy to expand existing accommodation of security personnel 2. government's policy to recruit more security personnel	1. non existence of fire department 2. inadequate residential accommodation 3. non existence of immigration service office	1. unwillingness of personnel to accept postings
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.5.5 Access to Rights &amp; Entitlement</b>				

<b>2.5.5.5 Inadequate access to Social Works Services</b>	1. existence and functional social welfare department 2. increasing number of child delinquency 3. high incidence of illegal mining activities	1. existence of social welfare school in Accra 2. availability of welfare homes 3. creation of 2% DACF for the disabled 4. establishment of LEAP to support the destitute & elderly 5. support from development partners ILO, FIDA, DOVVSU	1. limited office space for DSW 2. inadequate funding of DSW activities 3. limited funding for social work 4. high incidence of illiteracy & ignorance of rights 5. non existence of CHRAJ office 6. non existence of psychiatric unit at hospital	1. inability of CFA to release the disability CF 2. embargo on employment
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>ISSUE / SUB THEME</b>	<b>POTENTIALS</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
<b>2.5.6 Cultural Development</b>				
<b>2.5.6.1 Low sustenance of Cultural Practices</b>	1. established traditional council 2. existence of annual traditional festivals 3. existence of education institutions to train the youth	1. support from NCC 2. support from the ministry of culture and chieftaincy	1. waning confidence in chieftaincy institutions 2. access to foreign cultural practices thro TV, video, etc 3. the emerging craze for foreign culture 4. high incidence of chieftaincy disputes 5. inability of the chieftaincy institutions to meet aspiration of people 6. lack of social accountability of chieftaincy institutions	1. seeming political interference in chieftaincy institutions
<b>Conclusion</b>				
<b>2.5.7 NGOs/CBOs</b>				

<b>2.5.7.1 Ineffective collaboration Between DA&amp;NGOs/CBOs</b>	1. established and functional DPCU 2. existence of some local NGO/CBO 3. availability of desk office (DPCU)	1. existence of international NGOs	1. absence of international NGO in district 2. low capacity of existing NGOs/CBOs to effectively engage stakeholders 3. lack of institutional supervision of NGO/CBO activities	1. increasing tendency of NGOs to become profitable 2. seeming clandestine activities of NGOs to engage in politics
---	---	------------------------------------	---	--

**Conclusion**

**2.5.8 Political Administration**

<b>2.5.8.1 Low Institutional Capacity</b>	1. existence of decentralized departments 2. availability of residential and office accommodation 3. existence of DA sub-structures 4. existence of security agencies	1. availability of national training institutions for public servants 2. recruitment and posting of staff at the national and regional levels 3. access to NGO/Donor capacity building programmes 4. established local government service	1. inadequate means of transport 2. inadequate residential accommodation for management staff 3. unwillingness of officers to accept transfers to district 4. inadequate office accommodation for decentralized departments 5. ineffective administrative coordination and collaboration 6. inability	1. unwillingness of personnel to accept postings 2. negative perception of district 3. limited political willingness to operationalise administrative decentralization
---	--	--	--	--

**Conclusion**

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, the development gaps were prioritized and linked to five thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2014-2017. In this chapter, the development focus of the Wassa Amenfi East D/A has been established and a clear district goal consistent with the NMTDPF 2014-2017 is also set. The chapter also includes development projections for 2014-2017. Relevant policy objectives and relevant strategies have been adopted from the NMTDPF 2014-2017 to achieve the objectives of the district and national goals.

#### 3.1 District Development Focus

To ensure that all citizens within the Wassa Amenfi East 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 making decisions that affect their lives

#### 3.2 District Development Goal

To achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduced poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional capacities development and job creation.

#### 3.3 Development Projections for 2014 – 2017

From the population projections in table 2.1 and the community needs and aspirations, the following development projections are made in respect of education, health and water sanitation infrastructure within the plan period, 2014 – 2017.

##### 3.3.1 Education

table 39: Basic School Classroom Infrastructure Projections – 2014

YEAR	POPULATION OF BASIC SCHOOL COHORT	EXISTING CLASSROOMS	GES CLASSROOM REQUIREMENT (1:40)	GAP/TO BE PROVIDED
2014	47,844	770	1,196	426
2015	49,231		1,622	35
2016	50,659		1,658	36
2017	52,128		1,695	37
<b>TOTAL CLASSROOMS TO BE PROVIDED BY 2017</b>				<b>534</b>

Source: DPCU, 2014

The district will need additional 534, the equivalent of 89No. 6-unit classroom blocks with modern facilities, to accommodate its growing basic school going-age population within the plan period. Currently the district has 770 classrooms or 128 6-classroom blocks. It is however significant to note that some of the existing school blocks need rehabilitation. It is also important to note that, most of this children of school going age reside in scattered hamlets across the district thereby making it difficult to locate new classroom block at communities. Thus the focus of the district will mainly be on rehabilitation of the existing classroom blocks.

### 3.3.2 Water Facilities

The District has estimated water coverage of 80% of the projected population of 94,122 as at 2013. This means that 18,695 people in Amenfi East District have no access to safe water supply.

With a planned target of 90% (projected population of 124,147 by 2017) coverage by the end of the plan period, The District Assembly, therefore, has a population of 9,283 to be served with various types of safe water.

**Table 40: Safe Water facilities Projections – 2014 – 2017**

POINT SOURCE	POPULATION TO BE SERVED	STD REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	PRACTICALLY REQUIRED
Bore holes	36,220	300	196	316	120
Small town System	12,500	2,000-50,000	4	9	5
	48,720				

Source: DPCU, 2014 (planning Standards from CWSA)

### 3.3.3 Health Facilities Projections

**Table 41: Health Facilities Projections – 2014 – 2017**

FACILITY	POPULATION TO BE SERVED	STD REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	PRACTICALLY REQUIRED
District Hospital	113,593	15,000 and Above	1	1	1
Health Centers	52,350	5,000-15,000	4	8	6
Clinics/CHPS	78,380	500-5,000	30 (5)	30	30

Source: DPCU, 2014 (planning Standards from GHS-WAEDA)

### 3.4 Adoption of Policies and Strategies from the NMTDPF 2014-2017

**Thematic Area:** Enhancing Competitiveness of the Private Sector

**Key Focus Area:** Private Sector Development

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<b>1. Private Sector Development</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate managerial and technical skills <input type="checkbox"/> Poor entrepreneurial culture	1.1 Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically & globally	1.1.1 Improve trade and investment climate 1.1.2 Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development 1.1.3 Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competences
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate job creation	1.2 Expand opportunities for job creation	1.2.1 Support the creation of business opportunities 1.2.2 Enhance competitiveness of local businesses
<b>2. Good corporate Governance</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of a comprehensive framework to guide corporate entities in the area of protecting stakeholder rights and social responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of good corporate governance culture <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of adequate health and safety related services	2.1 Promote an effective enabling environment for good corporate governance	2.1.1 Ensure that corporate entities act as good corporate citizens with regard to human rights, social responsibility and environmental sustainability 2.1.2 Encourage the adoption of codes of good business ethics and standards in achieving the objectives of corporate entities 2.1.3 Ensure that corporate entities treat all their stakeholders in a fair and just manner
<b>3. Growth and Development of MSMEs</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited access to finance <input type="checkbox"/> Informal nature of businesses <input type="checkbox"/> Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	3.1 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	3.1.1 Facilitate the provision of training and business development services 3.1.3 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 3.1.4 Promote made in Ghana goods and services 3.1.7 Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
<b>4. Developing the Tourism Industry</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate investment in the tourism sector <input type="checkbox"/> Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level. <input type="checkbox"/> High cost of hospitality services	4.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	4.1.1 Market WAEDA as a competitive tourist destination 4.1.2 Increase efforts to improve the quality of tourism personnel and services at all levels 4.1.3 Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector 4.1.4 Encourage health care providers to promote health tourism

**Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

**Sub-Thematic Area: Accelerated Transformation of Agriculture**

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<p><b>1. Agriculture Productivity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Low level of agriculture mechanization</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High incidence of drudgery in agriculture</li> </ul>	<p>1.1. Promote Agriculture Mechanisation</p>	<p>1.1.1 Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate agriculture machinery, tools, and other equipment locally</p> <p>1.1.2 Intensify the establishment of mechanization service provision centres with backup spare parts for all machinery and equipment</p> <p>1.1.3 Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes</p> <p>1.1.4 Develop human capacity in agriculture machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sectors</p> <p>1.1.5 Mainstream gender issues into agriculture mechanisation</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Poor rural road infrastructure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain</li> </ul>	<p>1.2. Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education</p>	<p>1.2.1 Maintain the role of Agriculture Award winners and FBOs to serve as sources of extension in production and markets to small scale farmers within their localities to help transform subsistence farming into commercial farming</p> <p>1.2.2 Address socio-cultural issues that limit women’s access to extension services and agric education</p> <p>1.2.3 Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members</p> <p>1.2.4 Expand the use of mass extension methods e.g. farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer out-growers schemes, extension fields in the districts through mass education via radio, TV, Junior Farm Field and Life School (JFFLS), communication vans, for knowledge dissemination</p> <p>1.2.5 Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in the extension delivery services</p>
<p><b>2. Production Risks /Bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Promote irrigation development</p>	<p>2.1.1 Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes including dams, boreholes, and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and agro ecological zones</p> <p>2.1.2 Promote private sector participation in irrigation development , management and utilisation</p> <p>2.1.3 Promote the use of early warning meteorological information provided by the Meteorological Authority and other Agencies in agriculture and fisheries at the district levels</p>

			2.1.4 Ensure effective implementation of the Ghana Irrigation Development Policy
--	--	--	--

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Absence of national agriculture land use policy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited integration of sustainable land and water management schemes into agriculture extension services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High levels of environmental degradation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ineffective framework for collaboration in the management of the environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture</li> </ul>	2.2 Promote sustainable environment, land and water management	2.2.1 Promote the development of community land use plans and enforce their use, particularly in urban and peri-urban agriculture 2.2.2 Facilitate land tenure arrangements that yield win-win outcomes for both tenants and land holders 2.2.3 Mainstream sustainable land and environmental management practices in agriculture sector planning and implementation 2.2.4 Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance 2.2.5 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture 2.2.6 Promote joint planning and implementation of programmes with relevant institutions to address environmental issues in food and agriculture 2.2.7 Intensify integration/mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral and district plans 2.2.8 Provide alternative livelihood schemes for local communities to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies
<b>3. Crops Development for Food Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of diversification and competitiveness in staples and cash crops</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> </ul>	3.1 Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops	3.1.1 Promote the development of selected non-traditional vegetables for exports 3.1.2 Extend the concept of nucleus-out-grower and block farming schemes as well as cooperative and contract farming to cover staple and cash crops to bridge the gap between large and small scale producers

## Sub-Thematic Area: Sustainable Natural Resource Management

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<b>4. Natural Resource Management and Mineral Extraction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Negative impact of mining on the environment and host communities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conflict between mining and forest resource conservation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High social and economic cost to communities in mining areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate revenue mobilisation from mining sector</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Outdated and ineffective regulatory regime in the mining sector</li> </ul>	4.1 Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	4.1.1 Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining 4.1.2 Strengthen compliance and enforcement of relevant regulations and guidelines on environmental impact of small scale mining 4.1.3 Improve technical capacity of small- scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Degradation of forests cover</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inefficient use and management of natural resources</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact</li> </ul>	4.2 Ensure sustainable management of natural resources	4.2.1 Vigorously pursue reclamation and afforestation in degraded areas 4.2.2 Introduce and enforce economic instruments for environmental management 4.2.3 Promote the adoption of the principles of green economy in district development planning
<b>5. Land Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increasing population pressure on land</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intensification of charcoal production to meet urban energy demands</li> </ul>	5.1 Reverse forest and land degradation	5.1.1 Intensify implementation of national forest plantation development programme 5.1.2 Integrate watershed management to combat desertification 5.1.3 Apply appropriate agriculture intensification techniques to reduce forest land clearance 5.1.4 Promote and facilitate the use of LPG as a cheaper and cleaner alternative fuel and promote energy efficient charcoal stoves 5.1.5 Implement an educational and enforcement programme to reduce bushfires and forest degradation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> General indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate spatial and land use plans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ineffective development control of human settlement</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining</li> </ul>	5.2 Promote efficient land use and management systems	5.2.1 Ensure the effective implementation of land use policy 5.2.2 Intensify human resource development for effective land use planning and management. 5.2.3 Facilitate vigorous education on value of land and appropriate land use 5.2.4 Promote gender equity in land reforms and land use planning and management
<b>6. Waste Management, Pollution and Noise Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Weak enforcement of existing sanitation laws</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited investment in waste management and infrastructure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of enforcement of existing by-laws on sanitation and noise pollution</li> </ul>	6.1 Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution	6.1.1 Intensify public education on improper waste disposal 6.1.2 Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) 6.1.3 Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences 6.1.4 Promote investment in technologies to convert waste to

	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of awareness of the negative impact of noise pollution on the health of citizens <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste		energy, composting and other useful products 6.1.7 Promote the education of the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens
--	--	--	---

**Sub-Thematic Area: Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<b>7. Climate Variability and Change</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited human resource capacity in Climate Change issues <input type="checkbox"/> Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts <input type="checkbox"/> Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate financial resources <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate early warning systems	7.1 Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	7.1.1 Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warning systems 7.1.2 Intensify research and promote awareness of climate change 7.1.3 Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimise impacts of climate change on the poor and vulnerable especially women 7.1.4 Manage water resources as a climate change adaptation strategy to enhance productivity and livelihoods 7.1.5 Minimise climate change impacts on socio-economic development through improved agriculture practices
<b>8. Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerability to natural disasters especially the district capital <input type="checkbox"/> Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	8.1 Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability	8.1.1 Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters 8.1.2 Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability 8.1.3 Enforce regulations and bye-laws restricting the development of structures in flood-plains, water-ways, wetlands, etc

## Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

### Sub-Thematic Area: Infrastructure Development

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<b>1. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Geographical disparities in access to transport services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Early deterioration of road networks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate facilities for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT)</li> </ul>	1.1 Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	1.1.1 Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs 1.1.2 Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 1.1.3 Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximise employment opportunities
<b>2. Information Communication Technology Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the district</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High cost of providing ICT services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of ICT services</li> </ul>	2.1 Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	2.1.1 Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT 2.1.2 Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) district wide 2.1.3 Facilitate the connectivity of all educational institutions to the internet
<b>3. Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ineffective enforcement of planning regulations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Illegal sale of land designated as open spaces for housing and other unintended uses</li> </ul>	3.1 Create open spaces and establish green belts across the district especially in urban areas	3.1.1 Ensure the involvement of land owners and local community as stakeholders in the preparation of urban plans and in the management of protected areas 3.1.2 Enforce the regulation of land acquisition in urban centres 3.1.3 Promote the creation of green belts to check unrestricted sprawl of urban areas 3.1.4 Enforce existing land use planning regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Encroachment on waterways and natural reserve areas</li> </ul>	3.2 Develop social, community and recreational facilities	3.2.1 Promote historical and cultural heritage, and ensure the preservation of forest and natural reserves 3.2.2 Develop and maintain community and social centres district wide 3.2.3 Enforce existing regulations and related sanctions regimes on protection of water ways, natural reserves, historical and cultural heritage sites, etc
<b>4. Energy Supply to Support Industries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Low utilisation of waste as an energy resource</li> </ul>	4.1. Promote the conversion of waste to energy	<b>Waste-to-Energy</b> 4.1.1 Promote energy production from waste 4.1.2 Intensify research in generation of energy from waste

<b>and Households</b>			4.1.3 Ensure proper management of source waste separation
-----------------------	--	--	---

### Sub-Thematic Area: Human Settlement Development

<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>ADOPTED OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>
<b>5. Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	5.1 Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning	5.1.1 Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	5.1 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management	5.1.1 Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning 5.1.2 Liaise with the Regional Mobile Planning Teams as a stop-gap measure to address critical shortage of professional staff at the district
<b>6. Urban Development and Management</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited urban infrastructure to support development in a planned, controlled manner	6.1 Promote resilient urban infrastructure development, maintenance and provision of basic services	6.1.1 Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure and the provision of basic services
<b>7. Rural Development and Management</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> High rate of rural-urban migration <input type="checkbox"/> Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services <input type="checkbox"/> Limited capacity in the adoption of innovative approaches	7.1 Create an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development	7.1.1 Improve access to social and infrastructure services to meet basic human needs 7.1.2 Introduce sustainable programmes to attract investment for the growth and development of the rural areas 7.1.3 Facilitate the proper utilisation of rural and peri-urban lands by improving land use and land management schemes 7.1.4 Encourage the channeling of royalties into socio-economic and infrastructure development 7.1.5 Expand the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)	7.2 Facilitate the sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods	7.2.1 Promote the establishment of rural service centers to promote agriculture, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries 7.2.2 Promote regulated and non-exploitative utilisation of natural resource endowments for the development of rural communities within the framework of local economic development 7.2.3 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas
<b>8. Housing/Shelter</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Haphazard land development <input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of rural housing	8.1 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas	<b>Rural Housing</b> 8.1.1 Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management 8.1.2 Promote the transformation of the rural economy to

			<p>encourage the growth of quality settlements</p> <p>8.1.3 Promote improvements in housing standards, design, financing and construction</p> <p>8.1.4 Support self-help building schemes organised along communal themes, co-operative societies, and crop and trade associations</p> <p>8.1.5 Support the establishment of public-sponsored site and services schemes</p> <p>8.1.7 Partner UN-HABITAT in the provision of housing units in rural communities</p>
--	--	--	--

### Sub-Thematic Area: Human Settlement Development

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<b>9. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak water resources management <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution of water bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation of vegetation cover along river systems	9.1 Improve management of water resources	<p>9.1.1 Support relevant state agencies and local communities to undertake reforestation programmes for the protection of water sheds</p> <p>9.1.2 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote rainwater harvesting</p> <p>9.1.3 Identify and assess ground water resources to enhance water availability</p> <p>9.1.4 Promote climate change adaptation in water resources management</p> <p>9.1.5 Improve data collection for water resources assessment and decision-making</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate access to quality and affordable water <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of maintenance of water systems <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate funding	9.2 Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	<p><b>Rural Water Provision</b></p> <p>9.2.1 Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies</p> <p>9.2.2 Strengthen PPPs in water provision</p> <p>9.2.3 Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities</p>
	<p>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Poor disposal of waste	9.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	<p>9.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities</p> <p>9.3.2 Expand disability-friendly sanitation facilities</p> <p>9.3.3 Promote recycling, re-use, reduction and recovery principles in waste management in major towns</p> <p>9.3.4 Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation</p> <p>9.3.5 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation</p> <p>9.3.6 Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste in all major cities and towns</p> <p>9.3.7 Strengthen PPPs in waste management</p> <p>9.3.8 Operationalise a results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) system for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation services</p>

## Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<b>1. Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> </ul>	1.1 Improve management of education service delivery	1.1.1 Strengthen capacity for education management 1.1.2 Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers
<b>2. Human Capital Development, employment, Productivity and Labour Relations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> </ul>	2.1. Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	2.1.1 Implement schemes to support self-employment, especially among the youth 2.1.2 Promote more labour intensive and value-added industries 2.1.3 Develop and promote internship and modern apprenticeship schemes 2.1.4 Support establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanisms to enhance income and job security in the informal Sector
<b>3. Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)</li> </ul>	3.1 Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services	3.1.1 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy 4.1.2 Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas 4.1.3 Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing on under-served areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High morbidity and mortality from malaria</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Persistence of HIV and TB</li> </ul>	3.2 Enhance district capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains	3.2.1 Scale-up community and facility based interventions for the management of childhood and neonatal illnesses 3.2.2 Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) 3.2.3 Scale-up quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health services 3.2.4 Scale-up the implementation of national malaria, TB, HIV/AIDs control strategic plans
<b>4. HIV &amp;AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> High stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	4.1. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	4.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 4.1.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization

	<input type="checkbox"/> High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities		4.1.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 4.1.4 Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population; 4.1.5 Promote healthy behaviors and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups 4.1.6 Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities 4.1.7 Intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB 4.1.8 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
--	--	--	--

### Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

<b>5. Sports Development</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	5.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools	5.1.1 Enforce planning provision for establishment of community-based sports facilities 5.1.2 Expand opportunities for the participation of PWDs in sports 5.1.3 Rehabilitate existing and construct new sports infrastructure and provide sports equipment at all levels 5.1.4 Encourage private sector participation in sports development and provision of infrastructure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate promotion of lesser known sports	5.2. Support the development of lesser known sports	5.2.1 Popularise the lesser known sports with the support of all relevant stakeholders 5.2.2 Facilitate investment in unearthing and training of potential talents for long-term gain
<b>6. The Youth</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate training and skills development	6.1. Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	6.1.1 Streamline recruitment and skills development under the self-employment modules of the GYEEDA 6.1.2 Promote career counseling especially in second cycle and tertiary institutions 6.1.3 Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates 6.1.4 Introduce new initiatives for youth employment including promotion of entrepreneurial skills and absorption into new value-added industries
<b>7. Social Policy and social Protection</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate funding for social protection interventions	7.1. Enhance funding and cost-effectiveness in social protection delivery	7.1.1 Provide adequate resources for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social policy 7.1.2 Rationalise social protection expenditures to ensure efficiency
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of reliable and timely data for planning, policy making, programming, monitoring and evaluation	7.2. Provide timely, reliable and disaggregated data for policy-making and planning	7.2.1 Conduct relevant gender sensitive research/social surveys for monitoring and evaluating progress on social inclusion 7.2.2 Establish and maintain an integrated database of registered potential beneficiaries of social protection interventions

			7.2.3 Optimise the use of administrative systems for collation, analysis, and dissemination of pertinent information on targeted segments of the population
<b>8. The Aged</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate knowledge, dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on the Aged	8.1. Mainstream issues on ageing in the development planning process	8.1.1 Expedite effective implementation of the ageing policy 8.1.2 Improve funding of programmes for older persons 8.1.3 Develop a programme to create awareness on the National Policy on the Aged
	<input type="checkbox"/> High incidence of poverty among older people <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care	8.2. Accelerate the implementation of social and health interventions targeting the aged	8.2.1 Develop and integrate geriatric care policy in public health delivery 8.2.2 Enhance social protection interventions for the Aged

### Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

<b>9. Child Development and Protection</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant number of children of school-going age not in school	9.1. Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE	9.1.1 Ensure the implementation of the compulsory component of the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) 9.1.2 Expand the School Feeding Programme 9.1.3 Intensify the implementation of the policy of attaching Kindergartens to all primary schools
<b>10. Disability</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)	10.1. Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	10.1.1 Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes at all levels 10.1.2 Improve funding for disability programmes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making,	10.2. Provide timely, reliable, and disaggregated data on PWDs	10.2.1 Develop a reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant data on PWDs for planning and policy-making 10.2.2 Develop capacity for effective use of data on PWDs for decision-making
<b>11. Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups <input type="checkbox"/> High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rates <input type="checkbox"/> Heavier time burdens and limited access to productive resources	11.1. Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	11.1.1 Coordinate and redistribute development projects and programmes in a manner that ensures fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs 11.1.2 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (including education and training, health, roads, good housing, water and sanitation) 11.1.3 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and expand opportunities for private sector participation 11.1.4 Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks
	<input type="checkbox"/> High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers	11.2. Reduce poverty among food crop farmers	11.2.1 Establish mechanisms for effective marketing of farm produce (for example through linkages to the Ghana School

			Feeding Programme, second cycle institutions, Prison Service, etc.) 11.2.2 Develop and implement programmes to expand access to complimentary inputs and services by extremely poor farmers 11.2.3 Provide comprehensive business support, especially training, to farmers benefiting from credit schemes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of adequate poverty data for planning and decision-making	11.3. Ensure the provision of reliable poverty data at all levels	11.3.1 Ensure regular collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of reliable poverty data for planning and policy making 11.3.2 Develop capacity for analysis and effective use of data on poverty 11.3.3 Establish inter-survey estimates of poverty for districts and targeted areas

### Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

<b>1. Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional reforms</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry	1.1 Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement	1.1.1 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process 1.1.2 Enhance avenues for citizens' engagement with Government at all levels to ensure responsiveness and accountability from duty bearers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited awareness, advocacy and enforcement of rights and responsibilities	1.2 Strengthen and promote the culture of rights and responsibilities	1.2.1 Strengthen engagement between assembly members and citizens 1.2.2 Intensify and sustain awareness of rights and responsibilities at all levels
<b>2. Local Governance and Decentralisation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-functioning sub-district structures <input type="checkbox"/> Poor demarcation of district boundaries <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Low birth and death registration	2.1 Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes	2.1.1 Enforce compliance of LI. 1967 2.1.2 Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements for infrastructural development 2.1.3 Scale-up community population registration programme and mobile registration exercise in areas with limited access to registration facilities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak financial base of the District Assemblies	2.2 Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	2.2.1 Improve the capacity of finance and administrative staff of the district 2.2.2 Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of the district 2.2.3 Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection 2.2.4 Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak orientation of DA towards job creation <input type="checkbox"/> Poor relationship between DA and the Private Sector	2.3 Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation	2.3.1 Facilitate the implementation Local Economic Development Programmes at the district levels 2.3.2 Promote local business enterprises based on resource endowments for job creation

<b>3. Special Development Zones</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	3.1. Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the district	3.1.1 Ensure improved coordination and harmonisation of development projects and programmes for equitable and balanced allocation of national resources 3.1.2 Accelerate development at the district level aimed at improving rural infrastructure, environment and access to social services 3.1.3 Empower rural populations by reducing poverty, exclusion and vulnerability 3.1.4 Enhance monitoring and evaluation of programmes
<b>4. Development Communication</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited communication flow between DA and public including absence of established feedback mechanisms <input type="checkbox"/> Weak capacity in development communication management	4.1 Enhance development communication across the public sector and policy cycle	4.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of ISD to effectively implement and coordinate its public relations role in the district 4.1.2 Expand the opportunities and structures for community ownership of public communication channels with particular attention to socially disadvantaged groups

**Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance**

<b>5. Gender, Equity and Women Empowerment</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient candidature of females in elections	5.1 Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	5.1.1 Institutionalise gender responsive budgeting 5.1.2 Target and bridge capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate support for victims of violence especially women and girls	5.2 Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child	5.2.1 Adopt legal, legislative and operational measures to reinforce the principle of gender equality and equity in personal status and civil rights 5.2.2 Ensure the integration of a gender perspective in the development of all DA policies, processes and programmes, systems and structures
<b>6. Public Safety and Security</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidence of violent crimes <input type="checkbox"/> High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	6.1. Improve internal security for protection of life and property	6.1.1 Intensify road user education and ensure strict enforcement of rules and regulations 6.1.2 Enhance the preparedness of disaster management agencies to effectively respond to emergencies 6.1.3 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse 6.1.4 Strengthen the international collaboration especially with neighbouring district to combat cross border crimes 6.1.5 Enforce fire auditing and inspection of public facilities
<b>7. Access to Rights and Entitlements</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate access to essential social services	7.1. Address equity gaps in the provision of quality social services	7.1.1 Increase access to quality social services 7.1.2 Expand equitable access to good quality and affordable social services
<b>8. Evidence-Based Decision Making</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak demand for and utilisation of M&E results <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring exercises driven by projects <input type="checkbox"/> Weak linkage between planning, budgeting and M&E <input type="checkbox"/> Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E	8.1. Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&E system	8.1.1 Increase demand for M&E 8.1.2 Develop sustainable funding arrangements in support of the development of a functional national M&E system 8.1.3 Enhance management and public dissemination of M& E information

--	--	--	--

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DISTRICT COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter gives a summary of the broad district development programmes to be undertaken within the plan period to leverage the implementation of the GSGDA II in the Wassa Amenfi East District. It also includes an indicative financial plan which gives explains how the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly plans to secure funds for the implementation of the composite programmes and projects.



#### 4.1 District Composite Programmes

**District Goal:** To improve partnership between private sector and District Assembly to ensure sustainable development

**District Objective:** To create jobs for the youth and increase output levels of SMEs by 2017

**Thematic Area:** Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Policy framework development for SMEs	Akropong					10,000.00	policy framework for SMEs			10,000.00	DTI	NGOs, CA
Rural Technology Facility Establishment	Akropong					30,000.00	No. of RTF developed			30,000.00	DTI	REP, CA, FD
Tourist Sites Development and Marketing	Nkonya, Bawdie					100,000.00	No. of tourist sites developed		100,000.00		WD	CA
Employment Creation Under the GYEEDA	District Wide					60,000.00	No. of youth engaged under GYEEDA		60,000.00		GYEEDA	CA
Assist Businesses to access credit facilities	District Wide					15,000.00	No. of businesses assisted	15,000.00			DTI	CA
Construction of Rest Stop at Nkonya	Nkonya					700,000.00	No. of rest stop constructed		700,000.00		WD	CA
Embark on Small and Medium Enterprises promotion	District Wide					45,000.00	No. of jobs created		45,000.00		DTI	CA
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>760,000.00</b>		<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>705,000.00</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:** To sustainably manage natural resources and increase agricultural productivity to ensure increased household incomes

**District Objective:** To reduce forest cover loss and increase food crop production by 2017

**Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Development**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (Ghc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (Ghc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Extension Service Expansion and Improvement	District wide					40,000.00	% increase in agric produce		40,000.00		MOFA	CA
Establishment of Agro Processing Industries	Akropong, Afransie					60,000.00	No. of APIs established			60,000.00	MOFA	DTI
Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	District wide					20,000.00	No. of farmers using modern technology		20,000.00		MOFA	CA
Alternative Livelihood Employment Generation	District wide					150,000.00	No. of people assisted	20,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	MOFA	DTI, CA
Celebration of Farmers' Day	District wide					150,000.00	No. of farmers' days celebrated	30,000.00	120,000.00		MOFA	CA, DEH, WD
Formation and assistance of Community based farmer groups in 10No. communities	District wide					12,000.00	No. of CBF gps formed	12,000.00			FSD	MOFA, CA
Formation of Forest Management Committees	District wide					15,000.00	% change in rate of depletion in forest cover			15,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA
Tree Planting (Reforestation)	District wide					15,000.00	No. of trees planted		15,000.00		FSD	MOFA, CA

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHe)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHe)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Organise Capacity Building programs for cashrop farmers	District wide					20,000.00	% increase in cash crop production		20,000.00		MOFA	FD, CA
Conduct Animal Census	District wide					8,000.00	accuracy of data on animals		8,000.00		MOFA	CA
Promote the use of LPG as energy source for cooking	District Wide					10,000.00	Level of LPG usage	10,000.00			EHSU	CA
Reclamation of degraded lands	District wide					80,000.00	Acreage of land reclaimed	20,000.00	40,000.00	20,000.00	MOFA	MEST, CA, WD
Organise National Sanitation Day	District wide					120,000.00	Reduction in level of waste pollution	20,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00	EHSU	CA,
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>700,000.00</b>		<b>112,000.00</b>	<b>443,000.00</b>	<b>145,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:** To achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduced poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional capacities development and job creation.

**District Objective:** To expand Productive Infrastructure by 2017

**Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Hydro electricity Expansion	District wide					50,070,000.00	No. of popn with access to HEP		50,070,000.00		ECG	DA, Communities
Spatial plan development	5 Major Communities					70,000.00	No. of SPs developed	20,000.00	50,000.00		PPD	CA
Capacity Building for Staff of Physical Planning Dept						20,000.00	No. of training prgms organised		20,000.00		HRD	PPD
Road rehabilitation and Maintenance	District wide					8,650,000.00	Km of roads rehab or maint.		8,600,000.00	50,000.00	WD	GHA, FR, GSOP, CA
Construction of Small Town Water System	Japa, Nananko-Abreshhia, Nsuaem, Saamang					3,374,000.00	% of urban popn with access to potable water		168,700.00	3,205,300.00	CA	DWST, WD
Equipment and Logistics Procurement	Decentralized Depts					30,000.00	Efficacy of service delivery		10,000.00	20,000.00	CA	CWSA, DWST
Construction of 10No. Refuse Bays	District wide					120,000.00	No. of refuse bays cont.		80,000.00		WD	EH

Procurement of 15No. Refuse Containers	District wide				45,000.00	No. of Refuse Containers Proc.		45,000.00		WD	EH, CA
--	---------------	--	--	--	-----------	--------------------------------	--	-----------	--	----	--------

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Construction of 50No. Household Latrines	District wide					100,000.00	No. of household latrines const.		100,000.00		CA	EH, WD
Construction of 50No. Boreholes	District wide					800,000.00	No. of boreholes constructed		800,000.00		CA	WD,
Rehabilitation of 100No. Broken Down Boreholes	District wide					300,000.00	No. of broken down boreholes rehabilitated	300,000.00			CA	WD, FD
Construction of Composte Plant						600,000.00	Compost plant const		600,000.00		WD	CA,
Construction of ultra modern market	Wassa Akropong					3,000,000.00	market constructed		1,000,000.00		CA	WD, PS
Construct 8No 3-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide					2,500,000.00	No. of classroom blocks constructed	200,000.00	1,000,000.00		CA	WD, GES
Construct 6No. 6-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide					7,500,000.00	No. of classroom blocks constructed		3,750,000.00		CA	WD, GES
Construct 10 No. KG School blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide					1,500,000.00	No. of classroom blocks constructed		700,000.00		CA	WD, GES

Construct 3No. teacher accommodation	District Wide				360,000.00	No. of accomm const		800,000.00		CA	WD, GES
Construct 3 Community Clinics					1,500,000.00	No. of clinics const.		2,000,000.00		CA	GHS, WD,

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Construct 8 CHPS Compounds	District Wide					1,000,000.00	No. of CHPs comp const.		1,000,000.00		CA	GHS, WD,
Construct 3-storey office complex	Akropong					800,000.00	Office Accmdn const.		1,800,000.00		CA	WD
Construct District Magistrate's Bungallow	Akropong					250,000.00	Bungallow constructed		250,000.00		CA	WD, DMHIS
Construct 2 No. Nurses Quarters	Akropong					400,000.00	No. of nurses quarters const.		500,000.00		CA	WD, GHS
Construct a Modern District Hospital	Akropong					5,000,000.00,	Dist. Hosp constructed		3,000,000.00		CA	WD, GHS
Establish 1No. Nurses Training School	Wassa Saa					2,000,000.00	Training sch est		500,000.00		CA	NAB, GHS, GES, WD
Rehabilitate Community Information Center	Akropong					50,000.00	CIC functioning		45,000.00		CA	GIFEC
Establish 5 community ICT Centers	District Wide					500,000.00	No. of ICT centres established		50,000.00	400,000.00	CA	GIFEC/LGS
Construction of Comm Social Centre	Akropong					700,000.00	Comm Soc Cent. Const		150,000.00		CA	PS

Rehabilitation of Youth Training Centre	Akropong				50,000.00	Functioning YTC		30,000.00		CA	GYEEDA, WD
Rehabilitation of HIPC Toilet	Akropong				500,000.00	HIPC Toilet rehabed		80,000.00		CA	WD, EHSU

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Quality Improvements in Senior High School	Amenfiman Senior High					500,000.00	Facilities provided		500,000.00		GES	CA
Construction of 1No. Community Day SHS	Dawurampong					2,500,000.00	Comm. Day SHS constructed		300,000.00		GES	CA
Construct 5 No. Area Council Offices	District Wide					600,000.00	No. of Area Councils const	100,000.00	200,000.00		CA	WD
Construct 4 unit 2-Storey Residential Accommodation for police	Akropong					250,000.00	No. of police Accmdn provided	50,000.00	100,000.00		WD	GP, CA
Establish Fire service department	Akropong					35,000.00	Fire Station established		15,000.00		GFS	CA, WD
Rehabilitation of District Magistrate Court	Akropong					30,000.00	District Mag. Court rehabed		30,000.00		CA	CA, WD
Construct 4 No. 2-bedroom semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Mgt Staff	Akropong					650,000.00	No. of res accdn const.		600,000.00		CA	WD
Construction of 1No. 3-bedroom Semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Staff	Akropong					200,000.00	No. of res accdn const.		400,000.00		CA	WD

Assist Communities with Building Materials	District Wide				100,000.00	No. of coms assisted		100,000.00		CA	WD
Construct 2-storey 6 unit classroom blk	Akropong				250,000.00	No. of classrms built		250,000.00		CA	WD
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>80,999,000.00</b>		<b>470,000.00</b>	<b>79,833,700.00</b>	<b>3,675,300.00</b>		

**District Goal:** To achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduced poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional capacities development and job creation.

**District Objective:** To promote Sustainable Partnership Between Private and District Assembly by 2017

**Thematic Area:** Human Development, productivity and Employment

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Procure Teaching & Learning Materials	All Basic Schools					100,000.00	Availability of T & L materials		100,000.00		GES	CA
Organization of quarterly Monitoring	All Schools					48,000.00	No. of qtrly monitoring org.		48,000.00		GES	CA
Award Scholarship to 200 SHS Students	District Wide					800,000.00	No. of beneficiaries		800,000.00		GES	CA
Organise Capacity Building training for staff	District Wide					200,000.00	No. of CB trainings orgs	50,000.00	150,000.00		HR	CA
Supply 10,000 free school uniforms	District Wide					300,000.00	No. of sch uniforms supplied		300,000.00		GES	CA
Extend school feeding to 40 schools	District Wide					500,000.00	No. of schools enrolled on SFP		500,000.00		GES	GSFP

Procure 5,000 Pcs of school Furniture	District Wide					200,000.00	No. of sch furn. Procured	50,000.00	150,000.00		GES	CA
Organize Mock examinations for basic schools	District Wide					100,000.00	No. of mock exams organised		100,000.00		GES	CA
Organize Annual Inter Schools Sports Competitions	District Wide					20,000.00	No. of inter sch sports org.		20,000.00		GES	CA

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Establish a sports academy	Saamang					60,000.00	No. of sprots Acad. Est.		60,000.00		NYA	CA
Organize Immunisation Programmes	District Wide					50,000.00	No. of NIDs organised		50,000.00		GHS	CA
Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes	District Wide					100,000.00	No. of outreach progms organised		100,000.00		CA	GAC, CBOs, NGOs
Distribute ARV Drugs	District Wide					50,000.00	No. of ARVs distributed		50,000.00		GHS	CA, GAC
support PLHIV/AIDS with Food Items	District Wide					40,000.00	No. of PLHIV/AIDS supported		30,000.00	10,000.00	CA	GHS
Establish Family Planning Center	Akropong					40,000.00	Functioning FP Centre		40,000.00		GHS	Donors
Establish Demographic Data Base	Akropong					20,000.00	Availability of Demograhic data		20,000.00		CA	GHS
Sponsor 10 Nursing Students Annually	District Wide					100,000.00	No. of Nursing stds sponsored	20,000.00	80,000.00		GHS	CA

Form and Assist 10 disable associations to acquire skills					30,000.00	No. of disable assoc. asisted		30,000.00		SWD	CA
Disburement of LEAP					400,000.00	No. of people assisted		400,000.00		SWD	CA
cultivation of 20-hectares cocoa farm	Dawurampong				250,000.00	No. of people employed			250,000.00	CA	GSOP, MOFA

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Organise Capacity Building training for Assembly Women	District Wide					30,000.00	No. of women grps assisted		30,000.00		SWD	CA
Sponsor 10 women to local government institutions	Akropong					30,000.00	No. of women sponsored		30,000.00		SWD	ILGS, CBOs
Organize quarterly sensitization workshop for the vulnerable	District Wide					48,000.00	No. of workshops organised		48,000.00		SWD	NGOs/ CBOs
Assist 50 women to access credit facilities	District Wide					15,000.00	No. of women assisted		15,000.00		SWD	DTI
<b>Waste Management</b>	District Wide					200,000.00	Clean environment	100,000.00	100,000.00		EHSU	CA
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>2,928,000.00</b>		<b>120,000.00</b>	<b>3,028,000.00</b>	<b>260,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:** To achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduced poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional capacities development and job creation.

**District Objective:**

**Thematic Area:** Transparent & Accountable Governance

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Organize Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	District Wide					80,000.00	No. of SA Fora organised	10,000.00	50,000.00	20,000.00	CA	DPs
Organize Mid-year plan & budget reviews	Akropong					80,000.00	No. of Plan and budget Rev. org.		80,000.00		CA	FD
Procure furniture & Logistics for Area Councils	District /wide					50,000.00	No. of Area Coun. Furnished	10,000.00	40,000.00		CA	

Organize capacity training programmes for area councils	District Wide				50,000.00	No. of CB prgms organised		50,000.00		CA	ILGS, PS
Enact bye-laws on Harmful socio-cultural practices	Akropong				5,000.00	Bye-Laws enacted		5,000.00		CA	GA, EXECO
Procure Logistics for DSW	Akropong				10,000.00	Availability of logistics		10,000.00		CA	SWD
Organization of annual stakeholder meetings	Akropong				30,000.00	No. of stakeholder meetings organised		20,000.00	10,000.00	CA	FD

**-cont-**

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Procure furniture for central administration block	Akropong				40,000.00			20,000.00	20,000.00		CA	
Procure office consumables	Akropong				150,000.00			50,000.00	100,000.00		CA	
Assist 10 senior staff to further education	Various tertiary Schools				50,000.00	No. of Senior staff assited			50,000.00		CA	All HODs
Procure 2No. Double cabin vehicles for DPCU and Works Department					200,000.00	No. of vehicles procured		100,000.00	100,000.00		CA	
Payment of Utility Bills	Akropong				180,000.00			30,000.00	150,000.00		CA	

Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District wide					120,000.00	Monitoring Reports		120,000.00		CA	All HODs
Valuation of Properties for Rating Purposes	Edikan Mines					100,000.00	Valuation Report	100,000.00			CA	PS
Procurement of Consultant for Property rates collection	Akropong					70,000.00	% increase in collection	70,000.00			CA	PS
Employment of Revenue Collectors	District Wide					100,000.00	No. of Revenue collectors employed	100,000.00			FD	CA
Employment of Drivers	Akropong					45,000.00	No. of Drivers Employed	45,000.00			CA	

-cont-

SECTOR ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHc)	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)			IMPLEMENTATION DEP'T	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLL.
Organise General Assembly and other Statutory Meetings	Akropong					432,000.00	No. of Meetings held		432,000.00		CA	
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>1,915,000.00</b>		<b>535,000.00</b>	<b>1,350,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>		



## 4.2 Indicative Financial Plan

The District Assembly anticipates an improvement in its revenue generation machinery to mobilize enough funds to undertake its planned programmes and projects.

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

- the district assembly will qualify to access the DDF annually from 2014 – 2017
- that the support from Donors and NGOs will be forthcoming
- that release of the DACF will be regular
- that the DA will receive its total allocated DACF from 2014 – 2017
- that there will be no political interference in IGF collection

Based on these assumptions, the district plans to increase its internally revenue generation by 60% and expects an increase in its share of the DACF by at least 10% annually, whilst Donor funds is expected to go up by 10% receipts from stool lands are expected to increase by 50% at the end of the plan period.

Table 42: Revenue Projections for the Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly - 2014

HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>IGF</b>	147,798.55	206,917.97	289,685.16	504,559.22
<b>DACF</b>	1,865,965.31	2,425,754.90	3,153,481.37	4,099,525.79
<b>DONOR</b>	50,666.08	60,799.30	72,959.16	87,550.99
<b>STOOL LANDS</b>	134,085.00	201,127.50	31,691.25	452,536.88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,198,514.94</b>	<b>2,894,599.67</b>	<b>3,817,816.94</b>	<b>5,045,172.87</b>

Source: DPCU, 2014

### Assumptions For Increased Expenditure Are:

- that petroleum prices increase by at least 40%.
- that prices for goods and services will increase by at least 30%
- that additional staff will be recruited
- that new vehicles will be procured
- that DA will not auctioned its old vehicles
- that waste generation will increase by 30%

Bases on these assumptions, the total expenditure for the plan period is expected to increase by at least 35%.

Table 43: Expenditure projections – Wassa Amenfi East District Assembly – 2014

HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Personnel Emolument</b>	<b>171,039.60</b>	<b>230,903.46</b>	<b>311,719.67</b>	<b>420,821.56</b>
<b>T&amp;T</b>	<b>87,944.40</b>	<b>118,724.94</b>	<b>160,278.67</b>	<b>216,376.20</b>
<b>General Expense</b>	<b>63,266.40</b>	<b>85,409.64</b>	<b>115,303.01</b>	<b>155,659.07</b>
<b>Maintenance and Repairs</b>	<b>14,156.10</b>	<b>19,110.74</b>	<b>25,799.49</b>	<b>34,829.31</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>77,836.95</b>	<b>105,079.88</b>	<b>141,857.84</b>	<b>191,508.09</b>
<b>DA Projects</b>	<b>9,846.90</b>	<b>13,293.32</b>	<b>17,945.98</b>	<b>24,277.07</b>
<b>DACF Projects</b>	<b>1,904,139.90</b>	<b>2,570,588.87</b>	<b>3,470,294.97</b>	<b>4,684,898.21</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,328,230.25</b>	<b>3,141,110.84</b>	<b>4,243,199.63</b>	<b>5,728,319.50</b>

Source: DPCU, 2014

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.0 INTRODUCTION**

In chapter four, the district composite programme of actions have been outlined. This chapter further breaks the composite programme of actions into annual action plans for implementation.

#### **5.1 District Annual Action Plans**

The District Annual Action Plans spanning 2014 – 2017 are outlined below:



## 2014 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

**District Goal:**

**District Objective**

### Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Employment Creation Under the GYEEDA	District Wide	No. of youth engaged under GYEEDA						15,000.00	GYEEDA	CA
Construction of Rest Stop at Nkonya		No. of rest stop constructed						200,000.00	WD	CA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							-	<b>215,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Development**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Extension Service Expansion and Improvement	District wide	% increase in agric produce						10,000.00	MOFA	CA
Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	District wide	No. of farmers using modern technology						5,000.00	MOFA	CA
Celebration of Farmers' Day	District wide	No. of farmers' days celebrated					5,000.00	20,000.00	MOFA	CA, DEH, WD
Reclamation of degraded lands		Acreage of land reclaimed					5,000.00	35,000.00	MOFA	MEST, CA, WD
Organise National Sanitation Day		Reduction in level of waste pollution					10,000.00	20,000.00	EH	CA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>90,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Infrastructure and Human Settlement**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Hydro electricity Expansion	District wide	No. of popn with access to HEP						13,000,000.00	ECG	DA, Communities
Road rehabilitation and Maintenance	District wide	Km of roads rehab or maint.						2,100,000.00	WD	GHA, FR, GSOP, CA
Construction of Small Town Water System	Japa, Nananko-Abreshhia, Nsuaem, Saamang	% of urban popn with access to potable water						3,374,000.00	CA	DWST, WD
Equipment and Logistics Procurement	DWST	Well resourced DWST						8,000.00	CA	CWSA, DWST
Rehabilitation of Broken Down Boreholes		No. of broken down boreholes rehabilitated					100,000.00	70,000.00	CA	WD, FD
Construction of Composte Plant		Compost plant const						250,000.00	WD	CA,
Construct 2No 3-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					40,000.00	200,000.00	CA	WD, GES

Construct 3No. 6-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					750,000.00	CA	WD, GES
---	---------------	-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	------------	----	---------

--cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construct 2No. KG School blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed						140,000.00	GES	WD, CA
Installation of LAN and Intercom in D/A Building	Akropong	Efficient Service delivery						40,000.00	CA	WD
Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds	Asenso	No. of CHPs comp const.					50,000.00	150,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,
Rehabilitate Community Information Center	Akropong	CIC functioning						45,000.00	CA	GIFEC
Construct 1No. 2-bedroom Semi-Detached Storey Building for Police Service	Akropong	No. of police Accmdn provided					50,000.00	100,000.00	WD	GP, CA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>240,000.00</b>	<b>20,227,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Procure Teaching & Learning Materials	All Basic Schools	Availability of T & L materials						25,000.00	GES	CA
Organization of quarterly Monitoring	All Schools	No. of qtrly monitoring org.						12,000.00	GES	CA
Award Scholarship to 50 SHS Students	District Wide	No. of beneficiaries						200,000.00	GES	CA
Supply 2,500 free school uniforms	District Wide	No. of sch uniforms supplied						75,000.00	GES	CA
Extend school feeding to 10 schools	District Wide	No. of schools enrolled on SFP						125,000.00	GES	GSFP
Organize Mock examinations for basic schools	District Wide	No. of mock exams organised						25,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Annual Inter Schools Sports Competitions	District Wide	No. of inter sch sports org.						5,000.00	GES	CA

Organize Immunisation Programmes	District Wide	No. of NIDs organised						12,500.00	GHS	CA
----------------------------------	---------------	-----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	-----------	-----	----

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes	District Wide	No. of outreach progrms organised						25,000.00	CA	GAC, CBOs, NGOs
Distribute retro Viral Drugs	District Wide	No. of ARVs distributed						12,500.00	GHS	CA, GAC
support PLHIV/AIDS with Food Items	District Wide	No. of PLHIV/AIDS supported						10,000.00	CA	GHS
Establish Family Planning Center	Akropong	Functioning FP Centre						40,000.00	GHS	Donors
Sponsor 10 Nursing Students	District Wide	No. of Nursing stds sponsored					5,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	CA
Form and Assist 10 disable associations to acquire skills		No. of disable assoc. assisted						7,500.00	SWD	CA
Disburement of LEAP		No. of people assisted						100,000.00	SWD	CA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>694,500.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Transparency and Accountable Governance**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	District Wide	No. of SA Fora organised					2,500.00	17,500.00	CA	DPs
Organize Mid-year plan & budget reviews	Akropong	No. of Plan and budget Rev. org.						20,000.00	CA	FD
Assist 50 women to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of women assisted						5,000.00	SWD	DTI
Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Machinery	District Wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	CA	
Payment of Salaries and Personnel Emoluments	District Wide						120,000.00	700,000.00	FD	CA
Organize quarterly sensitization workshop for the vulnerable	District Wide	No. of workshops organised						3,000.00	SWD	NGOs/CBOs

Organization of annual stakeholder meetings	Akropong	No. of stakeholder meetings organised					7,500.00	CA	FD
Procure office consumables	Akropong						12,500.00	25,000.00	CA

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Assist 2 senior staff to further education	Various tertiary Schools	No. of Senior staff assisted						12,500.00	CA	All HODs
Payment of Utility Bills	Akropong						7,500.00	40,000.00	CA	
Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District wide	Monitoring Reports						30,000.00	CA	All HODs
Valuation of Properties for Rating Purposes	Edikan Mines	Valuation Report					100,000.00		CA	PS
Organise General Assembly and other Statutory Meetings	Akropong	No. of Meetings held					10,000.00	100,000.00	CA	
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>302,500.00</b>	<b>1,010,500.00</b>		

## 2015 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

### Enhancing Competitiveness of the Private Sector

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Policy framework development for SMEs	Akropong	policy framework for SMEs						10,000.00	DTI	NGOs, CA
Rural Technology Facility Establishment	Akropong	No. of RTF developed						30,000.00	DTI	REP, CA, FD
Tourist Sites Development and Marketing	Nkonya	No. of tourist sites developed						30,000.00	WD	CA
Employment Creation Under the GYEEDA	District Wide	No. of youth engaged under GYEEDA						15,000.00	GYEEDA	CA

Assist Businesses to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of businesses assisted					15,000.00	5,000.00	DTI	CA
Construction of Rest Stop at Nkonya		No. of rest stop constructed						200,000.00	WD	CA
Embark on Small and Medium Enterprises promotion		No. of jobs created						15,000.00	DTI	CA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>305,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Extension Service Expansion and Improvement	District wide	% increase in agric produce						10,000.00	MOFA	CA
Establishment of Agro Processing Industries	Akropong	No. of APIs established						30,000.00	MOFA	DTI
Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	District wide	No. of farmers using modern technology						5,000.00	MOFA	CA
Alternative Livelihood Employment Generation	District wide	No. of people assisted					10,000.00	40,000.00	MOFA	DTI, CA

Celebration of Farmers' Day	District wide	No. of farmers' days celebrated					5,000.00	20,000.00	MOFA	CA, DEH, WD
Formation and assistance of Community based farmer groups		No. of CBF gps formed					4,000.00		FSD	MOFA, CA
Formation of Forest Management Committees		% change in rate of depletion in forest cover						5,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA
Tree Planting (Reforestation)		No. of trees planted					5,000.00	15,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Conduct Animal Census		accuracy of data on animals						8,000.00	MOFA	CA
Reclamation of degraded lands		Acreage of land reclaimed					15,000.00	25,000.00	MOFA	MEST, CA, WD
Organise National Sanitation Day		Reduction in level of waste pollution					10,000.00	20,000.00	EH	CA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>49,000.00</b>	<b>178,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Hydro electricity Expansion	District wide	No. of popn with access to HEP						13,000,000.00	ECG	DA, Communities
Spatial plan development	2 Major Communities	No. of SPs developed					5,000.00	20,000.00	PPD	CA
Capacity Building for Staff of Physical Planning Dept		No. of training prgms organised						20,000.00	HRD	PPD

Road rehabilitation and Maintenance	District wide	Km of roads rehab or maint.					2,100,000.00	WD	GHA, FR, GSOP, CA
Construction of Small Town Water System	Japa, Nananko-Abreshhia, Nsuaem, Saamang	% of urban popn with access to potable water					1,687,000.00	CA	DWST, WD
Equipment and Logistics Procurement	DWST	Efficacy of service delivery					10,000.00	CA	CWSA, DWST
Construction of 5No. Refuse Bays	District wide	No. of refuse bays cont.					40,000.00	WD	EH
Procurement of 10No. Refuse Containers		No. of Refuse Containers Proc.					30,000.00	WD	EH, CA
Construction of Household Latrines		No. of household latrines const.					50,000.00	CA	EH, WD

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construction of 25No. Boreholes		No. of boreholes constructed					400,000.00	CA	WD,	
Rehabilitation of Broken Down Boreholes		No. of broken down boreholes rehabilitated				30,000.00		CA	WD, FD	
Construction of Compost Plant		Compost plant const					250,000.00	WD	CA,	
Construction of ultra modern market	Wassa Akropong	market constructed					400,000.00	CA	WD, PS	

Construct 3No 3-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed				60,000.00	300,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 4No. 6-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					1,000,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 3No. KG School blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					210,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 3 teacher accommodation	District Wide	No. of accom const					240,000.00	CA	WD, GES

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construct 2No. Community Clinics		No. of clinics const.					800,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,	
Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds	District Wide	No. of CHPs comp const.				100,000.00	300,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,	
Construct 3-storey office complex	Akropong	Office Accmdn const.				400,000.00	500,000.00	CA	WD	
Construct a Modern District Hospital	Akropong	Dist. Hosp constructed					1,000,000.00	CA	WD, GHS	

Establish 1No. Nurses Training School	Wassa Saa	Training sch est					250,000.00	CA	NAB, GHS, GES, WD
Establish 2No. community ICT Centers	District Wide	No. of ICT centres established					90,000.00	CA	GIFEC/LGS
Construction of Comm Social Centre	Akropong	Comm Soc Cent. Const					100,000.00	CA	PS
Quality Improvements in Senior High School	Amenfiman Senior High	Facilities provided					300,000.00	GES	CA
Construction of 1No. Community Day SHS	Dawurampong	Comm. Day SHS constructed					100,000.00	GES	CA

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Procurement and Installation of Power Plant for D/A Building	Akropong	Efficient delivery of services						100,000.00	CA	WD
Construct 2No. Area Council Offices	District Wide	No. of Area Councils const					40,000.00	80,000.00	CA	WD

Construct 4 unit 2-Storey Residential Accommodation for police	Akropong	No. of police Accmdn provided						150,000.00	WD	GP, CA
Establish Fire service department	Akropong	Fire Station established						15,000.00	GFS	CA, WD
Establish vocational training school	Akropong	Voc. Trng Sch established						60,000.00	GES	CA, WD
Construct 2No. 2-bedroom semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Mgt Staff	Akropong	No. of res accdn const.						300,000.00	CA	WD
Construction of 1No. 3-bedroom Semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Staff	Akropong	No. of res accdn const.						200,000.00	CA	WD
Assist Communities with Building Materials								50,000.00		
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>635,000.00</b>	<b>24,152,000.00</b>	

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.

Procure Teaching & Learning Materials	All Basic Schools	Availability of T & L materials						25,000.00	GES	CA
Organization of quarterly Monitoring	All Schools	No. of qtrly monitoring org.						12,000.00	GES	CA
Award Scholarship to 50 SHS Students	District Wide	No. of beneficiaries						200,000.00	GES	CA
Supply 2,500 free school uniforms	District Wide	No. of sch uniforms supplied						75,000.00	GES	CA
Extend school feeding to 10 schools	District Wide	No. of schools enrolled on SFP						125,000.00	GES	GSFP
Procure 2,500 Pcs of school Furniture	District Wide	No. of sch furn. Procured					25,000.00	75,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Mock examinations for basic schools	District Wide	No. of mock exams organised						25,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Annual Inter Schools Sports Competitions	District Wide	No. of inter sch sports org.						5,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Immunisation Programmes	District Wide	No. of NIDs organised						12,500.00	GHS	CA

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes	District Wide	No. of outreach progs organised						25,000.00	CA	GAC, CBOs, NGOs

Distribute retro Viral Drugs	District Wide	No. of ARVs distributed						12,500.00	GHS	CA, GAC
support PLHIV/AIDS with Food Items	District Wide	No. of PLHIV/AIDS supported						10,000.00	CA	GHS
Establish Demographic Data Base	Akropong	Availability of Demographic data						20,000.00	CA	GHS
Sponsor 10 Nursing Students	District Wide	No. of Nursing stds sponsored					5,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	CA
Form and Assist 3 disable associations to acquire skills		No. of disable assoc. assisted						7,500.00	SWD	CA
Disbursement of LEAP		No. of people assisted						100,000.00	SWD	CA
Poverty Reduction through the Construction of 2.1Km road under the GSOP	Amponsahkrom to KTK	No. of people employed						120,000.00	GSOP	CA, WD
Poverty reduction through cultivation of 20-hectares cocoa farm under the GSOP	Dawurampong	No. of people employed							GSOP	CA, MOFA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>869,500.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Transparency and Accountable Governance**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
------------	----------	-------------------	------------	-------------------------	-----------------------

			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	District Wide	No. of SA Fora organised					2,500.00	17,500.00	CA	DPs
Organize Mid-year plan & budget reviews	Akropong	No. of Plan and budget Rev. org.						20,000.00	CA	FD
Procure furniture & Logistics for Area Councils	District /wide	No. of Area Coun. Furnished					5,000.00	20,000.00	CA	
Organize capacity training programmes for area councils	District Wide	No. of CB prgms organised						25,000.00	CA	ILGS, PS
Form and Assist 10 women groups	District Wide	No. of women grps assisted						10,000.00	SWD	CA
Assist 50 women to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of women assisted						5,000.00	SWD	DTI
Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Machinery	District Wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	CA	
Payment of Salaries and Personnel Emoluments	District Wide						120,000.00	800,000.00	FD	CA
Organize quarterly sensitization workshop for the vulnerable	District Wide	No. of workshops organised						3,000.00	SWD	NGOs/CBOs

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Procure Logistics for DSW	Akropong	Availability of logistics						5,000.00	CA	SWD

Organization of annual stakeholder meetings	Akropong	No. of stakeholder meetings organised						7,500.00	CA	FD
Procure furniture for central administration block	Akropong						20,000.00	10,000.00	CA	
Procure office consumables	Akropong						12,500.00	25,000.00	CA	
Assist 3 senior staff to further education	Various tertiary Schools	No. of Senior staff assisted						15,000.00	CA	All HODs
Procure 1No. Double cabin vehicles for DPCU and Works Department		No. of vehicles procured					50,000.00	50,000.00	CA	
Payment of Utility Bills	Akropong						7,500.00	40,000.00	CA	
Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District wide	Monitoring Reports						30,000.00	CA	All HODs
Procurement of Consultant for Property rates collection	Akropong	% increase in collection					25,000.00		CA	PS

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.

Employment of Revenue Collectors	District Wide	No. of Revenue collectors employed					100,000.00		FD	CA
Employment of Drivers and City Guards	Akropong	No. of Drivers Employed					45,000.00		CA	
Organise General Assembly and other Statutory Meetings	Akropong	No. of Meetings held						110,000.00	CA	
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>437,500.00</b>	<b>1,243,000.00</b>		

**2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:****Enhancing Competitiveness of the Private Sector**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Tourist Sites Development and Marketing	Nkonya	No. of tourist sites developed						35,000.00	WD	CA
Employment Creation Under the GYEEDA	District Wide	No. of youth engaged under GYEEDA						15,000.00	GYEEDA	CA
Assist Businesses to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of businesses assisted					5,000.00		DTI	CA
Construction of Rest Stop at Nkonya		No. of rest stop constructed						100,000.00	WD	CA
Embark on Small and Medium Enterprises promotion		No. of jobs created						15,000.00	DTI	CA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>165,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Extension Service Expansion and Improvement	District wide	% increase in agric produce						10,000.00	MOFA	CA
Establishment of Agro Processing Industries	Afransie	No. of APIs established						30,000.00	MOFA	DTI
Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	District wide	No. of farmers using modern technology						5,000.00	MOFA	CA
Alternative Livelihood Employment Generation	District wide	No. of people assisted					10,000.00	40,000.00	MOFA	DTI, CA
Celebration of Farmers' Day	District wide	No. of farmers' days celebrated					10,000.00	40,000.00	MOFA	CA, DEH, WD
Formation and assistance of Community based farmer groups		No. of CBF gps formed					4,000.00		FSD	MOFA, CA
Formation of Forest Management Committees		% change in rate of depletion in forest cover						5,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA
Tree Planting (Reforestation)		No. of trees planted						5,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA
Organise Capacity Building programs for cashcrop farmers		% increase in cash crop production						10,000.00	MOFA	FD, CA

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Reclamation of degraded lands		Acreage of land reclaimed					10,000.00	10,000.00	MOFA	MEST, CA, WD
Organise National Sanitation Day		Reduction in level of waste pollution					10,000.00	20,000.00	EH	CA,
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>44,000.00</b>	<b>175,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:****District Objective:****Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Hydro electricity Expansion	District wide	No. of popn with access to HEP						13,000,000.00	ECG	DA, Communities
Spatial plan development	5 Major Communities	No. of SPs developed					5,000.00	20,000.00	PPD	CA
Road rehabilitation and Maintenance	District wide	Km of roads rehab or maint.						2,100,000.00	WD	GHA, FR, GSOP, CA
Construction of Small Town Water System	Japa, Nananko-Abreshhia, Nsuaem, Saamang	% of urban popn with access to potable water						1,687,000.00	CA	DWST, WD
Equipment and Logistics Procurement	DWST	Efficacy of service delivery						10,000.00	CA	CWSA, DWST
Construction of 5No. Refuse Bays	District wide	No. of refuse bays cont.						40,000.00	WD	EH
Procurement of 5No. Refuse Containers		No. of Refuse Containers Proc.						15,000.00	WD	EH, CA
Contruction of Household Latrines		No. of household latrines const.						50,000.00	CA	EH, WD

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construction of 20No. Boreholes		No. of boreholes constructed						320,000.00	CA	WD,
Construction of Composte Plant		Compost plant const						300,000.00	WD	CA,
Construction of ultra modern market	Wassa Akropong	market constructed						400,000.00	CA	WD, PS
Construct 3No 3-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					200,000.00	360,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 4No. 6-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed						1,000,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 3No. KG School blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed						210,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 3No. teacher accommodation	District Wide	No. of accomm const						240,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 2No. Community Clinics		No. of clinics const.						800,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds	District Wide	No. of CHPs comp const.						400,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,
Construct 3-storey office complex	Akropong	Office Accmdn const.						800,000.00	CA	WD
Construct DMHIS Office Block	Akropong	Office Accmmdn for DMHIS						250,000.00	CA	WD, DMHIS
Construct 3No. Nurses Quarters	Akropong	No. of nurses quarters const.						300,000.00	CA	WD, GHS
Construct a Modern District Hospital	Akropong	Dist. Hosp constructed						1,000,000.00	CA	WD, GHS
Establish 1No. Nurses Training School	Wassa Saa	Training sch est						300,000.00	CA	NAB, GHS, GES, WD
Establish 2No. community ICT Centers	District Wide	No. of ICT centres established						180,000.00	CA	GIFEC/LGS
Construction of Comm Social Centre	Akropong	Comm Soc Cent. Const						100,000.00	CA	PS
Rehabilitation of Youth Training Centre	Akropong	Functioning YTC						30,000.00	CA	GYEEDA, WD
Construct 3No. Teachers Quarters		No. of Teachers' qtrs const.						300,000.00	CA	WD, GES

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Quality Improvements in Senior High School	Amenfiman Senior High	Facilities provided						300,000.00	GES	CA
Construction of 1No. Community Day SHS	Dawurampong	Comm. Day SHS constructed						100,000.00	GES	CA
Construct 2No. Area Council Offices	District Wide	No. of Area Councils const					100,000.00	120,000.00	CA	WD
Establish vocational training school	Akropong	Voc. Trng Sch established						50,000.00	GES	CA, WD
Construct 2No. 2-bedroom semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Mgt Staff	Akropong	No. of res acedn const.						300,000.00	CA	WD
Construction of 1No. 3-bedroom Semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Staff	Akropong	No. of res acedn const.						200,000.00	CA	WD
Assist Communities with Building Materials								50,000.00		
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>305,000.00</b>	<b>25,332,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Procure Teaching & Learning Materials	All Basic Schools	Availability of T & L materials						25,000.00	GES	CA
Organization of quarterly Monitoring	All Schools	No. of qtrly monitoring org.						12,000.00	GES	CA
Award Scholarship to 50 SHS Students	District Wide	No. of beneficiaries						200,000.00	GES	CA
Assist 20 private schools with building materials	District Wide	No. of schools assisted					50,000.00	150,000.00	CA	PS
Supply 2,500 free school uniforms	District Wide	No. of sch uniforms supplied						75,000.00	GES	CA
Extend school feeding to 10 schools	District Wide	No. of schools enrolled on SFP						125,000.00	GES	GSFP
Procure 2,500 Pcs of school Furniture	District Wide	No. of sch furn. Procured					25,000.00	75,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Mock examinations for basic schools	District Wide	No. of mock exams organised						25,000.00	GES	CA

Organize Annual Inter Schools Sports Competitions	District Wide	No. of inter sch sports org.					5,000.00	GES	CA
Establish a sports academy	Saamang	No. of sprots Acad. Est.					30,000.00	NYA	CA

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize Immunisation Programmes	District Wide	No. of NIDs organised						12,500.00	GHS	CA
Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes	District Wide	No. of outreach progms organised						25,000.00	CA	GAC, CBOs, NGOs
Distribute retro Viral Drugs	District Wide	No. of ARVs distributed						12,500.00	GHS	CA, GAC
support PLHIV/AIDS with Food Items	District Wide	No. of PLHIV/AIDS supported						10,000.00	CA	GHS
Sponsor 10 Nursing Students	District Wide	No. of Nursing stds sponsored					5,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	CA
Form and Assist 10 disable associations to acquire skills		No. of disable assoc. asisted						7,500.00	SWD	CA
Disburesement of LEAP		No. of people assisted						100,000.00	SWD	CA
Poverty reduction through cultivation of 20-hectares cocoa farm under the GSOP	Dawurampong	No. of people employed						100,000.00	CA	GSOP, MOFA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>1,009,500.00</b>		

**District Goal:****District Objective:****Transparent and Accountable Governance**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	District Wide	No. of SA Fora organised					5,000.00	15,000.00	CA	DPs
Organize Mid-year plan & budget reviews	Akropong	No. of Plan and budget Rev. org.						20,000.00	CA	FD
Procure Logistics for Area Councils	District /wide	No. of Area Coun. Furnished					5,000.00	20,000.00	CA	
Organize capacity training programmes for area councils	District Wide	No. of CB prgms organised						25,000.00	CA	ILGS, PS
Enact bye-laws on Harmful socio-cultural practices	Akropong	Bye-Laws enacted						5,000.00	CA	GA, EXECO
Form and Assist 5 women groups	District Wide	No. of women grps assisted						7,500.00	SWD	CA
Sponsor 10 women to local government institutions	Akropong	No. of women sponsored						30,000.00	SWD	ILGS, CBOs

Assist 50 women to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of women assisted					4,000.00	SWD	DTI
Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Machinery	District Wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	CA
Payment of Salaries and Personnel Emoluments	District Wide						120,000.00	800,000.00	FD CA

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize quarterly sensitization workshop for the vulnerable	District Wide	No. of workshops organised						12,000.00	SWD	NGOs/CBOs
Organization of annual stakeholder meetings	Akropong	No. of stakeholder meetings organised						7,500.00	CA	FD
Procure Stationery and other office consumables	Akropong						5,000.00	35,000.00	CA	
Assist 3 senior staff to further education	Various tertiary Schools	No. of Senior staff assisted						15,000.00	CA	All HODs
Procure 1No. Double cabin vehicles for Works Department		No. of vehicles procured					50,000.00	50,000.00	CA	
Payment of Utility Bills	Akropong						5,000.00	40,000.00	CA	
Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District wide	Monitoring Reports						30,000.00	CA	All HODs

Organise General Assembly and other Statutory Meetings	Akropong	No. of Meetings held						110,000.00	CA	
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>240,000.00</b>	<b>1,276,000.00</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								<b>674,000.00</b>	<b>27,957,500.00</b>	

## 2017 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

### Enhancing Competitiveness of the Private Sector

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Tourist Sites Development and Marketing	Nkonya	No. of tourist sites developed						30,000.00	WD	CA
Employment Creation Under the GYEEDA	District Wide	No. of youth engaged under GYEEDA						15,000.00	GYEEDA	CA
Assist Businesses to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of businesses assisted					5,000.00		DTI	CA
Construction of Rest Stop at Nkonya		No. of rest stop constructed						100,000.00	WD	CA

Embark on Small and Medium Enterprises promotion		No. of jobs created						15,000.00	DTI	CA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Extension Service Expansion and Improvement	District wide	% increase in agric produce						10,000.00	MOFA	CA
Modern Agriculture Technology Transfer	District wide	No. of farmers using modern technology						5,000.00	MOFA	CA
Alternative Livelihood Employment Generation	District wide	No. of people assisted					20,000.00	50,000.00	MOFA	DTI, CA
Celebration of Farmers' Day	District wide	No. of farmers' days celebrated					5,000.00	35,000.00	MOFA	CA, DEH, WD

Formation and assistance of Community based farmer groups		No. of CBF gps formed					4,000.00		FSD	MOFA, CA
Formation of Forest Management Committees		% change in rate of depletion in forest cover						5,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA
Tree Planting (Reforestation)		No. of trees planted						5,000.00	FSD	MOFA, CA
Organise Capacity Building programs for cashrop farmers		% increase in cash crop production						10,000.00	MOFA	FD, CA

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Reclamation of degraded lands		Acreage of land reclaimed					10,000.00	10,000.00	MOFA	MEST, CA, WD
Organise National Sanitation Day		Reduction in level of waste pollution					10,000.00	20,000.00	EH	CA,
<b>Sub-total</b>							<b>49,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Hydro electricity Expansion	District wide	No. of popn with access to HEP						13,000,000.00	ECG	DA, Communities
Spatial plan development	2 Major Communities	No. of SPs developed					4,000.00	10,000.00	PPD	CA
Road rehabilitation and Maintenance	District wide	Km of roads rehab or maint.						2,100,000.00	WD	GHA, FR, GSOP, CA
Equipment and Logistics	DWST	Efficacy of service delivery							CA	CWSA,

Procurement							7,500.00		DWST
Construction of ultra modern market	Wassa Akropong	market constructed					200,000.00	CA	WD, PS
Construct 3No 3-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed				60,000.00	300,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 4No. 6-Classroom blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					1,000,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 3No. KG School blocks with Ancillary Facilities	District Wide	No. of classroom blocks constructed					210,000.00	CA	WD, GES

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construct 1No. Community Clinics		No. of clinics const.					400,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,	
Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds	District Wide	No. of CHPs comp const.					400,000.00	CA	GHS, WD,	
Construct 2 No. Nurses Quarters	Akropong	No. of nurses quarters const.					200,000.00	CA	WD, GHS	
Construct a Modern District Hospital	Akropong	Dist. Hosp constructed					1,000,000.00	CA	WD, GHS	

Establish 2 community ICT Centers	District Wide	No. of ICT centres established					180,000.00	CA	GIFEC/LGS
Construct 2No. Teachers Quarters		No. of Teachers' qtrs const.					200,000.00	CA	WD, GES
Construct 1 No. Area Council Offices	District Wide	No. of Area Councils const				100,000.00	60,000.00	CA	WD
Construct 1No. 2-bedroom semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Mgt Staff	Akropong	No. of res accdn const.					150,000.00	CA	WD

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Construction of 1No. 3-bedroom Semi-Detached Bungallows for Senior Staff	Akropong	No. of res accdn const.						200,000.00	CA	WD
Assist Communities with Building Materials										
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>164,000.00</b>	<b>19,617,500.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Procure Teaching & Learning Materials	All Basic Schools	Availability of T & L materials						25,000.00	GES	CA

Organization of quarterly Monitoring in Schools	All Schools	No. of qtrly monitoring org.						12,000.00	GES	CA
Award Scholarship to 50 SHS Students	District Wide	No. of beneficiaries						200,000.00	GES	CA
Supply 2,500 free school uniforms	District Wide	No. of sch uniforms supplied						75,000.00	GES	CA
Extend school feeding to 10 schools	District Wide	No. of schools enrolled on SFP						125,000.00	GES	GSFP
Organize Mock examinations for basic schools	District Wide	No. of mock exams organised						25,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Annual Inter Schools Sports Competitions	District Wide	No. of inter sch sports org.						5,000.00	GES	CA
Organize Immunisation Programmes	District Wide	No. of NIDs organised						12,500.00	GHS	CA

**-cont-**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Organize HIV/AIDS Outreach Programmes	District Wide	No. of outreach progms organised						25,000.00	CA	GAC, CBOs, NGOs
Distribute retro Viral Drugs	District Wide	No. of ARVs distributed						12,500.00	GHS	CA, GAC

support PLHIV/AIDS with Food Items	District Wide	No. of PLHIV/AIDS supported						10,000.00	CA	GHS
Sponsor 10 Nursing Students	District Wide	No. of Nursing stds sponsored					5,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	CA
Form and Assist 10 disable associations to acquire skills		No. of disable assoc. assisted						7,500.00	SWD	CA
Disbursement of LEAP		No. of people assisted						100,000.00	SWD	CA
cultivation of 20-hectares cocoa farm	Dawurampong	No. of people employed							CA	GSOP, MOFA
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>654,500.00</b>		

**District Goal:**

**District Objective:**

**Transparent and Accountable Governance**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.

Organize Quarterly Social Accountability Fora	District Wide	No. of SA Fora organised					5,000.00	15,000.00	CA	DPs
Organize Mid-year plan & budget reviews	Akropong	No. of Plan and budget Rev. org.						20,000.00	CA	FD
Form and Assist 10 women groups	District Wide	No. of women grps assisted						15,000.00	SWD	CA
Assist 20 women to access credit facilities	District Wide	No. of women assisted						6,000.00	SWD	DTI
Operation and Maintenance of Plant and Machinery	District Wide	Efficient Delivery of Services					50,000.00	50,000.00	CA	
Payment of Salaries and Personnel Emoluments	District Wide						120,000.00	1,000,000.00	FD	CA
Organize quarterly sensitization workshop for the vulnerable	District Wide	No. of workshops organised						12,000.00	SWD	NGOs/CBOs
Organization of annual stakeholder meetings	Akropong	No. of stakeholder meetings organised						10,000.00	CA	FD
Procure office consumables	Akropong						5,000.00	35,000.00	CA	

-cont-

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHc)		IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLL.
Assist 3 senior staff to further education	Various tertiary Schools	No. of Senior staff assisted						15,000.00	CA	All HODs
Payment of Utility Bills	Akropong						5,000.00	40,000.00	CA	
Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District wide	Monitoring Reports						30,000.00	CA	All HODs
Operation and Maintenance of Official Vehicles	District Wide	Timely delivery of services								
Organise General Assembly and other Statutory Meetings	Akropong	No. of Meetings held					200,000.00	110,000.00	CA	
<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>385,000.00</b>	<b>1,358,000.00</b>		

**TOTAL**

**608,000.00**

**21,940,000.00**

## **5.2 Annual Action Plans Linked to the Composite Budget**

The district Annual Action Plans have been linked to the District Composite budget in order to ensure that funds are made available for the successful implementation of the plans.

## **5.3 Implementation of Annual Action Plans**

To ensure effective implementation of the medium term development plan, the District Assembly intends to affect 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 will resource the decentralized departments that are currently in operation in the district through the provision of refresher courses, workshop and seminars, as well as motivation to raise their technical competence and commitment.

The seven town area councils, as well as the unit committees will also be established and resourced to perform their constitutional roles under local government Act 1993 (Act462). The town and area councils are required to assist the District Assembly at the grassroots and the sub-district levels in the management on the District.



## **CHAPTER SIX MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

The district will prepare District Monitoring and evaluation plan to leverage the implementation of this strategic plan using the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of M&E plans. However, this chapter summarizes the general approach and principle as the basis for the conduct of M&E in the District by the DPCU and DA stakeholders.

Project monitoring will formally start when the actual implementation of the projects begin. Monitoring will therefore be directed at ensuring that the progress of the projects are according to schedule, that the quality of work is up to standard, and that all inputs are on site at the appropriate time, in the right quantities and of the right quality.

At the community level, the Assembly members, Unit committees, Chiefs, and Opinion leaders will monitor project implementation and report to the DPCU through the area council.

### **6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement**

#### **6.1.1 Monitoring Report**

Respective departments and agencies will undertake sector specific monitoring and report to the DPCU. Also the Unit Committee Chairpersons of the respective communities will submit monthly reports to the area council. The area councils will in turn compile community reports and submit them to the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU will brief the district Chief Executive and Management on the reports and prepare quarterly District monitoring reports and submit them to the RCC.

Project monitoring indicators will be as follows:

- ✚ Project Title
- ✚ Project Code
- ✚ Project location
- ✚ Contract Sum
- ✚ Date of Award
- ✚ Expected Date of completion
- ✚ Cumulative payments
- ✚ Outstanding payments, etc.

#### **6.1.2 Evaluation Report**

Evaluation will be conducted in greater details. Ex-post factor evaluation will be conducted in order to ascertain whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected results or outputs and benefits, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first ex-post facto evaluation will be conducted one year after the completion of each project when the impact of the project should be evident.

The evaluation report will be prepared in accordance with the following format:

### **PROGRAMME AND PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT**

#### **A. PROGRAMME/PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

#### **B. EVALUATION TOPICS**

The following will be the bases or topics for evaluation:

- # Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- # Are the programme/project objectives still relevant
- # Has the programme/project supported the policy (s) as planned
- # Why the programme/project objectives have not been achieved and reasons assigned
- # Whether policy objectives need adjustment.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **7.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter looks at the strategies for effective communication relating to awareness creation on programmes, projects and activities, roles of stakeholders in plan implementation, monitoring feedbacks, promotion of transparency and information management. The chapter also details the institutional and administration mechanism for effective communication.

#### **7.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP**

The district medium term development, under the principles of participatory planning, was developed under the shade of myriad of opinion and concerns of key stakeholders of the District Assembly including the traditional authority, community based organizations, religious groups, political parties and decentralized departments.

For the document to be owned and accepted, it is important that the District Assembly disseminate copies to these stakeholders to ensure effective and participatory implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects harmonized therein.

Stakeholders need at all times to know what programmes and projects have been planned for implementation at where, when and at what cost etc. This is important to ensure transparency and accountability.

#### **7.2 Awareness Creation on Stakeholder Roles**

As collaborators of development, stakeholders have key roles to play to ensure that the goal and objectives set forth in the DMTDP to leverage the implementation of Ghana shared growth and development agenda (GSGDA) are achieved. The traditional authority and the unit committees have a unique role of mobilizing their people to participate in projects and activities in their communities.

Community based organizations (DBOs), religious groups and political parties have resources and links with external development agents to lobby for development assistance on behalf of the district. Involving and making known to them, their respective and important roles, would also go a long way to facilitate development.

#### **7.3 Dialogue and Performance Feedback Promotion**

It is expected that this plan will be reviewed during its mid-year implementation. This would enable the District to re-align its strategies for better plan implementation. To be able to do this effectively, the District will need feedbacks on its programmes and projects from the communities and other stakeholders.

In this regard, a series of dialogue meetings will be organized to generate concerns of stakeholders and feedbacks on on-going projects and activities.

#### **7.4 Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District.**

The public has a high expectation of the District Assembly in terms of its development deliverables. Public perception, as far as disbursement of funds and allocation of resources, has also been negative.

The virtual lack of transparency and proper management of the expectations of the public and their access to information have largely accounted for this.

The district will schedule a series of community interface with the communities to promote access to information on its programmes and projects.

**Table 7.1 Communication Strategy**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Meeting with Political Leadership	1.To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.  2.To update them on the status of implementation.	DCE, Presiding member, MP and chairpersons of the sub committees.	Meetings with audiovisuals  Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	15 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> January  Every third quarter	DPCU
Media Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	The general public, community members,etc	Announcements and radio programmes.	Quarterly	DPCU
Community Interface	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, etc	Community durbars,drama,role play,etc	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-Committee.
Local Announcements	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, the general public, etc	Information Centres, church announcement, association meetings, etc	1 <sup>st</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> December 2014	DPCU