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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Decentralized System of governance adopted in Ghana has made the District Assembly the central point of development at the local level. The District Assembly is therefore the highest administrative and political authority at the District level with a vision, mission and mandate. As part of its mandate, the District is to initiate, implement and co-ordinate all development activities including community initiated and donor supported programmes and projects at the local level.

The District Assemblies are mandated to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District within a medium term. The mandate of the Assemblies is supported by the following legal instruments; the Constitution of the Fourth Republic of Ghana, 1992 (chapter 20), National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and other legislative instruments.

As prerequisite for District Assembly to prepare District Medium Term Plan (DMTP) under the Long Term National Development Policy Framework (2018 – 2057), the District Assembly has to prepare 4 year development plan for the District for the 2018-2021 under Agenda for jobs 2018-2021.

The Medium Term Development Plan report captures the performance review 2014-2017, District profile/ Current situation, District Potentials, development goals, objectives and strategies, Development Programmes, Implementation of Annual Action Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication Strategy and Conclusion.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The vision of Ghana as contained in the Long Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF, 2018-2057) is a “just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development”. The vision is to be accomplished through the formulation and implementation of ten of 4-year Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs) and the first MDTP of the LTNDPF spans from 2018 to 2021. The MTDPF (2018-2021) is the framework for the preparation of district and sector plans.

The District Assembly is the central point of development at the local level within the Decentralized System of governance adopted by Ghana Since 1988. The Assembly is therefore the highest administrative and political authority at the District level with the mandate to initiate, implement and co-ordinate all development activities including community initiated and donor supported programmes and projects at the local level.

The District Assemblies are mandated to prepare and implement development plans at the District level. The mandate of the Assemblies is supported by the following legal instruments; the Constitution of the Fourth Republic of Ghana, 1992 (chapter 20), National Development Systems, Act, 1994 (ACT 480), the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDCL 327), Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), Legislative Instrument (L. I.) 2232 and other legislative instruments.

To ensure uniformity in the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plans, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) prepares and issues guidelines to all MMDAs and MDAs in the country on medium term basis. The current guidelines for the preparation of the plan (2018-2021) specified the key focus areas for the development of plans and are in line with the Sustainable Development goals and AU Agenda 2063. The Pillars for the development of this plan have been categorized into five of which only first four applies to the Asutifi South

District level planning process. The Pillars include the following:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and the International Community

The content in each Pillar were also specified in the guidelines. Furthermore, the guidelines advocated for the formation of a smaller team within the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) to coordinate the plan preparation process. It also recommended that the plan preparation processes should be more participatory and consultative and this will invariably strengthen the ownership and implementation of the plans and programmes.

The preparation of this first 4-year Medium Term Development Plan (2018– 2021) of the National Long Term Development Plan 2018-2057 is thus guided by the lessons and experiences drawn from the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014 – 2017).

### **1.1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions**

This aspect of the plan looks at the vision, mission, core values and functions of the Asutifi South District Assembly as a legal entity. The aim and principles of the Assembly are stated below.

#### **Vision:**

The vision of the District is to reduce the level of socio-economic deprivation in the District.

#### **Mission:**

The Asutifi South District Assembly exists to mobilize resources to provide basic social services and to create an enabling environment for wealth creation in collaboration with civil society organizations.

**Core Values:**

Core Values are the fundamentals to the performance of the Asutifi South District Assembly and they influence the manner in which affairs are conducted and relationship with stakeholders. The basic principles of the District include participation, professionalism, client focus, transparency, efficient and effective use of resources, and accountability.

**Function:**

The Asutifi South District Assembly is the political and administrative authority in the District. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions within its jurisdiction. The following are some of the specific functions the Asutifi South District Assembly performs.

- i. The District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the district
- ii. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- iii. Promote Local Economic Development
- iv. Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
- v. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district
- vi. Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- vii. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- viii. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice
- ix. Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district.
- x. Guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans.
- xi. Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by any enactment
- xii. Execute and monitor projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

## 1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2014–2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### 1.2.1 Projects and Programmes

As part of the development planning process for the preparation of the Asutifi South District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), the District undertook a review of performance on the implementation of the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Development Plan. The aim is to identify and evaluate the successes as well as implementation difficulties and challenges which formed the basis of analyzing the current development challenges in the District. Lessons learnt during the period also inform the formulation of policies, programmes and projects for the 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan. This will ensure systematic growth and to also enhance the achievement of the District goals and objectives.

In the process of implementing the 2014-2017 Development plan, the Asutifi South District categorized the development issues under six (6) Thematic Areas out of the seven areas in the GSGDA II guidelines with a total of One Hundred and Thirty-Five (135) projects and programs planned for implementation within four the (4) year period. The thematic areas included the following:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

Generally, development projects and programs were fairly distributed to cover all the six (6) Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II with priority Areas given more attention. Human Development, Productivity and Employment had fifty-one (51) projects and programmes representing 37.8% followed by Infrastructure and Human Settlement (32 projects and programmes) representing 27.7%. Also, Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management contributed Twenty-Nine (29) to the projects and programmes

representing 21.5% of the 2014-2017 while Transparent and Accountable Governance, and Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability added 15 (11.1%) and 6 (4.4%) of the projects and programmes respectively. The least thematic area was Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector with 2 projects and programmes representing 1.5% of the total projects.

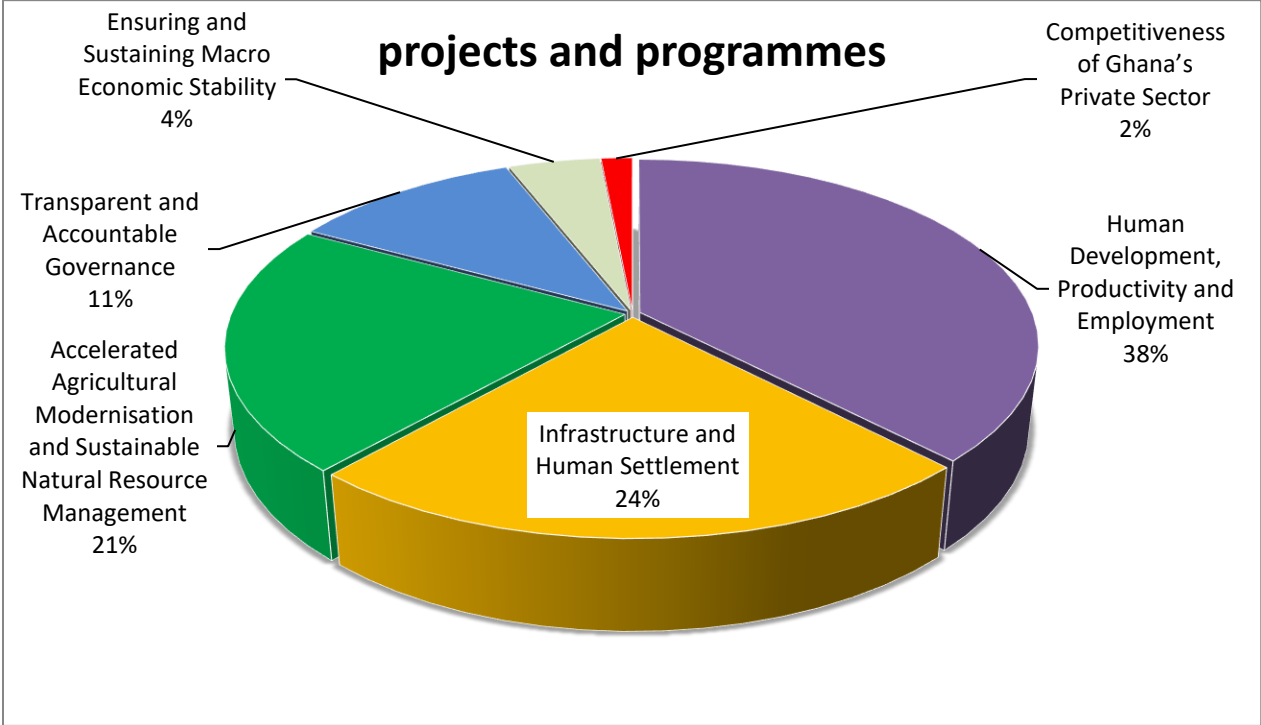


Figure 1:1 Percentage contribution per thematic area (2014-2017)

**1.2.2 Status of implementation**

It was realized from the implementation status that out of the 135 programmes and projects in the 2014-2017 MTDP, more than half (54.8%) have been completed and a little over a fifth (21.5%) are still on-going. On the other hand, 23.7 percent of the total programmes and projects have not been implemented. The delay in the completion of projects on their expected dates is attributable to the late releases of funds from the central government and other development partners for the execution of these projects and programme.

On the other hand, the year on year implementation of the activities as well as baseline information, targets and achievements of the 2014 – 2017 MTDP are shown in the table below. The Table 1 below summarizes the performance of the district performance under the six (6) thematic areas of the previous plan.

**Table 1.1: Performance Review (2014 – 2017)**

<b>Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>					
<b>Policy Objective: Increase Inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</b>					
<b>Years of implementation</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
2014	Support 60 Brilliant but needy students	15	15	15	All 15 students supported
2015		30	15	7	Supported 7 students due to lack of funds
2016		37	15	0	Lack of funds
2017		37	15	0	Lack of funds
2014	Support education of 40 children with special needs	10	10	10	Support 10 special children education
2015		20	10	10	Supported 10 special children education
2016		30	10	10	Supported 10 special children education
2017		0	10	0	Lack of funds
2014	Support GES to organize STME for girls every quarter	4	4	4	GES supported to organized STME for girls for every quarter
2015		8	4	4	
2016		12	4	4	
2017		13	1	1	First quarter STME for girls organized
2014	Organize training workshop for headmaster of all basic schools			Implemented	4 training workshop for headmasters organized within the 4 years
2015					
2016					
2017					

2014	Conduct quarterly District wide Monitoring and supervision exercise	4	4	4	Quarterly District wide monitoring and supervision exercise conducted in 3 years  2017 first quarter District wide monitoring and supervision exercise organized
2015		8	4	4	
2016		12	4	4	
2017		13	1	1	
<b>Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning</b>					
2014	Collect data on school gross enrolment, net enrolment, gender parity and others	Available		Implemented	Data on school gross enrolment, net enrolment, gender parity index data collected
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Support GES to distribute teaching and learning materials			Implemented	Distribution of teaching and learning material by GES supported
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Deploy qualified teachers to remote areas				Qualified teachers deploy to remote areas to improve academic performance.
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors</b>					
2014	Establish youth enterprise schemes	None		Not Implemented	Lack of funds to establish youth enterprise schemes
2015					

2016					
2017					
2014	Support youth employment agency to train and equip youth in hairdressing, agric and electrical	None		Not Implemented	Lack of funds to support youth employment agency to train and equip youth in hairdressing, agric and electrical
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Collaborate with private sector to create apprenticeship opportunity for youth	None		Not Implemented	Lack of funds to collaborate with private sector to create apprenticeship opportunity for youth
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Support for rural enterprise project	None		No Implemented	Lack of funds to support for rural enterprise project
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care</b>					
2014	Organize yearly programmes on malaria and immunization	1	1	1	Malaria and immunization programme organized yearly
2015		2	1	1	
2016		3	1	1	
2017		4	1	1	
2014	Construct 8 No. CHPS Compounds	1	1	1	6 No. CHP Compounds Constructed due to lack of funds all 8 No. CHPs Compound were not
2015		2	2	1	

2016		6	4	4	constructed
2017		6	2	0	
2014	Construct 4 No. 3-unit self-contained nurses quarters	1	1	1	From 2014-2016 3 No. 3-unit self-contained nurses' quarters constructed. in 2017 , nurses quarters has not been constructed
2015		2	1	1	
2016		3	1	1	
2017		3	1	0	
2014	Register traditional herbalist	0	0	0	No traditional herbalist was registered One traditional herbalist was registered One traditional herbalist was registered One traditional herbalist was registered
2015		1	1	1	
2016		2	1	1	
2017		3	1	1	
<b>Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS, STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>					
2014	Organize HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes in 16 communities	4	4	4	13 communities benefited from HIV/AIDS Testing from 2014-2016
2015		8	4	4	
2016		12	4	4	
2017		13	1	1	
2014	Organize public education on HIV/AIDS and STIs in 16 communities	4	4	4	public education held at 13 communities from 2014-2017
2015		8	4	4	
2016		12	4	4	
2017		1	1	1	
2014	Organize sensitization programmes on	Done			Sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS & STIs & TB Organized
2015					

2016	HIV/AIDS & STIs & TB				
2017					
2014	Hold sexual reproductive programmes on radio station				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Organize adolescent sexual reproductive health programmes in schools				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Educate pregnant women on mother-to-child transmission of HIV services				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Organize stakeholders meeting on malaria, HIV and STIS and TB				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Provide adequate and Disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools</b>					
2014	Construct 4No field in 4 towns	1	0	0	Not implemented due to Lack of funds to construct field
2015		1	0	0	

2016		1	0	0	
2017		1	0	0	
2014	Organize yearly sports activities for PWDs				Not implemented due to lack of funds to organize sports activities
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Rehabilitate hwi diem football pitch				Not implemented due to lack of funds
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Support GES to organize inter-school sports activities	2 times a year	2 times a year	2 times a year	GES was fully supported to organized inter-schools sports activities all 2 times yearly sports activity in the District.
2015		4	2 times a year	2 times a year	
2016		6	2 times a year	2 times a year	
2017		7	0	0	
<b>Policy Objective: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable</b>					
2014	Register and supervise NGOs and CBOs				
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Provide care and support for vulnerable groups	5 cases resolved	20 cases	20 cases resolved	High family cases due to lack of public education. Due to high publicity on
2015		25 cases resolved	20 cases	18 cases resolved	

2016		43 cases resolved	20 cases	12 cases resolved	citizens and child right has reduced domestic abuse cases against vulnerable groups
2017		55 cases resolved	20 cases	5 cases resolved	
2014	Register and supervise day care centers	1 registered	8	1 registered but supervise 8	Only one Day care centre registered with us but supervise 8 Day care centre in the District.
2015		0	8		
2016		0	8		
2017		0	8		
<b>Policy Objective: Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE</b>					
2014	Undertake school feeding programmes in 6 schools	6	6	6 schools	From 2013, 6 schools are benefiting from the school feeding programme
2015		6	6	6 schools	
2016		6	6	6 schools	
2017		6	6	6 schools	
2014	Procure 681 No. of dual desk	1000	227 dual desk	227 dual desk	Total of 681 dual desks was procured in 3 years. In 2017 no dual desk is procured due to lack finance
2015		1171	227 dual desk	227 dual desk	
2016		1342 dual desk	227 dual desk	227 dual desk	
2017		1513	227 dual desk	0	
2014	Renovate 10 basic schools	4	2	2 schools renovated	8 No basic schools renovated in 3 years of implementation. In 2017 no basic school was renovated due lack of funds.
2015		6	2	2 schools renovated	
2016		8	2	2 schools renovated	
2017		10	2	0	
2014	Provide Merry-Go-Round for 10 Kindergarten schools	2	2	2 kindergarten	6- kindergarten benefited from the provision of Merry-Go round table in 2014-2016.
2015		4	2	2 kindergarten	

2016		6	2	2 kindergarten	In 2017, no Merry-Go round provided
2017		6	2	0	
2014	Provide round tables and chairs for 10 kindergarten schools	2	2	2 kindergarten	6- kindergartens provided with round tables and chairs from 2014-2016. In 2017 due to lack of funds, no round table and chairs is provided
2015		4	2	2 kindergarten	
2016		6	2	2 kindergarten	
2017		6	2	0	
2014	Construct 24 No. 6-unit class room block with ancillary facilities	23	6	4	From 2014-2016, 10 No. 6-unit Classroom block with ancillary constructed. In 2017 due to lack of funds the uncompleted projects were roll out to be completed
2015		29	4	4	
2016		33	5	2	
2017		38	5	0	
2014	Construct 4 No. 4 Bedroom teachers quarters	2	1	1	From 2014-2015, 2 No 4 Bedroom teachers' quarters constructed, set target was not met due to inadequate funds. In 2016-2017, due to inadequate funds teachers quarters was not constructed
2015		3	2	1	
2016		4	1	0	
2017		4	1	0	
2014	Construct 10 No. 3-Unit class room block with ancillary facilities	22	6	6	From 2014-2016, 14No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility constructed. In 2017, due to inadequate funds no project has been carry out.
2015		28	5	5	
2016		31	4	3	
2017		31	2	0	
2014	Provide well-equipped computer laboratories in all schools in the district				Partially implemented
2015					

2016					
2017					
<b>Policy objective : Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues</b>					
2014	Support 400 PWD to enhance their business activities	100	100	100	300 PWDs were supported from 2014-2016 to enhance their business. In 2017 due to lack of funds no PWDs were supported
2015		200	100	100	
2016		300	100	100	
2017		300	100	0	
2014	Monitor the activities of 400 PWDs	100	100	100	300 PWDs activities were monitored from 2014-2016. In 2017, due to lack of funds
2015		200	100	100	
2016		300	100	100	
2017		300	100	0	
2014	Organize District and community LEAP implementation committee ( DLI CLIC) meetings			Meetings are organized when LEAP funds are available	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Pay home visits to LEAP Beneficiaries				Partially implemented due to inadequate funds to carry out this activity
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Provide Hospital welfare service	7	15	2	From 2014-2016 6 people were provided with Hospital welfare service due to inadequate form.
2015		9	15	3	

2016		12	15	1	
2017		12	15	0	
2014	Provide prison aftercare services	None			Not implemented due to lack of funds to implement such programme
2015					
2016					
2017					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Integrate population variables into all aspect of development planning at all levels</b>					
2014	Organize family planning programmes for 10 communities	5	4 communities	4 communities	Fully implanted all the 10- communities benefited from family planning programmes from 2014-2016
2015					
2016					
2017					
2017					
2014	Educate 800 market women on family planning	50	200	200 market women	600 market women were educated on family planning from 2014-2016. In 2017, no market woman is train due to inadequate funds
2015					
2016					
2017					
2017					
2014	Organize stakeholders meeting on population issues				Partially implemented due to lack of funds for population programmes
2015					
2016					
2017					
2017					
2014	Organize free council and free insertion for 1000 women	570	250	250 women on family planning	
2015					
2015		850	250	250 women on family	

2016		1,100	250	planning	
2017		1,350	250	250 women on family planning 0	
<b>Policy Objective: Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups</b>					
2014	Train and equipped 100 PWDs on tie and dye making and soap making	0	25	0	Due to lack of funds this programmes was not implemented
2015		0	25	0	
2016		0	25	0	
2017		0	25	0	
2014	Train and equipped 40 LEAP beneficiaries in trading	0	10	0	Due to lack of funds this programme was not implemented
2015		0	10	0	
2016		0	10	0	
2017		0	10	0	
<b>Thematic Area: Transparency and Accountable Governance</b>					
<b>Policy objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes</b>					
2014	Organize quarterly sub-committee meetings				All sub-committee quarterly meetings organized.
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Procure publications, Printed materials and stationery				From 2014-2016, publications, printed material and stationery procured
2015					

2016					
2017					
2014	Organize capacity building programmes for staff and assembly members				From 2014-2016, capacity building programme was fully organized for staff and assembly members
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Support national Day celebrations				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country</b>					
2014	Support DPCU activities				Fully implanted
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Undertake comprehensive data collection exercise				Partially implemented due to inadequate funds
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Public Objectives: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</b>					
2014	Organize 8 public hearing	2	2	2	From 2014-2016, 6 public hearing was organized, however in 2017, public
2015		4	2	2	

2016		6	2	2	hearing is not organize due to inadequate funds.
2017		8	2	0	
2014	Furnish the new administration block				Not implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Train 50 women on leadership role and decision making	10	10 women	10 women	From 2014-2016, 30 women trained in leadership role and decision making. In 2017, no woman has been trained due to inadequate funds
2015		20	10 women	10 women	
2016		30	10 women	10 women	
2017		40	10	0	
2014	Organize capacity building programme for Area Council				Capacity building programme for Area Council organized
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Construct 1 No. 5 bedroom bungalow with 2-Bedroom boys quarters and fence wall for DCE	0	1	1	1 No. 5 bedroom bungalow with 2-Bedroom boys quarters and fence wall for DCE Constructed
2015		1	0	0	
2016			0	0	
2017			0	0	
<b>Policy Objective: Promote transparency and accountability</b>					
2014	Prepare and submit social enquiry reports				Fully Implemented

2015	to family tribunal and juvenile courts				
2016					
2017					
2014	Organize capacity building programmes for Area councils				Fully Implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm</b>					
2014	Organize sensitization programmes on citizen's rights and responsibilities				Fully Implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Organize Case Work with families				Fully Implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
<b>Policy Objective: Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&amp;E system at all levels</b>					
2014	Conduct monitoring and evaluation on development projects				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.2.3 Review of Income and Expenditure (2014-2017)

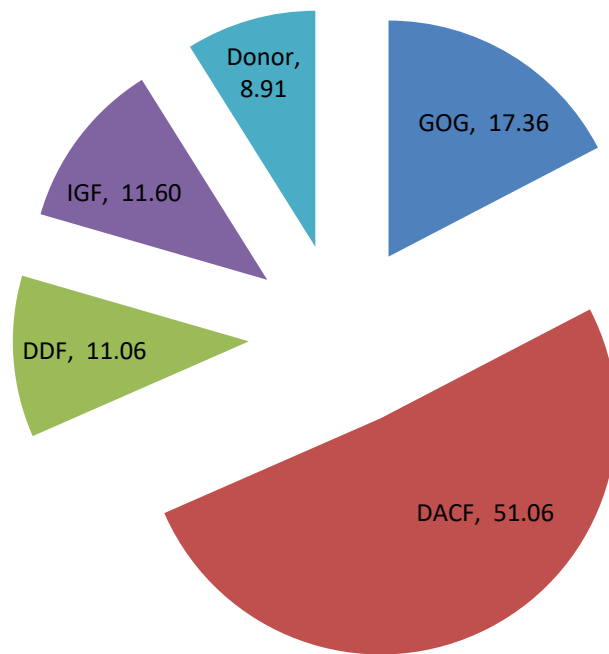
The review of the income and expenditure of the 2014-2017 MTDP analyzed the sources of revenue for the implementation of the plan. The year by year actual revenue received from all sources was related to its expected revenue.

The total estimated cost for the implementation of the 2014–2017 MTDP was GH¢28,127,121.00. On the other hand, the financial resources earmarked in the composite budget within the period of review amounted to GH¢19,853,148.08 representing 70.58 percent of the total budget in the MTDP. However, the District’s actual revenue received between the years of 2014 and June, 2017 was GH¢11,121,798 and this is just a little over half (56.02%) of the estimated revenue in the composite budget.

#### 1.2.3.1 Sources of Revenue

The main sources of revenue for the Assembly between 2014 and middle of 2017 were from Government of Ghana (GoG), District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF) including MP’s Common Fund, District Development Facility (DDF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), and Donor Funds.

The actual total revenue received for the period in view was GH¢11,121,798.93. It was realized from the review that the Asutifi South District rely mainly on the District Assemblies’ Common Fund as it contributes more than half (51.06%) of the total revenue received within the period (2014 to June 2017). This is followed by support from the Central Government (GoG) contributing 17.36 percent of the total revenue. The Government of Ghana (GoG) support includes compensations and other physical projects funded under Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund). The least contributor was the support received from Donors. With the donor support, the Assembly normally writes proposals to solicit for funds for compliment the development initiatives. The details of the percentage contribution of the various sources of funding are indicated in the Figure 2 below.



*Figure 1.2: Percentage contribution of revenue sources*

On the other hand, more than 200 percent (227.44%) of the budget for donor funds were received within the plan implementation period. This happened as a result of the support the Assembly received from the Japan Embassy. Also, about 70.90 percent of the total allocation for Internally Generated Funds (IGF) was received by the end of the second quarter of the final year of the MTDP. The performance of the IGF is attributed to the support received from the Stool Lands Secretariat. The Table below clearly shows the sources of funding as well as their expected and actual revenues.

**Table 1.2: Sources of revenue**

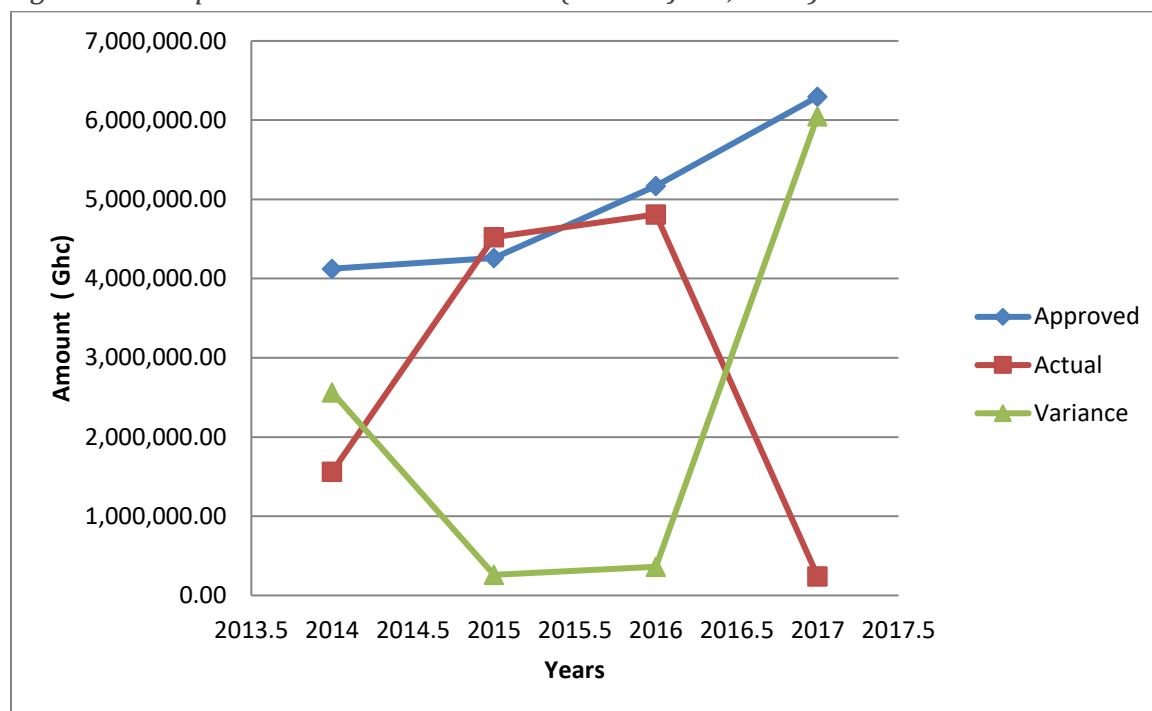
SOURCE	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	EXPECTED	ACTUAL
GOG	191,390.00	191,390.00	780,630.00	747,561.13	800,000.00	794,535.90	1,039,753.00	197,783.43
DACF	2,948,768.79	631,490.06	2,601,850.00	2,332,766.07	2,878,571.29	2,714,734.98	3,967,812.00	772793.25
DDF	736,186.00	458,863.98	519,825.00	293,450.00	531,511.00	477,964.00	601,042.00	-
IGF	188,800.00	181,467.00	240,776.00	322,217.35	860,976.00	741,605.40	529,670.00	45,285.60
Donor	60,000.00	97,426.53	118,730.00	813,001.49	100,000.00	80,256.01	156,857.00	-
	4,125,144.79	1,560,637.57	4,261,811.00	4,508,996.04	5,171,058.29	4,809,096.29	6,295,134.00	1,015,862.28

Source: Asutifi South District Annual Trial Balance, 2014-2017

### 1.2.3.2 Expected Revenue and Actual

The Figure 1 below shows the total expected revenue, and the actual revenue received by the District within the three and a half years of plan implementation (2014 to first half of 2017). Over the period, budgeted revenue has generally been higher than the actual amount realized. In 2014, total expected revenue was GH¢4,125,144.79 and the actual revenue received was GH¢1,560,637.57, creating a variance of GH¢2,564,507.22. The budget estimate for 2015 (GH¢4,261,811.00) was just about three percent (3.2%) more than that of 2014. However, the District received close to six percent (5.8%) more than the budgeted amount for 2015. On the other hand, 93 percent of the total budget for 2016 was received. As at the time of data collection for the performance assessment, the data available was up to June, 2017. In view of this, a half year analysis was captured as part of the review. It was realized that less than four percent (3.9%) of the estimated amount for 2017 (GH¢6,295,134.00) was received by the end of June, 2017. This clearly shows that more effort and strategies have to be put in place to achieve the set target. The Figure 3 below shows the expected revenue and actuals from 2014 to June, 2017.

Figure 1. 3: Expected Revenue and Actual (2014 – June, 2017)



Source: Asutifi South District Assembly's Trial Balance 2014 – June, 2017

#### 1.2.4 Implementation Challenges

The implementation of the 2014 – 2017 Medium Term Development Plan faced some challenges and the following are the issues associated with the implementation of projects and programmes in the plan.

- Limited amount of resources to implement the numerous activities as stipulated under the thematic areas.
- Inadequate capacity of some of the staff to implement programmes and projects
- Weak structures at the sub-district level
- Delays in the releases of funds from the Central Government as well as other expected donor agencies.
- Most programmes required huge capital outlay before it could be subjected to implementation.
- Inability to meet internally generated revenue targets for the planned period.

### 1.2.5 Lessons learnt from 2014 – 2017 DMTDP

- There should be adequate and timely release of funds especially with the DACF
- Donors should fulfill their promise on logistical and funds support
- There should be effective mobilization of revenue from traditional sources such as rents, licenses, fines, rates and others. Low income among the people affected adequate revenue generation locally.
- Programmes formulated for some thematic areas were too many to be attained within the time frame giving the inadequate fund releases.
- Programmes should be given equal implementation attention as physical infrastructures

## 1.3 DISTRICT PROFILE/ CURRENT SITUATION

### 1.3.1 Analysis of existing Situation/ Compilation of the District Profile

#### 1.3.1.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

This sub-section assesses the institutional capacity needs of the Asutifi South District.

From table 1.2, it was revealed that the Asutifi South District Assembly possessed staffs that have the required education to undertake DPCU activities and programmes. This means that the personnel of the Assembly are very competent and are able to deliberate on important issues to find a lasting solution to all matters of the District. With average indicator of (8.7)

2. In the Asutifi South District Assembly all the key positions to ensure that DPCU functions very effectively are filled. This means that Asutifi South District Assembly does not lack officers to manage the affairs of DPCU programs and activities; this could lead to quality plan preparation and efficient monitoring and evaluation in the District. With average indicator of (10)

3. Asutifi South District Assembly have competent and resourceful team to carryout M&E activities in the District, however is not all the officers who have requisite M&E skills and Knowledge. This implies that some officers in the District need capacity building in the area of M&E to enable the District have complete set of officers with M&E skills and knowledge to be able to monitor and evaluates projects and activities and also ensure judicious and efficient use of limited resource for total development of the District. With average indicator of (7.6)

4. The Asutifi South District Assembly as a young District has small Internal Generated Fund base and always rely on External source of fund to carry out its programmes and projects. Moreover the Fund available meet basic cost but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E Plan. With average indicator of (6.6)
5. Even though the resource base of Asutifi South District is limited, however, resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP. With average indicator of (8.9)
6. The Asutifi South District Assembly solely rely on external source of revenue due to its limited internal generated fund (IGF) base most especially District Assembly Common Fund (DA CF) which is not frequently release to Assemblies. This implies that funds released 6 months behind schedule which slow the implementation of activities of M&E Plan. With average indicator of (6.8)
7. The Asutifi South District Assembly has all the key personnel for proper planning and effective Monitoring and Evaluation. As a result of the availability of the key staff with requisite skills and knowledge, the leadership of the Assembly is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development. With average indicator of (8.5)
8. The Asutifi South District Assembly has a full complement of Management and technically skilled to handle all functions. With average indicator of (8.5)
9. As a District with full complement of management and technically skilled personnel, staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours. With average indicator of (8.2)
10. Some Central government motivation and incentives are accessible (Training, Maternity leave and among others). With average indicator of (6.6)
11. The Asutifi South District Assembly though has full complement management and technically skilled to handle all function, however, office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate. With average indicator of (4.8)

The Asutifi South District Assembly DMTDP was approved in December 2017 by the General Assembly; the District is very young but has all the complement staff for plan preparation as well as proper and efficient monitoring and evaluation. The stakeholders for plan preparation and monitoring and evaluation have in-depth skills and knowledge needed for the job. However, is not all the stakeholders who have the requisite knowledge and skills in plan preparation as well as efficient monitoring and evaluation, therefore there is the need for these Officers to have skills training in the following thematic Area.

1. Monitoring and Evaluation
2. Development Planning
3. Database Management and other Computer Program
4. Report Writing

5. Facilitation Skills
6. Revenue mobilization Training
7. Training of Sub-Structures

The District Assembly needs technical support in the area of training for members who have inadequate skills and knowledge in the above training Areas and this will require the services of a consultant. Asutifi South District Assembly have a good record of proper storage of information, the data or information of the Assembly are usually stored on computers and some hard copies are stored at records office. The data and information needed by the Assembly are Progress Report and Departments and units report.

The Assembly has internet connectivity which is very connected and has computers and accessories such as printers, scanners and LCD Projector for MTDP plan preparation and M&E preparation.

**Table1.3: DPCU Capacities and Management Index**

Indicators	Score=1	Score=5	Score=10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of Personnel			157/18	8.7
2. Staff Complement			180/10	10
3. M&E Skills and Knowledge			137/18	7.6
4. Availability of Funds		25	25+93.2= 118.2/18	6.6
5. Utilization of Funds			159/18	8.9
6. Timely Access to Funds			122/18	6.8
7. Leadership			153/18	8.5
8. Management			153/18	8.5
9. Workload			148/18	8.2
10. Motivation/ Incentives		15	15+105=120/18	6.6
11. Equipment/ Facilities	31.1	25	31.1+30+30=91.1/18	4.8
<b>Total Score</b>				<b>8.0</b>

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.1.2 Human Resource Data Analysis

Below is the analysis of staff distribution which includes Staff list indicating total staff strength, Staff Categorization, Sex Distribution and Age Distribution as depicted in Appendix.

#### Staff strength

The assembly during the period under review worked with a total staff strength of 82. Out of the total staff strength, 57 are staff of central administration; nine work under the Works department;

five are with Social Welfare and Community Development, one under Town and Country Planning Department and 10 are working with Department of Agriculture as indicated in Appendix 1 “A”.

#### Staff Categorization

Twenty-six (26) out of the total staff were senior staff whilst 56 were junior staff. Twenty-one (21) of the senior staff were males and Five (5) were females. Thirty-three (33) of the junior staff was male whereas Twenty-three (23) were females as depicted in Appendix 1 “B”.

#### Sex Distribution

During the period under review, the Assembly had 54 male staff and 28 female staff. Out of the Total, the Central administration had 32 males and 25 Females. The Social Welfare and community Development had three males and two female staff. The Agric Department had nine males and one Female staff. The Works department had nine males and the Town and country Department has one (1) male as shown in Appendix 1 “C”.

#### Age Distribution

In the Year under review the Assembly had seven staff members within the age range of 20-30 years out of which two were males and five were females; Thirty three (33) staff members were within the age range of 31-40 years out of which 26 were males and seven 7 were females; 17 staff members were within the age range of 41-50 years out of which 12 were males and five were females; 25 staff members were within the age range of 51-60 years out of which 14 were males and 11 were females

### 1.3.2 Physical and Natural Environment

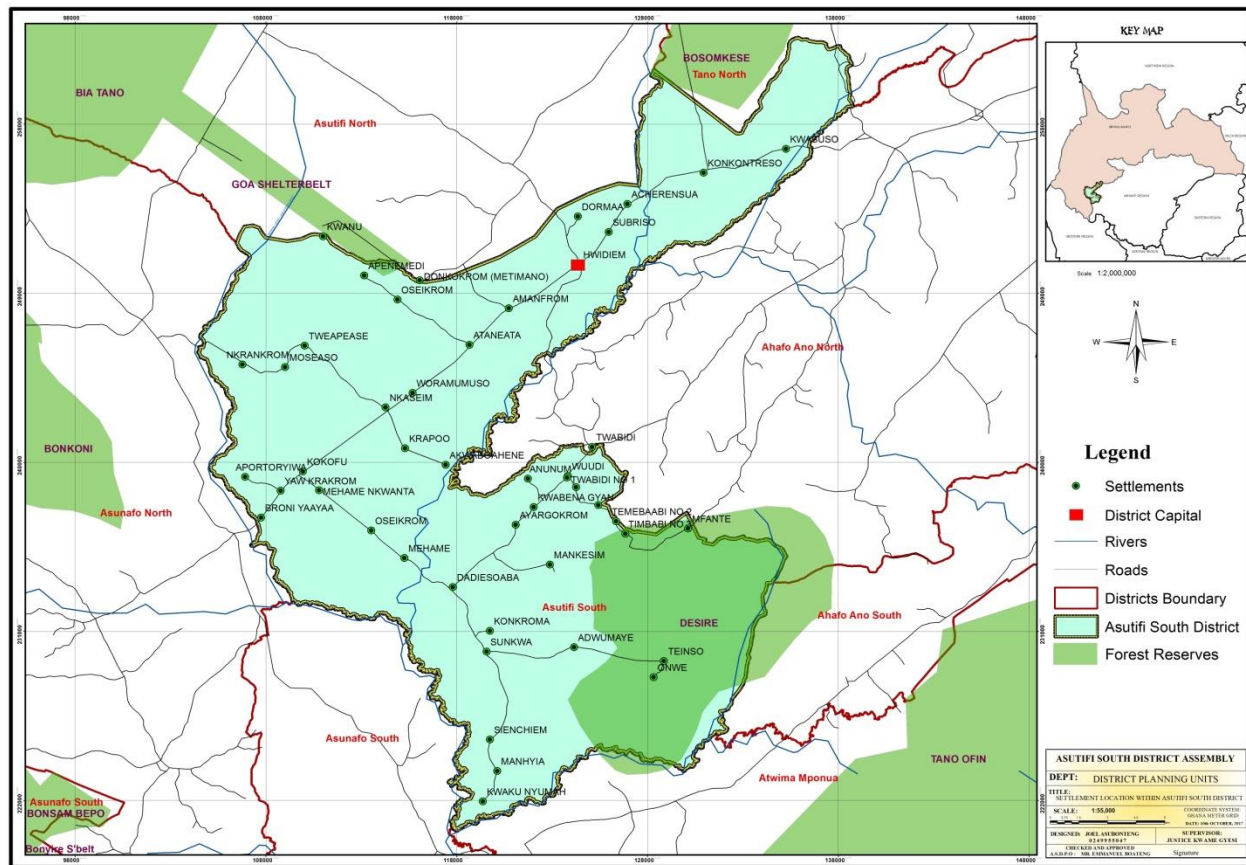
This sub-chapter assesses the physical and natural conditions of the district and how they shape and influence the development of the district. Physical and natural conditions affect the way people live in every social setting. It influences the food, culture and socio-economic dynamics of the people. It is therefore important to assess these factors and how they relate to the development of the district.

### 1.3.2.1 Location and Size

Asutifi South District Assembly is one of the newly created administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The District was carved from the then Asutifi District in 2012. It lies between latitudes 6°40' and 7°15' North and Longitudes 2°15' and 2°45' west. In terms of land area, the District covers about 597.2440 sq. kilometers.

The District shares boundaries with Asutifi North District to the North, Ahafo Ano North District to the East, Asunafo Municipal to the West, Atwima Mponua District to the South-East, and Asunafo South District to the South-West. The District has Hwidiem as the capital and it's about 3.2 kilometers away from the mother District Capital, Kenyasi.

Figure 1.4: Asutifi South District Map



The location of the District in Brong Ahafo Region as shown at the right side corner of the map above offers the opportunity to interact or co-operate with the two Regions of Ghana namely

Ashanti and Western of the country. The Eastern frontier of the District also makes it imperative for the people to co-operate and exchange goods and services with the neighboring Communities such as Asunafo North Municipal and Asunafo South District. The proximity of the District to Sunyani, the Regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Sunyani in search of jobs.

Also, the proximity of the District to Kumasi and Sunyani has made some communities enjoy basic amenities and facilities from both Kumasi and Sunyani which the District lacks. This has improved upon the living conditions of the people in the District. In a similar vein, the location of the District and its nearness to communities like Kenyasi and Goaso as well as Tepa in Ashanti Region have also provided opportunity for farmers to market their produce in these towns where there is always ready market.

The upsurge of mineral exploration in Kenyasi and its environs by Newmont Ghana Gold, Ahafo Mine, coupled with the activities of small scale miners has brought the influx of many people from far and near to the District. This has increased and boosted the economic activities of the people. The drawback of this is its high cost of living in the District especially Hwidiem.

#### 1.3.2.2 Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone marked by double rainfall maxima. They are the major season (April to July) and minor season (September to October). The major rainy season is good for crop farming which is the major occupation in the District. This rainfall pattern gives much information to farmers in terms of land preparation of farms and sowing of seeds.

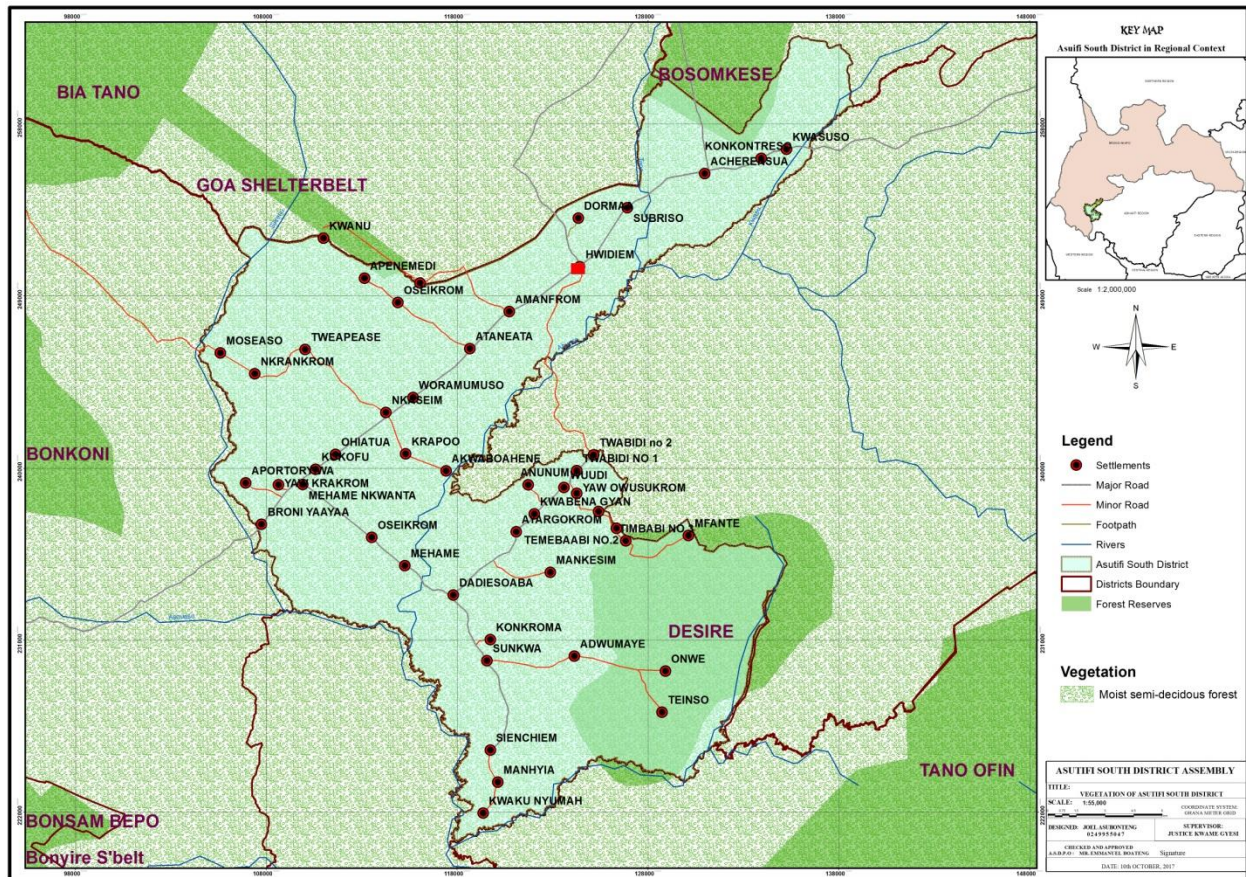
The forest plateau in the District is within an average height of about 700 feet above sea level. The lowest part is about 650 feet above sea level found along the river basins while the highest point is found within the north-east reaching a height of 1,400 feet above sea level.

#### 1.3.2.3 Vegetation

The district has a vegetation type dominated by semi-deciduous forest. Man's activities notably farming, lumbering and occasional bush fires have however disturbed this vegetation. This has

transformed some areas into a deprived wood savanna. Such transitional zones could be observed around Dadiesoaba and SiENCHIEM. These developments call for immediate measures to protect this sensitive ecological zone. There are however, large areas of forest reserves in the District which include Bosomkese Forest Reserve, Desiri Forest Reserve and Goa Shelter Belt.

Figure 1.5: Vegetation Map



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

From the aforementioned analysis, it could be seen that the vegetation and climate have certain implications for planning and development of the District. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the District. Extensive dry seasons also lead to a long period of drought which does not augur well for agriculture. The rainfall pattern and adequate sunshine support the growing of crops like Cocoa, Cassava, Plantain, among others to thrive well.

#### 1.3.2.4 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment has undergone significant changes over the years due to human activities. Indeed farming practices, building and construction activities and many other socio-cultural practices have combined to deplete the natural environment of its nutritional and ecological balance. Farming is carried out using slash and burn and there is a perennial problem of bush burning in the district. The once semi-deciduous forest is now being turned into a savanna land. Rivers dry up during the dry season. Tree species of medicinal and commercial values are being exploited for charcoal burning. The major human activities that are shaping the natural landscape include bush burning, reckless felling of trees for charcoal, sand winning for construction purposes, poor farming practices and cultivating along river banks. If the natural environment is to be restored, people must be made aware of the consequences of their actions on the survival or livelihoods of future generations. There must also be planned interventions to replant trees and reclaim exhausted lands. The situation is so critical that it requires that punitive measures be put in place to check the wanton destruction of the natural environment. In the wake of climate change, it is important for all district stakeholders to design and implement pragmatic measures to help conserve the natural environment and prevent the loss of biodiversity.

#### 1.3.2.5 Conditions of the Built Environment

The built environment continues to improve in terms of the quality of private and public infrastructure. This is related to the elevation of the area to a district status. As a district the area now has resources available to it to undertake development infrastructure which initially did not exist. Again, it also attracts private investments as a district capital. Indeed over the period physical accessibility, telecommunication, access to water, housing quality and the quality of public infrastructure have improved substantially and will continue to improve.

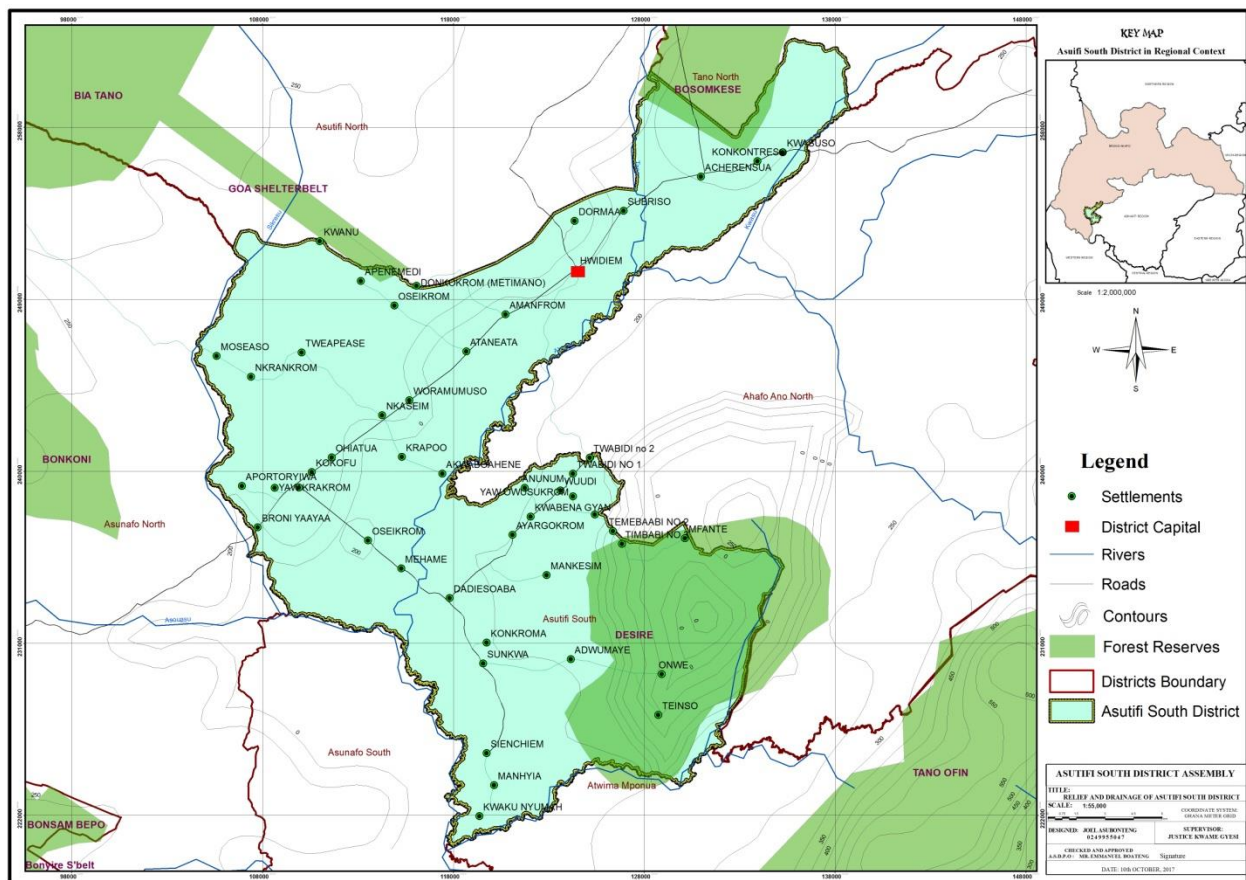
#### 1.3.2.6 Relief and Drainage

The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1 percent inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the South West, with some high elevations occurring around Sienchiem and Nkrankrom. The drainage pattern formed by the Tano River and its many tributaries can be described as dendritic. The Tano River provides the most reliable source of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes in the lean season for

communities located along it in the district. Other river bodies found in the district include River Konkontre, Subin, Kwasu and Subri.

Ground water potential in the district is highly variable. Much depends on the nature of the underlying rock formations and rainfall. The present combination of the lack of water storage in the wet season, heavy run-offs, high evaporation and low infiltration rates to charge aquifers in some areas contribute to water deficiencies hampering human settlement and increased agricultural production.

Figure 1.6: Relief and Drainage Map



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the District. First, the existence of several streams and rivers in the District enhance irrigation which promote all year round

farming activities. Moreover, streams and rivers found in the District provide sources of water for domestic use. In addition, rocky hills and out-crops serve as employment for the people.

In spite of importance of relief and drainage to the District, there are also associated problems that go with them. Soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are always washed away most especially when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the District makes construction of some projects especially roads in the District very difficult.

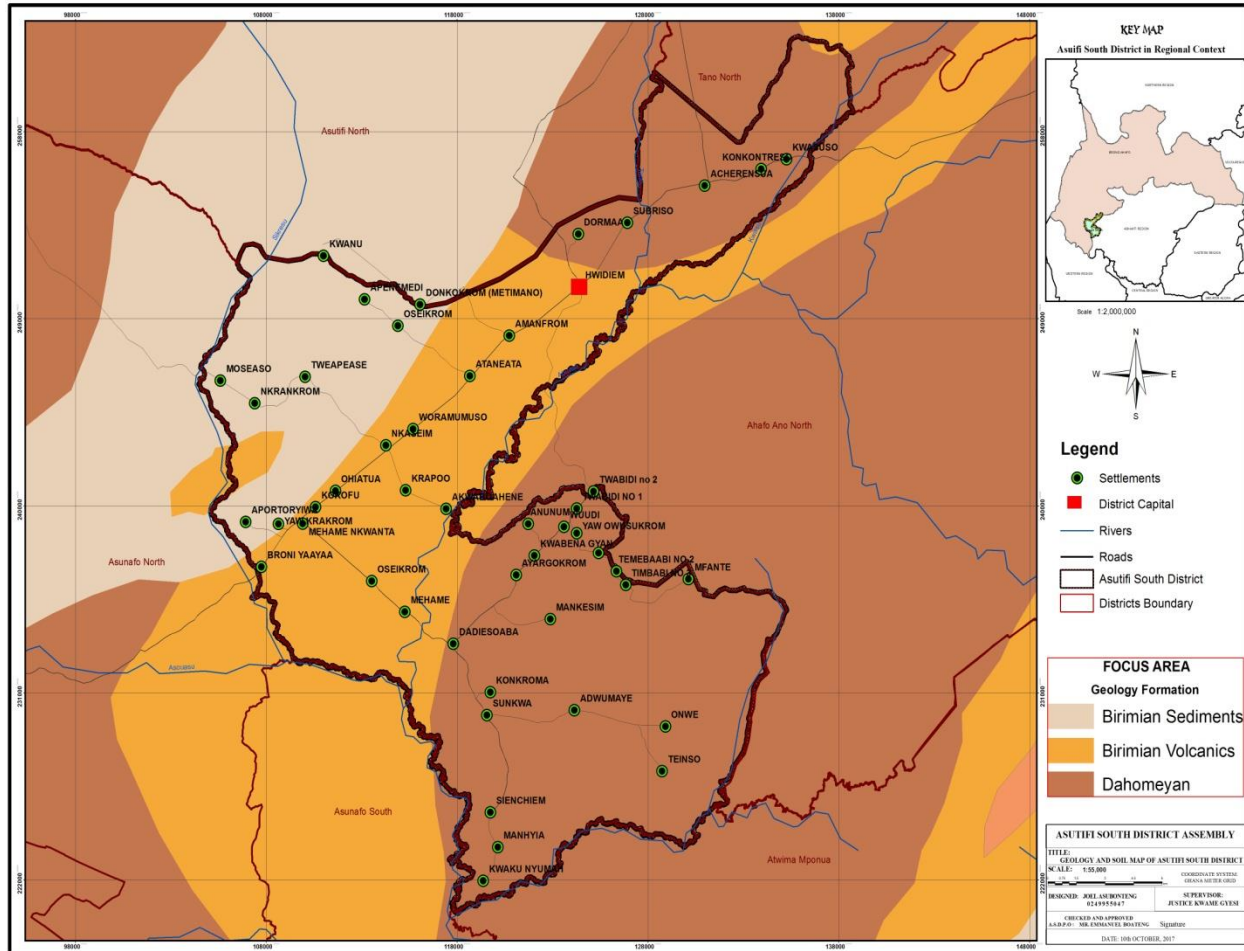
#### 1.3.2.7 Soil

The greatest proportion of the district falls under savanna ochrosol with some lithosols. The land is generally low lying and most of the soils are sandy loam and loamy soils. The soils are fairly rich in nutrients and are suitable for the cultivation of crops such as plantain, cassava, oil palm, maize, and cocoyam as well as vegetables. Some of the vegetables cultivated include cabbage, tomato, garden eggs, okro, pepper, and ginger. There are also clay deposits for bricks and the soil supports the cultivation of transitional and forest crops like cocoa and timber.

#### 1.3.2.8 Geology and Minerals

The district is endowed with Birimian rock which has gold deposits. This has attracted a lot of small scale miners, given rise to both legal as well as illegal 'galamsey' mining activities in the district. The mineral deposits can mainly be found in areas around communities such as Hwidiem, Woromumuso, Nkaseim and Acherensua among others. There is also the presence of some major mining companies in the district. For instance Newmont Ghana Gold Limited has applied to undertake prospecting in areas such as Nkaseim and Acherensua. The Birimian rocks also have a high potential for Manganese and Bauxite which yet to be tapped.

Figure 1.7: Geology and minerals



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

### 1.3.2.9 Impacts of Human Activities on the Environment

Human activities continue to impact negatively on the environment. This is simply due to ignorance, illiteracy and poor attitudes. People are ignorant about the consequences of their acts on the environment in which they live. Refuse are disposed of haphazardly and there is little or no enforcement of environmental bye-laws. Trees cut for building and other purposes are not replanted. Indeed the environment as it exists now may not be able to support productive activities in the near future if measures are not put in place to curtail the rate at which environmental resources are being overstretched. It is important to rope in traditional authorities and empower them to impose sanctions on people whose conduct are injurious to the environment.

### **1.3.3 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general**

The presence of at least eight pair of the globally endangered Common Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*) has been confirmed in the Tano River Wildlife Division since 1998. They were believed to have migrated from northern Cote d'Ivoire and entered the Tano basin through the Abe Lagoon. Locations where this sub-population have been observed stretch from Half-Assini at the south-west coast, through Asankragwa to Mehame (Asutifi District) in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. Current observations suggest that a small herd, with young, is resident in the proposed project area, an approximately 30km stretch of the Tano River between Asuhylae, Ahafo Ano North of Ashanti Region, Siensem in the Southern, near Goaso in the Brong-Ahafo Region, and Tano-Odumase near Bibiani in the Western Region. The presence of young in the herd further suggests that the hippo population, typically found in the savannah zone.

#### **1.3.3.1 Climate Change**

The Natural Resources of Asutifi South District are not only sensitive to the ecological impacts of climate change but are vulnerable to the human activities such as deforestation, land degradation, sand wining, aquatic and air pollution as well as soil erosion and the loss of wetlands. The eastern part of the District has challenges with soil erosion and about 45% of the land surface is now prone to soil erosion. The forest zone area of the District was hard pressed by farmers which resorted to slash and burn practices that have converted more than 42 percent of the original forest to agriculture land. This has decreases the timber product of the District leading to deforestation, with many species facing extinction. Undoubtedly, the umbilical linkages between environment and socio-economic development are unequivocal. The critical role environment plays in supporting the resource base for economic growth of the District and implications thereof cannot be ignored. The compounded challenges of the relationship between environment and development in Asutifi South are Climate change. Therefore climate change is very serious threat to the development of the District as well as the livelihood of the people.

#### **1.3.3.2 Energy**

Asutifi South District has 85 percent of electricity coverage which implies that most of the communities in the District have access to electricity, and only 15 percent do not have access to electricity. The District relies on the power and services provided by Volta River Authority of

Ghana and this means that the District is dependent on hydro energy source of power generation. In terms of Bio-fuel, the District has no liquid fuel produced from plant that is used to generate electricity in the District, but this may be considered for future plans. Asutifi South District Assembly has planned to build biogas station to supply gas for household consumptions. However, due to financial limitation the District could not implement the project. In the areas of Geothermal Energy, Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Technologies, Solar Thermal Technologies, Solar Dryer and Solar Water Heaters are new inventions of which Asutifi South District do not have access to them. The District has potential for solar energy production due to its strength in sun scorching and wind blowing directions.

The source of energy used by households partly contribute to the climate change situation of the District, it is desirable that every household uses fuel that reduces emissions. Majority (65.9%) of households in the District rely solely on wood and charcoal as their main source of fuel and this has negative effect on the environment and generally leads to climate change.

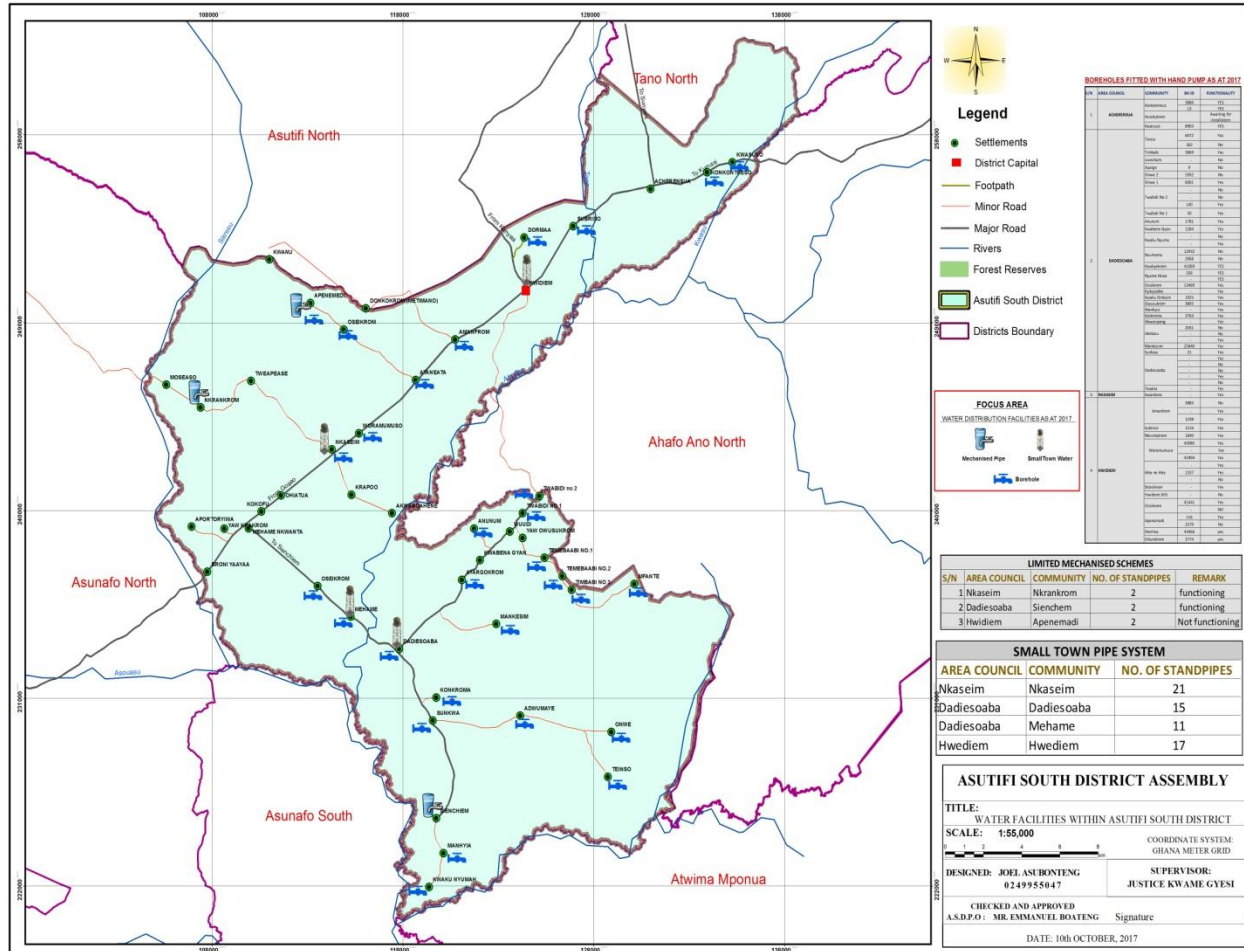
#### **1.3.4 Water Security**

Water is one of the key indicators used to measure the wellbeing of society. Access to safe water is measured as the percentage of the population that has a reasonable means of getting safe water for drinking, and for essential household activities expressed as a percentage of the total population. It reflects the health of a country's people and the country's capacity to collect, clean and distribute water to consumers. Safe drinking water is an important ingredient of good health and refers to water from the following sources pipe-borne water/tap or standpipes, boreholes/pumps/tube well, protected wells/springs and gravity flow (river/stream), rainwater, bottled water, sachet water and tanker supply/vendor while unsafe drinking water are from the following sources unprotected well/spring and dugout/pond/lake/canal.

The district statistics shows that the majority of the households that is 31.1 percent rely on borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. The urban/rural distribution reflects that more than 40 percent (40.8%) of the households in rural areas use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water compared to 16.2 percent in urban areas. Whereas 34.5 percent of households in urban centres use pipe-borne outside dwelling, only seven percent of households in rural areas use such facility. The table further indicates that as high as 25.1 percent

of households using river/stream as their main source of drinking water are in rural areas while close to a percent (0.7%) is in urban centres. 65.

Figure 1.8: Potable water facility map



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

The main source of water for other domestic use in the District is bore-hole/pump/tube well with about 31.0 percent of households followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (17.5%) and river/stream (16.1%). It is observed that almost four out of every 100 households in the rural areas use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for other domestic use compared to two in the urban centres. The situation is different in the urban centres as majority of the households, that is three out of 100 households, rely on pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of water for other domestic activities. The least used water for other domestic activities by households in urban and rural areas are unprotected spring and tanker supply/Vendor respectively.

The Asutifi South District has its main water supply from Ghana Water Company Limited, Small Town water systems, boreholes, hand dug well and streams.

### **1.3.5 Natural and man-made Disasters**

#### **1.3.5.1 Natural Disaster**

When disasters occur due to natural forces they are called natural disasters, over which man has hardly any control. Some common natural disasters are earthquakes, landslides, floods, droughts, cyclones, Tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and wildfires among others. These disasters cause enormous loss to life and property.

#### **1.3.5.2 Man Made Disaster**

When the disasters are due to carelessness of human or mishandling of dangerous equipment's they are called man-made disasters. Common examples of these disasters are train accidents, collapse of buildings, bridges, mines, tunnels.

The Asutifi South District Assembly is not part of the earthquake prone zones in Ghana and as such has never experienced an earthquake in the District before. However, there are other natural disasters and man-made disasters that occur in the District which affect the development of the District. The common natural disaster that usually occurs is floods, drought and rainstorm and the common man-made disaster that occur in the District are bush fires, pests and diseases, and un-ecological farming.

**Table 1.4 SWOT ANALYSES OF DISTRICT DISASTER TYPES**

SWOT ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT DISASTER TYPES						
	POTENTIAL DISASTER	RANKING	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREATS
1	Rainstorm	HIGH	Existence of Department of Disaster prevention and management	In adequate resource , dysfunctional District Disaster management of available resources	Available disaster volunteer groups in communities (DVGs)	Negative public perception of NADMO, Favoritism and politicization of distribution of relief
2	Bush fire	LOW	Existence of Anti – bush fire campaign team and response preparedness	Inadequate resources and logistics. Inadequate / trained manpower	Existence of fire volunteers guard in communities	Activities of local hunters and traditional soap makers
3	Flood	MEDIUM	Deployed staff in the zones to monitor and report incidence	Low capacity to deal with flood emergencies	Availability of fire service personnel as trained emergency response unit	No threat beyond the furry of the gushing floods
4	Pest and Diseases	MEDIUM	Deployed staff in the zones to monitor and report incidence		There specialized institutions like MOFA , EPA, COCOABOARD to deal with incidence	Potential rivalry to replace cooperation and collaboration between agencies involved

SWOT ANALYSIS					
POTENTIAL DISASTER	RANKING	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREATS
DROUGHT	High	Ability to assess the impact of drought in localities and district wide	Low capacity to handle drought in localities and district wide	There are partners organization , like MOFA and EPA better positioned to deal with it	Potential rivalry to replace cooperation and collaboration and between agencies involved
Violent-conflict	Medium	It is not core mandate but comes in when effects assume humanitarian dimensions	Low conflict resolution skills and inadequate resource to deal with potential humanitarian need	There are partner organization, like peace council, NCCE, DISEC to handle different aspect of conflict	Potential inadequate collaboration between the agencies dealing with it, uncooperative parties and stakeholders in the conflict
Rainstorm	High	Ability to assess the impact in localities and district wide	Under- prepared to deal with rainstorms	Time to under public education, existence of disaster volunteer groups, and donor agencies to support aggravated situations	Distrust by potential partners that victims will receive even treatment, fear of malfeasance in handing relief materials
Bush fire	HIGH	Ability to undertake anti-bush fire campaigns containment arrangement with fire service	Under – prepared to deal with rainstorms	Existence of fire volunteers and willingness of communities to cooperate	Abuses of positions by fire volunteers, unscrupulous hunting, charcoal burning, more grassland
Flood	LOW	Ability to assess impact	Low capacity to handle	Disaster volunteer groups	Depend on indigenous knowledge of managing floods
Pest and Diseases	MEDIUM	Mechanisms to receive reports of out breaks	Low capacity to handle	MOFA , COCOABOARD and EPA intervention	Mistrust, duplication rather than cooperation by interviewing agencies

DPCU, 2017

### **1.3.6 Natural resource utilization**

The exploitation of natural resources is an essential condition of human existence, throughout the history of mankind; humans have exploited natural resources to produce the materials they needed to sustain growing human populations. Natural resources utilization, mining and processing have caused different types of environmental damages. The environmental damage has in turn resulted in waste of arable land as well as economic crops and trees. Since much of the damage is inevitable if the natural resources must be developed, both the government and the natural resource industry must be involved in taking precautionary and remedial measures that can minimize the negative effects of natural resources utilization.

The Asutifi South District Assembly focuses on food production and economic development but local indigenes in the District have exploited the natural resource base of the District, particularly farming activities and lumbering. Natural resources are an important material basis for a stable natural economy and social development, they can be divided into two; the exhaustible: such as minerals and the inexhaustible: such as forests and grasslands, with industrialization and urbanization mankind's great demands for natural resources and their large scale exploitation and their consumption has resulted. The Asutifi South is blessed with both exhaustible and inexhaustible natural resource. In weakening, deterioration and exhaustion of these resources, the Asutifi South District with its large population and poor economic foundation is engaged in a process of increased urbanization. The traditional mode of resource consuming, development and the current inefficient economy are severely threatening the lasting utilization of natural resources. The rate at which forests are destroyed in the name of furniture making, lumbering activities and as a source of livelihood for some household is at alarming rate. Some trends and problems of exploitation of natural resources include; specie extinctions, deforestation, soil erosion, ozone depletion, ground water contamination among other things. These affect development of the District and as such more efforts have to be made to maintain the forest cover in the District.

### **1.3.7 POPULATION**

This aspect of the plan touches on the demographic characteristic of the population, population size and growth, spatial distribution of the population, population density, household size and housing characteristics, and religious composition.

#### **1.3.7.1 Demographic Characteristics**

The purpose for which planning is carried out is human and society. Plans are prepared to identify and propose alternative ways of meeting the needs of present and future generations at the expense of the environment. It is therefore imperative that in preparing a development agenda of this nature the demographic dynamics of the district and how they are likely to behave in the future are duly considered. This sub-chapter is solely aimed at analyzing the demographic dynamics of the District.

#### **1.3.7.2 Population Size and Growth Rate**

According to the District Planning Coordinating Unit 2017, Asutifi South District has a projected population size of about **62,944** with a growth rate of about 2.3 percent. The males in the District constitute 33,360 (53.0%) while females are 29,584 (47.0%).

#### **1.3.7.3: Spatial Distribution of Population**

This aspect of the report captures the population of the first 65 communities in the District as shown below. The projected population was based on the following assumptions:

- i. Migration is constant
- ii. Birth and death rates are constant
- iii. Proportions of age cohorts will remain constant

**Table 1.5: Spatial Distribution of Population (2017)**

S/N	Locality Name	2017 population		
		Total	MALE	FEMALE
1	Acherensua	7,360	3,765	3,595
2	Ahoma	90	38	53
3	Akapua	59	38	21
4	Amanfrom	865	435	430
5	Anokyewaakrom	70	40	30
6	Anunum	257	134	123
7	Anyinakrom	63	33	30
8	Apenamadi	661	314	347
9	Asiedu Nkwanta	70	38	33
10	Asubima ( Akwaboahene)	62	27	35
11	Asukese II	1,194	634	559
12	Ataneata	524	270	254
13	Ayargokrom	128	59	69
14	Bronikrom	84	40	44
15	Cocoa Station	60	30	30
16	Dadiesoaba	4,754	2,259	2,495
17	Dinkyini	250	134	116
18	Djankrom	64	47	18
19	Dormaa	117	61	56
20	Ehanso Wodea	128	88	40
21	Geogekrom	177	93	84
22	Goagya No. 2	68	33	35
23	Hwidiem	9,221	4,717	4,504
24	K. Yeboah (Gyedi)	63	33	30
25	Kokofu	273	212	61
26	Konkonba	89	46	43
27	Konkontreso	702	365	338
28	Konkroma	141	69	72
29	Kwabena Gyan (Nyame)	132	74	59
30	Kwadwo Oppong	75	34	41
31	Kwaku Numakrom	516	253	263
32	Kwasi Oppong	84	50	34
33	Kwasoso	75	39	36
34	Kwasuso	223	116	107
35	Manhyia	358	204	154
36	Mankkesem	170	95	75
37	Mehame	2,282	1,120	1,162
38	Mehame Nkwanta	782	376	406
39	Mfantekrom	77	34	43
40	Moseaso	310	172	137
41	MT. C Camp	147	82	64
42	Nkasiem	6,666	3,547	3,119
43	Nkrankrom	2,330	1,180	1,150
44	Ohiatua	594	385	210
45	Okoyotse (Sunkwa)	110	46	64

46	OP. Bobie No.1	66	30	35
47	Osie Yaw Akura	74	35	39
48	Oseikrom	433	233	199
49	Oseikrom	77	39	39
50	Paulkrom	62	38	25
51	Pitso	1,734	1,388	346
52	Sienchiem	1,290	640	650
53	Simpa Akuraa	68	35	33
54	Subriso	277	147	130
55	Sunkwa	154	81	73
56	Subinso	80	45	36
57	Tenso	81	45	36
58	Tettehkrom (Apotoyewa)	80	41	39
59	Twabidi I	462	225	237
60	Twabidi II	195	113	82
61	Tweapiase	75	33	42
62	Twukrom	132	75	57
63	Woramumuso	1,630	915	715
64	Yaw Krakrom	305	166	138
65	Yaw Owusukrom	339	171	168

Source: DPCU, 2017

#### 1.3.7.4 Population Density

Within the country, the Northern region has the largest land area, almost a third of the total land area of Ghana (29.5%) while the Brong Ahafo occupies the land area of 16.6 percent. The crude population density for Ghana is 103.4 while Brong Ahafo also has 58.4 persons per square kilometre in 2010. On the other hand, Asutifi South District covers 597.244 land area (Sq. kilometre) with it population density of about One Hundred and Five (105.4) persons per square kilometer within the District in 2017.

#### 1.3.7.5: Household Size and Housing Characteristics

According to the 2017 Annual Progress report, the district recorded 13,683 households which translate into an average household size of 4.6 persons per household. Households within the district that are found in the urban areas constitute 39.5 percent while, 60.5 are located in the rural areas. Given the urban and rural population of the district as 24,863 and **38,081** and the number of household as **5,651** for urban and **7,934** for rural, the average household size for urban and rural areas in the district are 4.4 and 4.8 respectively.

Again, the District has about 8,091 stocks of houses of which 71.8 percent are rural and 28.2 percent are urban. The average household per house is approximately two (1.6), which is in line with the national average and higher than the regional average (1.5). The population per house is about eight (7.8) persons. Rooms in compound houses are the predominant occupied units by households in the district. It accounts for 62.7 percent of the dwelling units followed by separate house with 25.8 percent and the least occupied dwelling unit by households is tent and others. Also, statistics of the District shows that about 62 households out of every 100 male headed households dwell in compound house compared to almost 66 households of every 100 female headed households. The least proportion of male households (0.1%) dwells in tent while female headed households are found in uncompleted buildings (0.1%).

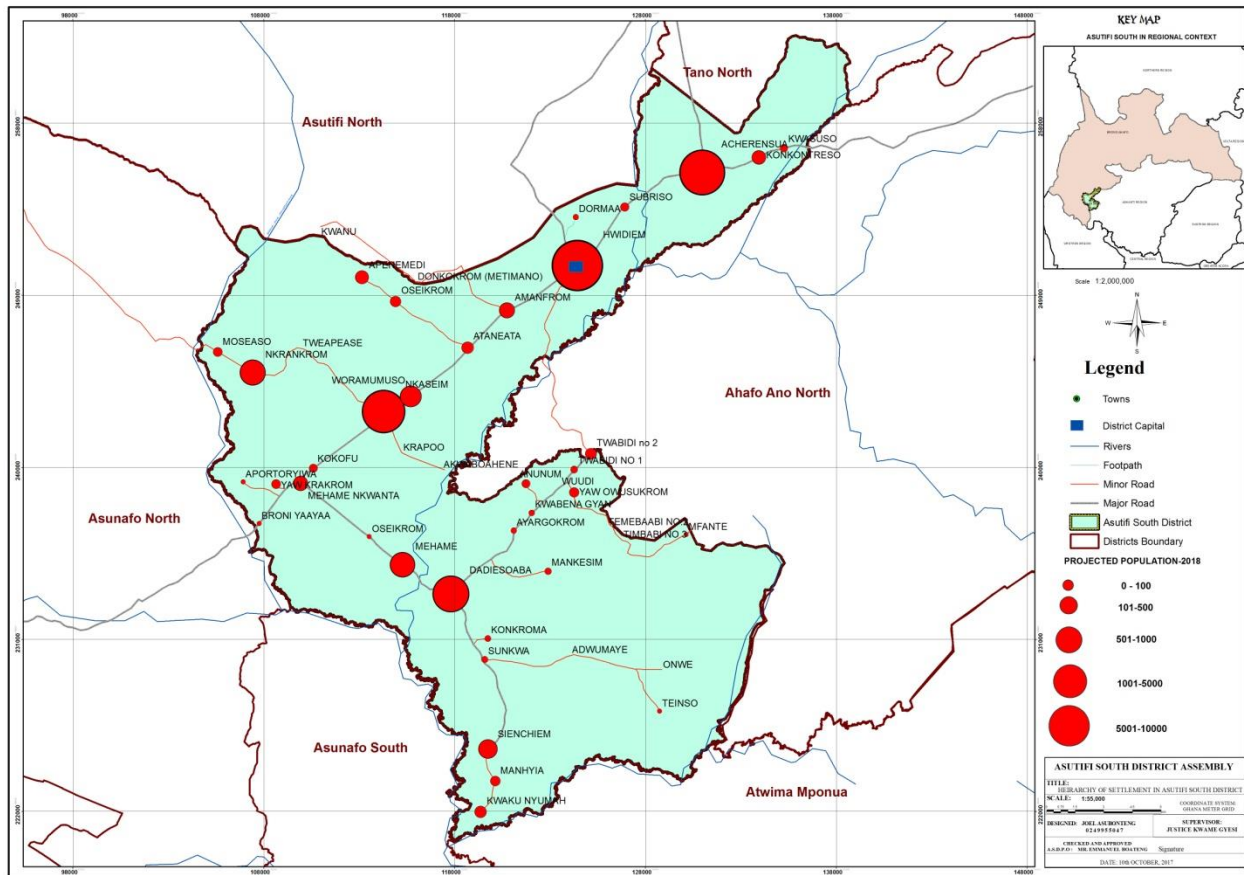
The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud brick/earth constituting 55.1 percent and it is followed by cement blocks/concrete (37.5%). However, materials constructed with stone, burnt bricks and bamboo constitute less than a percent (0.2%) each of the outer walls of dwelling units. It is also realized that most of the dwelling units in rural areas are constructed with mud brick/earth (71.8%) followed by cement block/concrete with 19.9 percent. The situation is different for urban areas as close to two thirds of construction materials of dwelling units in urban areas are cement block/concrete. The least used construction materials of dwelling units in the urban and rural areas are stone, burnt bricks and bamboo.

In terms of roofing, about 90.4 percent of all dwellings in the district are roofed by metal sheets while less than one percent (0.1%) uses roofing tiles. The urban/rural distribution reflects that about 90.4 percent of dwellings in urban areas are roofed with metal sheet while roofing in rural areas constitutes 86.4 percent. A significant proportion of dwellings in rural areas are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia (5.7%) and bamboo (3.6%). None of the dwellings in rural areas use roofing tile for roofing.

On household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit, single household size constitutes the majority with 1,786 households, household size of 10 or more are 651. Out of the single household size of 1,786 about 92.7 percent occupy one sleeping room while a little over four percent (4.1%) occupy two rooms. Again, it is realized that as high as almost a percent (0.7%) of single household size occupy seven rooms. Also, more than a quarter of household size

10 or more occupy three rooms while as high as 8.3 percent of the same household size occupy a single room in the district.

Figure 1.9: Hierarchy of settlement



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

### 1.3.7.6 Religious Composition

Table 1.6 shows the religious affiliation of the population by sex. It consists about 69.2 percent Christian, 21.7 percent Islam, about seven (7.7) percent have no religion, less than one (0.9) percent are traditionalist and (0.4%) for others. It can be seen from the table that for both sexes, majority of the population is catholic (13.1%). About 30.5 percent are Pentecostal/charismatic and 15.3 percent being Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, etc). The male Catholics are 13.0 percent and females constitute 13.3 percent. Also there are more females than males being Pentecostal/Charismatic and the Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.). Again it is observed that about seven (7.7) percent of the population have no religion, 21.7 percent of the total population

are Muslims and in terms of sex male dominates the Islamic religion 22.8 percent compare to female 20.5 percent.

**Table 1.6: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,51	100.0	32,470	100.0	29,043	100.0
No Religion	4762	7.7	3,224	9.9	1,537	5.3
Catholic	8,043	13.1	4,176	12.9	3,866	13.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	9,432	15.3	4,777	14.7	4,653	16.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	1,875	30.5	9,152	28.2	9,601	33.1
Other Christians	6,332	10.3	3,240	10.0	3,093	10.6
Islam	13,349	21.7	7,390	22.8	5,959	20.5
Traditionalist	573	0.9	362	1.1	211	0.7
Other (Specify)	270	0.4	149	0.5	121	0.4

Source: DPCU 2017

### 1.3.7.7: Age and Sex Composition

Sex ratio is a ratio of males to 100 females in the population. It is observed, from table 2.1 that, sex ratio for Asutifi South district is 111.8. This implies that for every 100 females in the population there are 118 males. On the other hand, there are 12 percent more males than females in the district. The sex ratio for the District (111.8) is relatively higher compared to regional value (98.2). Among the various age groups 85-89 has a sex ratio of 139.6 which is the highest followed by 35-39 (131.1), then 30-34 (128.4). The least sex ratio of 68.8 is among the age group 80-84. It is also shown that, age group 15-64 (working group) has a sex ratio of 116.7 indicating that there are more male in that age bracket than female. Considering the aged (65 and above) it is observe that, for every 100 females there were 99.4 males. The youth population within the age bracket 0-14 also has a sex ratio of 106.2.

The age structure of the population is based on the effects of fertility and mortality. It has a broad-based and narrow topped population pyramid. This shows that except the 70-74 age cohort, the population within every age cohort is lower than the cohort preceding it given it a

conical shape. This is a typical shape for developing country. The males dominate the females in almost all the age category. The population reduces with increasing ages but increases at age 70-74 and then declines again.

#### 1.3.7.8 Economy of the District

The health of the district economy determines the kind of investments that would take place and the resources that would be available for public infrastructure projects. This sub-chapter focuses on the various components of the district’s micro-economy and how they relate to the development prospects of the entire district.

#### ***1.3.7.9: Structure of the Local Economy***

The local economy is structured into three key sectors. The agricultural, commerce/service and industrial sectors all have their fair share of the local economic base. Over the years the agricultural sector has been dominating in terms of employment and contribution to the district micro economy. However, it is gradually making way for the service and industrial sector. The service sector now has to do with telecommunication, taxi and transport services, education and health services and general public administration. The industrial/manufacturing sector is also dominated by small scale artisans like carpenters, auto mechanics, tailors, hair dressers, palm oil processing, gari processing, distilling and mining activities.

Table 1.7 below shows the changing trends in the performance of the key sectors of the economy. While agriculture declined from 85 to 80 persons per every 100 farmers between 2016 and 2017, the service/commerce sector increased in the percentage of people employed from 11 percent to 15 percent. On the other hand, the industrial/manufacturing sector recorded a percentage change of 25 percent between 2016 and 2017. This analysis is important for determining the sector of the economy that would be important to the district development process in the future.

**Table 1.7: Changing Trend of Key Sectors**

<b>Key Sectors</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Agriculture	85%	80%	(5.88%)
Service/ Commerce	11%	15%	36.36%
Industrial/ Manufacturing	4%	5%	25.00%

*Source: Asutifi South DADU Baseline Survey, 2017*

### 1.3.7.10 Occupation

Table 1.8 describes the distribution of the workforce by occupation and sex in the Asutifi South District. It is observed that, the highest proportion of the population about half (55.1%) is employed in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, (15.2%) are employed in Plant and machine operators and assemblers while service and sales workers constitute less than ten (9.5) percent. Female in managerial (2.6%) and craft and related trades workers (10.3%), (17.5%) are employed in Service and Sales workers while the majority (59.1%) are employed in the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Gender bias against females was manifested in all occupations apart from Managerial, Service and sales workers and Craft and related trades workers.

**Table 1.8: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26958	100.0	15254	100.0	11704	100.0
Managers	527	2.0	227	1.5	300	2.6
Professionals	718	3.1	457	3.4	261	2.6
Technicians and associate professionals	125	0.5	101	0.8	24	0.2
Clerical support workers	79	0.3	55	0.4	24	0.2
Service and sales workers	2,242	9.5	454	3.4	1,788	17.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,946	55.1	6,921	52.1	6,025	59.1
Craft and related trades workers	1,942	8.3	893	6.7	1,049	10.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,579	15.2	3,230	24.3	349	3.4
Elementary occupations	1,392	5.9	978	7.4	414	4.1
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.7.11 Economically Active Population

Table 1.9 presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in Asutifi South district. According to the table majority 24,654 (74.7%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 8,359 (25.3%) are economically not active. Among the economically active persons a large percentage (95.3) were employed and a small percentage about five (4.7) percent were unemployed. It is also observed that, out of employed population (98.0%) males compared to (96.6%) females worked. This indicates that both sexes

almost equally participated in the economic activity which is positive impact of the economic development for the district.

The table further shows that, more females 4,519 (29.5%) are economically not active with (39.9%) full time education, (37.6%) did home duties (household chore) while less than ten (9.5) percent being Too old/young. It is also seen that more males (1.6%) are pensioners or retired. This could be attributed to the fact that males dominate the labour market especially in the formal sector. Among the economically not active persons the proportion of males (62.5%) attending school (full time students), (16.6%) did home duties (household chore), while less than five (4.4) percent are Disabled/sick. Household work which mostly includes household chores like cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning house and compound etc. featured as the reason for not being economically active. The proportion of females engaged in household work (37.6%) is significantly higher (about twice) compared to males (16.6%). This could be attributed to the cultural tendencies in our societies, that house work is a domain of females.

**Table 1.9: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,013	<b>100.0</b>	17,692	<b>100.0</b>	15,321	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	24,654	74.7	13,852	78.3	10,802	<b>70.5</b>
<b>Employed</b>	23,483	95.3	13,288	95.9	10,195	94.4
Worked	22,865	97.4	13,016	98.0	9,849	96.6
Did not work but had job to go back to	524	2.2	231	1.7	293	2.9
Did voluntary work without pay	94	0.4	41	0.3	53	0.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	1,171	4.7	564	4.1	607	5.6
Worked before, seeking work and available	349	29.8	164	29.1	185	30.5
Seeking work for the first time and available	822	70.2	400	70.9	422	69.5
<b>Economically not active</b>	8,359	25.3	3,840	21.7	4,519	29.5
Did home duties (household chore)	2,338	28.0	638	16.6	1,700	37.6
Full time education	4,205	50.3	2,401	62.5	1,804	39.9
Pensioner/Retired	81	1.0	60	1.6	21	0.5
Disabled/Sick	395	4.7	170	4.4	225	5.0
Too old/young	662	7.9	233	6.1	429	9.5
Other	678	8.1	338	8.8	340	7.5

Source: DPCU 2017

On the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age, it is found out that, out of the total population of 33,013, we have 23,483 (71.1%) are employed with 1,171 (3.5%) unemployed, while the economically not active were 8,359 (25.3%). It is observed that unemployment is higher in the ages 20-24 compared to those employed.

According to Table 1.10, the size of the employed population increases from the age group 20-24, to age group 45-49 and then declined from age 50-54 to age 65 and older. One may conclude that, increase in ages is inversely related to employment. This means as age increases the size of the employed old age population decreases. About 87.4 percent of the employed population falls within the age group 20-64 years. The employed population among males is higher (75.1%) compare to females (66.5%). Majority of the age group 15-19 (70.0%) compare to the aged 65 years and older (33.65) are found in economically not active population. However, unemployed account for about four (3.5) percent. It was found out that; females (29.5%) are more likely to be economically not active compared to male (21.7%).

**Table 1.10: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age**

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	33,013	100.0	23,483	71.1	1,171	3.5	8,359	25.3
15 - 19	5,807	100.0	1,530	26.3	210	3.6	4,067	70.0
20 - 24	5,207	100.0	3,144	60.4	386	7.4	1,677	32.2
25 - 29	4,690	100.0	3,767	80.3	240	5.1	683	14.6
30 - 34	3,867	100.0	3,338	86.3	144	3.7	385	10.0
35 - 39	3,328	100.0	2,990	89.8	87	2.6	251	7.5
40 - 44	2,635	100.0	2,424	92.0	37	1.4	174	6.6
45 - 49	1,949	100.0	1,827	93.7	22	1.1	100	5.1
50 - 54	1,600	100.0	1,466	91.6	14	0.9	120	7.5
55 - 59	957	100.0	883	92.3	3	0.3	71	7.4
60 - 64	823	100.0	690	83.8	24	2.9	109	13.2
65+	2,150	100.0	1,424	66.2	4	0.2	722	33.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	17,692	100.0	13,288	75.1	564	3.2	3,840	21.7
15 - 19	3,071	100.0	903	29.4	82	2.7	2,086	67.9
20 - 24	2,734	100.0	1,746	63.9	176	6.4	812	29.7
25 - 29	2,479	100.0	2,120	85.5	120	4.8	239	9.6
30 - 34	2,174	100.0	1,966	90.4	76	3.5	132	6.1
35 - 39	1,888	100.0	1,739	92.1	45	2.4	104	5.5
40 - 44	1,442	100.0	1,362	94.5	20	1.4	60	4.2
45 - 49	1,038	100.0	990	95.4	14	1.3	34	3.3

50 - 54	833	100.0	783	94.0	8	1.0	42	5.0
55 - 59	534	100.0	504	94.4	2	0.4	28	5.2
60 - 64	427	100.0	371	86.9	18	4.2	38	8.9
65+	1,072	100.0	804	75.0	3	0.3	265	24.7
Female								
Total	15,321	100.0	10,195	66.5	607	4.0	4,519	29.5
15 - 19	2,736	100.0	627	22.9	128	4.7	1,981	72.4
20 - 24	2,473	100.0	1,398	56.5	210	8.5	865	35.0
25 - 29	2,211	100.0	1,647	74.5	120	5.4	444	20.1
30 - 34	1,693	100.0	1,372	81.0	68	4.0	253	14.9
35 - 39	1,440	100.0	1,251	86.9	42	2.9	147	10.2
40 - 44	1,193	100.0	1,062	89.0	17	1.4	114	9.6
45 - 49	911	100.0	837	91.9	8	0.9	66	7.2
50 - 54	767	100.0	683	89.0	6	0.8	78	10.2
55 - 59	423	100.0	379	89.6	1	0.2	43	10.2
60 - 64	396	100.0	319	80.6	6	1.5	71	17.9
65+	1,078	100.0	620	57.5	1	0.1	457	42.4

Source: DPCU 2017

### **1.3.7.12 Economic Activity Status**

Table 1.11 presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in Asutifi South district. According to the table majority 24,654 (74.7%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 8,359 (25.3%) are economically not active. Among the economically active persons a large percentage (95.3) were employed and a small percentage about five (4.7) percent were unemployed. It is also observed that, out of employed population (98.0%) males compared to (96.6%) females worked. This indicates that both sexes almost equally participated in the economic activity which is positive impact of the economic development for the district.

The table further shows that, more females 4,519 (29.5%) are economically not active with (39.9%) full time education, (37.6%) did home duties (household chore) while less than ten (9.5) percent being Too old/young. It is also seen that more males (1.6%) are pensioners or retired. This could be attributed to the fact that males dominate the labour market especially in the formal sector. Among the economically not active persons the proportion of males (62.5%) attending school (full time students), (16.6%) did home duties (household chore), while less than five (4.4) percent are Disabled/sick. Household work which mostly includes household chores like cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning house and compound etc. featured as the reason for not being economically active. The proportion of females engaged in

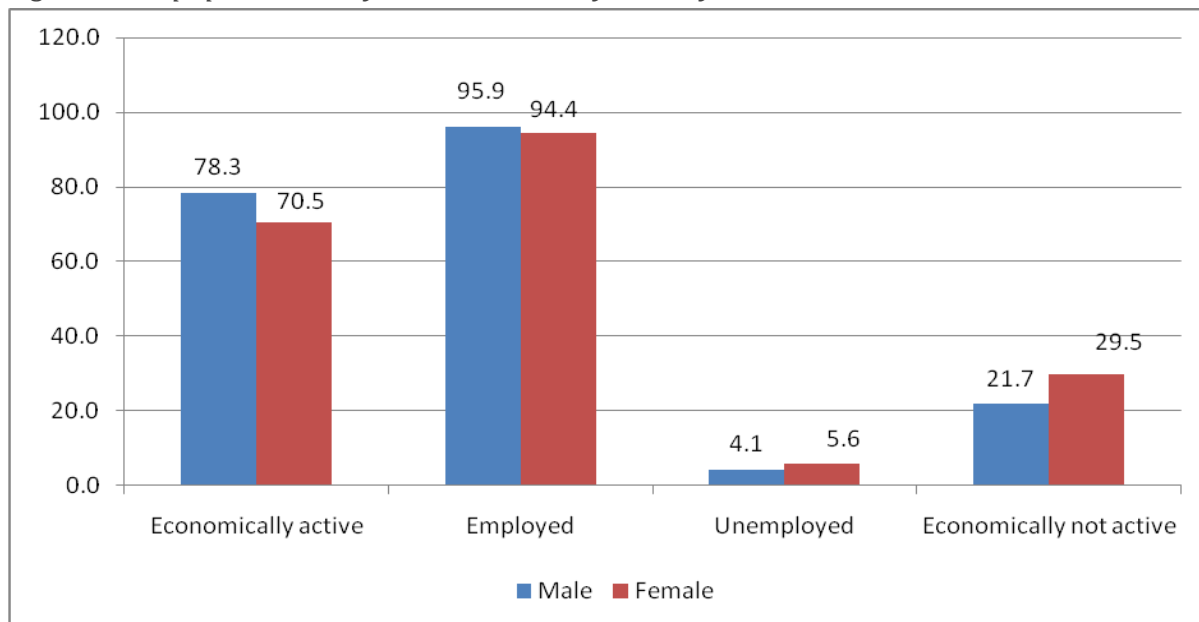
household work (37.6%) is significantly higher (about twice) compared to males (16.6%). This could be attributed to the cultural tendencies in our societies, that house work is a domain of females.

**Table 1.11: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	33,013	<b>100.0</b>	17,692	<b>100.0</b>	15,321	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>24,654</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>13,852</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>10,802</b>	<b>70.5</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>23,483</b>	95.3	<b>13,288</b>	95.9	<b>10,195</b>	94.4
Worked	22,865	97.4	13,016	98.0	9,849	96.6
Did not work but had job to go back to	524	2.2	231	1.7	293	2.9
Did voluntary work without pay	94	0.4	41	0.3	53	0.5
<b>Unemployed</b>	1,171	<b>4.7</b>	564	<b>4.1</b>	607	<b>5.6</b>
Worked before, seeking work and available	349	29.8	164	29.1	185	30.5
Seeking work for the first time and available	822	70.2	400	70.9	422	69.5
<b>Economically not active</b>	8,359	<b>25.3</b>	3,840	<b>21.7</b>	4,519	<b>29.5</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,338	28.0	638	16.6	1,700	37.6
Full time education	4,205	50.3	2,401	62.5	1,804	39.9
Pensioner/Retired	81	1.0	60	1.6	21	0.5
Disabled/Sick	395	4.7	170	4.4	225	5.0
Too old/young	662	7.9	233	6.1	429	9.5
Other	678	8.1	338	8.8	340	7.5

Source: DPCU 2017

Figure 1.10: population 15 years and older by activity status and sex



Source: DPCU 2017

According to figure 1.10, the activity status among males and females slightly varies within the district. It is observed that majority of the population 15 years and older who were employed constitute male (95.9%) compare to female (94.4%). Among the economically not active, there was a higher proportion of females (29.5%) than males (21.7%).

### 1.3.7.13 Industry

Table 1.12 indicates the distribution of employed population 15 years and older in the industry of employment by sex in the Asutifi South district. Agricultural employed 55.9 percent, Mining and quarrying also contributed about 16.3 percent, about seven (7.1) are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle while education employed less than three (2.8) percent. There were more males 13,288 compared to 10,195 females employed by industry. On the other hand, male percentage into mining is higher about a quarter (25.4) percent follow by manufacturing electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, while education constitute less than three (3.3) percent. Majority of the female (59.1%) are in agricultural forestry and fishing, about ten (9.5) percent are employed in manufacturing while (11.3%) are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. For education less than two (2.1) percent are employed. This may be as a result of inadequate number of schools within the district.

**Table 1.12: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,483	100.0	13,288	100.0	10,195	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,126	55.9	7,102	53.4	6,024	59.1
Mining and quarrying	3,821	16.3	3,374	25.4	447	4.4
Manufacturing	1,494	6.4	529	4.0	965	9.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	29	0.1	12	0.1	17	0.2
Construction	226	1.0	217	1.6	9	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,667	7.1	513	3.9	1,154	11.3
Transportation and storage	408	1.7	391	2.9	17	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	828	3.5	131	1.0	697	6.8
Information and communication	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	35	0.1	25	0.2	10	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	26	0.1	12	0.1	14	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	194	0.8	146	1.1	48	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	126	0.5	100	0.8	26	0.3
Education	651	2.8	434	3.3	217	2.1
Human health and social work activities	174	0.7	79	0.6	95	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	40	0.2	38	0.3	2	0.0
Other service activities	520	2.2	142	1.1	378	3.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	102	0.4	30	0.2	72	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: DPCU 2017.

#### **1.3.7.14 Employment sector**

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 1.13 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The total population 15 years and

older in the employment sector were 23,483, with males being 13,288 and the females 10,195. This shows that the employment sector is male dominated.

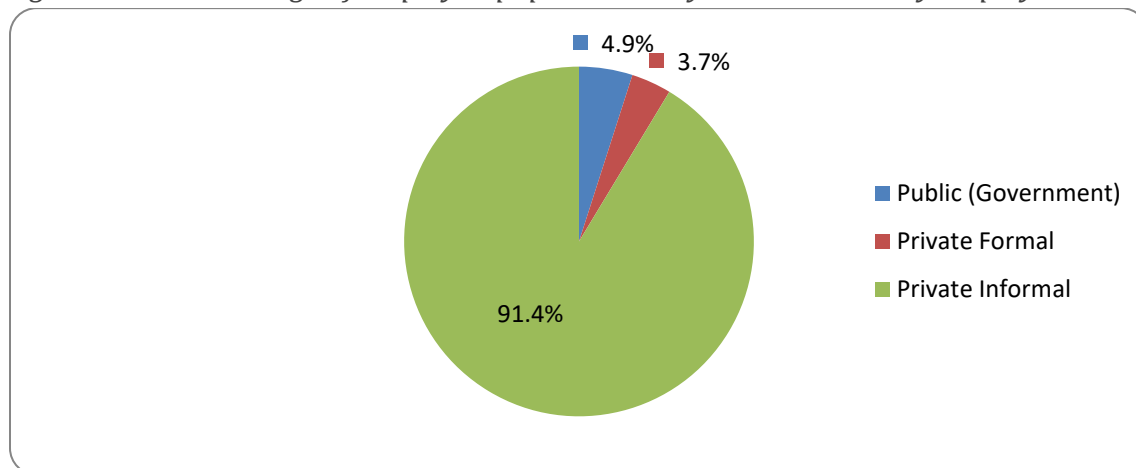
According to the table, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector was 91.4 percent, followed by the Public Government constituting 4.9 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that the district is a rural oriented economy and majority of the people are self-employed. The male population employed in the public (Government) sector is higher 5.8 percent compare to female 3.9 percent. The least employed population in Asutifi South District are the Semi-Public/Parastatal which recorded 11 males and eight females and Other International Organization recorded six for males only.

**Table 1.13: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,483	100.0	13,288	100.0	10,195	100.0
Public (Government)	1,162	4.9	765	5.8	397	3.9
Private Formal	791	3.4	629	4.7	162	1.6
Private Informal	21,462	91.4	11,855	89.2	9,607	94.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	19	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	43	0.2	22	0.2	21	0.2
Other International Organisations	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0

Source: DPCU, 2017

*Figure 1.11: Percentage of employed population 15 years and older by employment sector*

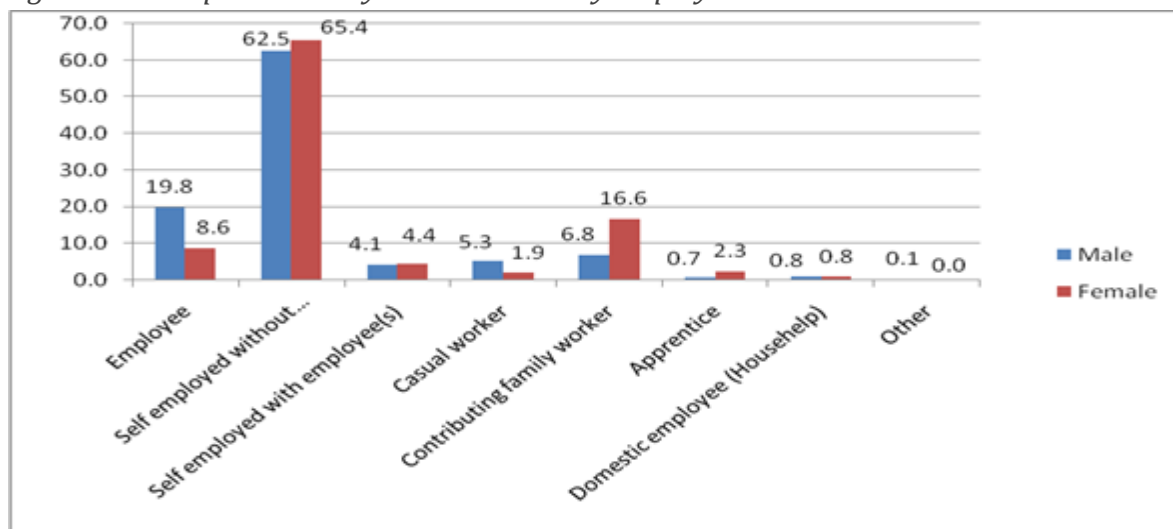


Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.7.15 *Employment Status*

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. Such information provides insight into the socio economic status of the society. According to figure 4.2, out of 36,862 population 15 years and older, the proportion of the population who were self-employed without employee(s) were 63.7 percent, this forms the majority, however, the proportion for male is higher (55.5%) while females is (45.5%). Also for the self-employed with employees, males (3.2) were more than females (2.8%). It further shows a slight difference in proportions on domestic employee (house help) for males and females.

Figure 1.12: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.7.16 *Household Income and Expenditure*

Planning is aimed at bringing about qualitative change resulting in the reduction in poverty level and improvement on equity among others. Additionally, social planning as an aspect of planning has as its main objective of interventions to reduce deprivation, to increase access to social and welfare services (insurance and a reduction in social risk).

One of the prudent means by which change can be realized is by looking at the income and expenditure of households. In other words the amount of money households earn from their work and the ways the money is spent at a particular period of time. It can thus be seen that income and expenditure are directly related, and that how much a person earns to a larger extent determines how much that person spends.

From the income analysis, it was realized that as high as 70.5 percent of households earn monthly income below GHC100 while 15.2 percent earn between GHC101 and GHC300 with the remaining 14.3 percent of households earn income above the GHC300. This trend is vastly contingent on the fact that a greater proportion of households are employed in the agriculture sector of the district economy which is characterized by subsistence production, the use of outmoded tools and methods of production and virtually zero accessibility to extension services, credit facilities and limited support from Non-governmental Organizations. All these problems concomitantly lead to lower outputs and lower incomes. The 14.3 percent of households who receive incomes above GHC300 are largely from the service/commerce and industrial sectors.

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the households' monthly income as a result of the direct relationship between income and expenditure. It was realized from the household expenditure that a greater proportion of households spend between GHC150 and GHC500 every month. There is however an even spread of households income with respect to the essential services and consumables such as education, health, transportation, food and clothing with a shift from the trend by expenditure on water and this is mainly explained by the fact that a greater proportion of the communities in the district are rural and source water mainly from boreholes which is very affordable.

So considering the fact that a greater proportion of the people are employed in the agricultural sector and the vast expense of tillable land in the district, households income can be improved by providing the farmers with incentives in the form of credit, yield-increasing inputs, improved access to extension services and the provision of other basic services and amenities which can trigger an increase in production and thus affect households income and expenditure.

### ***1.3.7.17 Inter and Intra District Trade***

Trade relations within and between districts is important because no settlement or district can be self-sufficient in all the things it needs. Asutifi South District is a rural and agrarian district. It therefore exports agricultural produce to major marketing centers like Goaso and Sunyani in the Brong Ahafo Region and Kumasi, the Ashanti Regional capital. In return they import manufactured products such as consumables and inputs from such trading partners. Within the district, trade is not as intense as between districts like Asunafo North Municipal and Ahafo Ano North District. It is therefore important that measures are put in place to deepen and strengthen trade relations with major trading districts and to find ways of developing value chains among local producers and urban agro processing companies.

### ***1.3.7.18 District Revenue and Expenditure Status***

#### **Revenue**

Revenue generation is an important component to the development of every district. The diversity of sources of revenue open to Districts is what accounts for differences in levels of development. With respect to the Asutifi South District Assembly the revenue generation points, as the study revealed can be grouped into two main sources that is Internal and External sources.

Internal source which is the Internally Generated Funds include Rates, Stool lands, Fees and Fines, Licenses, Investment and Rent from Assembly buildings and Miscellaneous, and the external sources also include District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS Programme (MSHAP) all from the Government of Ghana. The District also gets external support from donors such as African Development Bank (AFD) and the International Development Bank (IDA) under Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) under Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana.

The total revenue generated in 2017 was GH¢3,018,762.80 compared with GH¢5,266,428.61 in 2016. The 2016 total revenue recorded 85.92 percent from external source and only 14.08 percent was received from the internally generated fund. Out of the 2017 revenue, externally generated funds constituted about 82.03 percent and the remaining 17.97 percent was Internally

Generated Funds. It is realized that most of the District's revenue are generated through the external source.

In terms of contributions to the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), there was more revenue generated (GH¢741,605.40) in 2016 compared to GH¢542,590.70 in 2017. This development can be attributed to the revenue database developed as well as the taskforce that was operational in 2016 but the work of the taskforce became dormant and affected the revenue in 2017. Again, if efforts are not put in place to change the current trend then the Assembly will find it difficult using IGF for development projects as mandated by law. On the other hand, Lands contributed the biggest part of the revenue with 80.92 percent and 77.54 percent for 2016 and 2017 respectively. It is also obvious that in 2016, land, rent, fees and fines, and miscellaneous performed creditably well compared to 2017 except licenses and rates that performed better in 2017. However, the Assembly did not engage in any investment and for that matter did not generate any revenue. The Assembly should scan the environment and harness the potentials around for investment and this will increase the IGF.

It must be noted that the district's reliance on this revenue source renders it vulnerable since the district is always incapacitated in undertaking development projects whenever these grants are not forthcoming. The onus therefore lies with the Assembly to find alternative and innovative ways of improving the internally generated funds which has over the years proven to have the potential to increase. Table 1.11 below portrays the district revenue situation for 2016 and 2017 financial years.

**Table 1.14 District Revenue Situations (2016 – 2017)**

DESCRIPTION		2016		2017	
		ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL	ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL
<b>INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS</b>	Rates	18,735.00	0.36	19,073.00	0.63
	Lands	600,073.18	11.39	420,750.00	13.94
	Fees and Fines	36,681.50	0.70	23,556.60	0.78
	Licenses	23,231.20	0.44	74,494.10	2.47
	Rents	58,295.00	1.11	2,717.00	0.09
	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	4,589.52	0.08	2,000.00	0.07
<b>Total IGF</b>		<b>741,605.40</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>542,590.70</b>	<b>17.97</b>
<b>EXTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS</b>	Grants	<b>4,524,823.21</b>	<b>85.92</b>	<b>2,476,172.10</b>	<b>82.03</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>		<b>5,266,428.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,018,762.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: District Finance Department, 2017

## **Expenditure**

Expenditure pattern in the District has been categorized into two broad areas, that is, recurrent and capital expenditures. The recurrent expenditure includes personnel emolument (salaries, wages, commission etc), travel and transport, general expenditure (stationery, meetings, etc), maintenance, and other current expenditure. The table below reveals that more than half (52.93%) of the total expenditure in 2016 was on capital expenditure, that is, Assembly's projects and programmes compared to a little over a quarter (28.33%) in 2017. On the other hand, recurrent expenditure contributed about 71.67 percent of the total annual expenditure compared to only 47.07 percent in 2017 and 2016 respectively. The high capital expenditure in 2016 than 2017 can be attributed to the election which called for more projects and programmes before the election. In addition, a new government sworn in 2017 and trying to settle to implement programmes and projects are some of the factors that may have contributed to the situation.

Again, on the recurrent expenditure, a significant proportion of the expenses were on General expenditure and Personnel Emolument (PE) contributing 18.73 percent and 15.52 percent respectively in 2016. Also, the situation in 2017 wasn't different but for this year, the concentration was on Personnel Emolument (31.33%) followed by General Expenditure (11.73%), maintenance (11.70%) among others.

On the other hand, 2016 recorded deficit of six percent (6%) of the total revenue accrued for the year. This implies that the District spent in excess of GH¢317,116.81. However, there was surplus of GH¢25,838.42 in 2017. The table below gives all the details of the expenditure for the years 2016 and 2017.

**Table 1.15 District Expenditure Situations (2016 – 2017)**

ITEM		2016		2017	
		ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL	ACTUAL (GH¢)	% OF OVERALL TOTAL
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	Personnel Emolument	866,291.15	15.52	937,534.31	31.33
	Travel and Transport	265,578.10	4.76	191,525.93	6.40
	General Expenditure	1,046,071.18	18.73	351,091.53	11.72
	Maintenances	98,990.00	1.77	350,057.00	11.70
	Other Current Expenditure	351,133.22	6.29	314,962.35	10.52
<b>NON-RECURRENT/ CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	Internally Generated Funds, District Assembly's Common Fund and Other Development Funds	2,955,481.77	52.93	847,753.26	28.33
<b>EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE (SURPLUS)</b>		<b>(317,116.81)</b>		<b>25,838.42</b>	
<b>Overall Total</b>		<b>5,583,545.42</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,992,924.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: District Finance Department, 2017

#### ***1.3.7.19 Revenue Bases***

A number of economic activities determine and constitute the revenue base of the district. Asutifi South District is an agrarian economy and therefore generates much of its taxes from agricultural related activities. Taxes are levied on such agricultural products such as plantain, cassava and vegetables that are sold in the open market. Lands and other property rates from corporate bodies such as MTN, Vodafone and Tigo are also important revenue sources for the district. The broad revenue bases of the district are licenses, rents, investments, and fees and fines.

#### ***1.3.7.20 Economic Resources***

The term economic resources refer to all latent resources that are of relevance to the district development efforts. Major economic resources in the District are the human resource. There is abundant unskilled and to some extent skilled labour in the district. The issue is that their capabilities have not been adequately harnessed. Again there is vast arable land for agriculture and other economic purposes. Other key resources in the district are economic trees such as cocoa, other tree plants and alluvial deposits. It is important for all stakeholders to find appropriate ways of harnessing the latent resources of the district for socio-economic development.

#### ***1.3.7.21 Local Economic Development***

Issues of local economic development have become very important in the promotion of district development. Important factors have to do with building the human resource base of the district, undertaking institutional development in the areas of Public Private Partnerships and business networks for local entrepreneurs, carrying out business development activities by the creation and sustenance of creative industries and promoting locality development through proper zoning, creation of industrial parks and the development of support infrastructure. There are a number of resources in the Asutifi South District that can be taken up by the District Assembly in conjunction with Private Sector players and other key stakeholders to develop into business clusters, enterprise zones and value chains. These include cocoa and related products, and other specialized agricultural produce like mangoes, oranges, and bananas which have become important in the non-traditional export system. After all local economic development thrives on

innovativeness of district management and how well district specialties can be packaged to meet local and global market demands.

#### ***1.3.7.22 Economic Infrastructure***

Driving district development requires that the basic infrastructure supportive of local economic activities are put in place. Key infrastructures in this regard are markets, roads and lorry parks. The district has three market infrastructures in Hwidiem, Acherensua and Nkaseim which are not well patronized. On the other hand, the Dadiesoaba market is very vibrant but needs infrastructure. However, it is important to improve the market facility at Hwidiem over the medium term to enable easy access for nearby communities. The physical accessibility within the district needs to be holistically dealt with so that food items are not locked up in the farms and villages.

The district has a total feeder road length of 181.75km of which 88.10km are engineered roads, partially engineered roads constitute 44.45km and 35.60km are non-engineered roads. Out of the 88.10km engineered road, 11.92 percent are fairly in good shape, 26.61 percent are in poor shape and more than half (58.47%) are in a very bad condition. Markets and roads relate closely to lorry stations. Once people purchase all that they need, the next is for them to board vehicles. Lorry parks close to markets must therefore be given priority facelift over the plan period to enhance economic interactions in the district.

#### ***1.3.7.23: Commodity Export***

Agrarian as the district is, there is little that can be exported except for agricultural produce. Agricultural produce such as rice, maize, plantain, cassava, ginger, tomatoes, cabbage, garden eggs, and pepper are exported to urban centers in the country while commercial tree products such as cocoa and other tree plants are sold to major players in the country. The district is also quite an active exporter of human resources to the international market with Europe and Asia being the net recipient of unskilled labour from the district. The major problem is that virtually all commodities are exported in their raw form and this calls for the need to institute pragmatic measures to add some value to the produce emanating from the district.

#### ***1.3.7.24: Diversifying the District Economy***

If growth and development is to be of benefit to the people then alternative ways of diversifying the productive base of the district must be explored. The people can no longer depend on traditional produce like cassava and plantain. They must venture into such activities as mango, banana, pawpaw, and orange plantations that have become critical in the export equation of the country. The district has the land and the technical support to help people venture into these areas. Apart from the cultivating and exporting the produce in their raw state, it is important that measures be put in place to create value chains out of them. The DADU and the District Assembly should as a matter of urgency explore ways of getting farmers to cultivate these tree crops that have access to both domestic and international market. The cultivation of such crops in commercial quantities can even attract companies that produce juices to set up in the district to take advantage of the available raw materials.

#### **1.3.8 Migration (Immigration and Emigration)**

Migration is the act of population moving in and out of a community / District / country for greener pasture/comfort. There are two types of migration, these are immigration and emigration. In the Asutifi South District immigration became very rampant due to illegal mining activities. These oversaw tremendous increase of the district population leading to overcrowding in most of the available facilities in the District, such as the hospitals, schools, toilet facilities, rent and other social facilities.

Migration is the movement from one place to another. A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be analyzed in terms of intra and inter-regional. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the

country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

### 1.3.8.1 Birthplace of Residence/Migrants

Migration data is presented in table 1.16 which describes the birthplace of migrants by duration of residence. Out of a total number of 24,538 migrants, 22.5 percent were born elsewhere (outside their locality of enumeration) in the region, while 76.0 percent were born in another region and 1.5 percent outside Ghana. Most of the migrants in the district were born in the Ashanti (25.8%), Upper East (16.5%) and Northern (7.5%). Also it is observed that most of the migrants have lived in the region or born in another region for one to four years. The regions with the highest proportion of migrant population that has stayed in the district for more than 20 years are Volta (29.4%) and Greater Accra (22.0%).

**Table 1.16: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	24,538	17.3	37.4	15.0	14.0	16.3
Born elsewhere in the region	5,521	16.3	36.7	17.3	16.2	13.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,366	22.8	51.0	12.8	7.9	5.5
Central	978	17.7	39.4	13.4	9.3	20.2
Greater Accra	505	14.3	42.3	9.5	11.8	22.0
Volta	1,128	14.0	24.6	14.9	17.1	29.4
Eastern	1,151	18.0	38.3	12.1	12.2	19.4
Ashanti	6,331	17.0	35.7	12.5	13.8	21.0
Brong Ahafo	-					
Northern	1,763	18.0	36.7	14.2	13.8	17.4
Upper East	4,047	18.0	37.9	17.4	14.6	12.1
Upper west	1,382	16.5	42.4	18.9	13.4	8.8
Outside Ghana	364	20.2	32.2	15.8	14.2	17.7

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.8.2 Rural-Urban Split

The Asutifi South District has a total of 99 settlements of which four (4) are urban and 95 are rural. This is a clear indication that the district is predominantly a rural district. The four urban settlements are communities with population more than 5,000 and they include Hwidiem,

Acherensua, Dadiesoaba and Nkaseim. The total district population is estimated to be 61,513 (2017) and out of this, 46.2 percent are living in urban areas while the representing 53.8 percent are in the rural area. This analysis is important as it enables the formulation of targeted interventions that best address the specific needs of urban and rural dwellers. It also helps to identify the settlements which can be clustered together to benefit from a common project.

#### 1.3.8.3 Culture and Indigenous Knowledge

Ghanaians have cultural believes and practices which shape their very existence. These diverse cultural and linguistic groups cut across the district landscape. Asutifi South District is dominated by the Akan and Bono ethnic groups, but there are other minor ethnic groups such as Wangaras, Dagombas, Fantis, and Ewes. A few foreigners have also migrated to the district because of the presence of mineral deposits in the district. In every cultural setup in Ghana, there are pockets of knowledge that are peculiar to the local setting. Common local knowledge areas in communities within District are local herbal medical practitioners. Many of these practitioners have knowledge that is known only to them and efforts must be made to ensure that in the unfortunate event of their demise the knowledge would remain beneficial to society. People can be attached to them to learn from them and work with the formal health delivery systems.

#### 1.3.8.4 Traditional Setups

In Ghana, Traditional Authorities are the embodiment of the culture and customs of the people in the country. Asutifi South District has two paramountcies, that is, Hwidiem and Acherensusa, and five divisional areas which include Nkasiem, Mehame, Dadiesoaba, Sienchiem, and Woramumuso. All these paramountcies and divisional chiefs pay allegiance to the King of Ashantis, Otumfour Osei Tutu II. In spite of the ethnic and religious diversity of the population, the inhabitants co-exist in peace and unity which has supported the socio-economic development of the district.

There is a huge ethnic diversity within the district landscape. Although a heterogeneous district the Akans still continue to dominate. They are the native inhabitants of the district and constitute about 68.2 percent of the District's population. Other major ethnic groups in the district are Wangaras, Dagombas, Fantis, and Ewes.

#### 1.3.8.5 Cultural Practices

There is a diversity of attitudes and practices particularly for the diverse ethnic groups within the district. While some of these attitudes and practices are supportive of production, others can be said to be counterproductive. The common practices of the people are annual festivals prominent among which is Akwasidie, not working or going to the farm on certain days, paying homage to traditional authority, alternative dispute resolution practices, warm reception for visitors, believe in witchcraft and the worship of deities. On the other hand, funeral is a practice that bring people from all over country and outside together as one big family. This practice can be harnessed for the socio-economic development of the District.

#### 1.3.8.6 Implications of Local Cultures for Local Development

While different cultural practices exist and shape the lifestyle of the people, some of them are inimical to development efforts. Although some of these practices are on the decline, there are still individuals and groups who hide to perform such barbaric acts as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), human sacrifice and spiritual explanation for reality. It is important for the district security to continuously monitor the process to ensure that people who engage in such activities are brought to book.

Local cultures and the attitudes practices associated with them have implications for development. Positive cultural practices can drive tourism, create jobs, propel local development and increase district revenue base. They can also become a source of entertainment and a means to promote cohabitation between different ethnic groups. On the other hand negative cultural practices can drive away investors, lower production levels, lead to unemployment, reduced incomes and reverse local development. It is therefore important for district planning to seek a positive balance and adopt innovative means to project positive cultural practices while destroying negative practices.

### **1.3.9 Settlement System**

#### ***1.3.9.1: Settlement Systems and Linkages***

Spatial analyses seek to assess the linkages and interaction between settlements of different categories in the district. Socio-economic interactions are linked to the distribution of facilities

and services and the transport links between settlements. This sub-chapter would analyse the extent to which people have access to or otherwise to the basic facilities and services within the district.

Apart from the four small towns in the district, Hwidiem, Nkasiem, Dadiesoaba, and Acherensua the remaining settlements are rural in nature. All the settlements in the district are dispersed in nature. There are also a few settlements in the district that take the linear pattern and are mostly along the Tapa to Goaso highways. Due to the rural and dispersed nature of the settlements, connections between them take the form of roads, tracks and in some instances footpaths. Travelling is made on footpaths and mostly on intermediate transport such as bicycles, motorcycles and motor tricycles while taxis and buses are relied upon only for long distance travels. It is important to improve the transport links between the settlements in order to enhance socio-economic interactions.

**TABLE 1.17: Scalogram Analysis/Centrality Index Analysis**

COMMUNITIES	EXISTING FACILITIES	POPULATION	KINDERGATEN	PRIMARY SCH.	JUNIOR HIGH SCH.	SENIOR HIGH SCH.	BOREHOLES	CHPS COMPOUND	HEALTH CENTRE	MAT. HOME/ FPC/ RC	HOSPITAL	PIPE SYSTEM	RIVER/ STREAM	ELECTRICITY	REFUSE DUMP SITE	PUBLIC TOILET	MARKET	DRUG STORE/ PHARM.	LOCAL PROCESSING ST.	AGRIC EXTENSION AG.	GUEST HOUSE	PETROL FILLING STAT.	ACCESSIBLE ROADS	BANK/ FIN. IST	POLICE POST	TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	LEVEL OF HIERACHY
	WEIGHT		5	4	3	2	5	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	4	5	5	3	2	3	1	3	5	3	5			
HWIDIEM	9,027	X	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	2,162.1	1 <sup>ST</sup>
SUNKWA	1,021	X	x	x			x					x	x							x			x			8	200.1	12 <sup>TH</sup>
KONKONTRŊSO	1,180	X	x	x			x					x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x			12	386.2	8 <sup>TH</sup>
ACHERENSUA	7,206	X	x	x	x		x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	19	1,095.4	2 <sup>ND</sup>
ASUKESE	1,169												x	x						x			x			4	85.2	17 <sup>TH</sup>
APOTOYEWA	1,030						x						x		x					x			x			5	129.6	16 <sup>TH</sup>
TENSO	788	X	x										x							x						4	82.4	18 <sup>TH</sup>
WOROMUMUSO	1,596	X	x										x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x			11	453.8	7 <sup>TH</sup>
NKASEIM	6,526	X	x	x			x		x	x		x	x	x		x				x		x	x	x	x	16	1,001.0	3 <sup>RD</sup>
GEORGEKROM	768						x													x						2	46.3	19 <sup>TH</sup>
KWAKU NUMAKROM	884	X	x				x						x	x						x			x			7	172.8	14 <sup>TH</sup>
OHIATUA	2,889	X	x				x						x	x	x					x			x			9	283.9	10 <sup>TH</sup>
OSEIKROM	941	X	x				x						x	x						x			x			7	172.8	14 <sup>TH</sup>
NKRANKROM	3,117	X	x	x			x						x	x						x			x			8	200.1	12 <sup>TH</sup>
MANKESEM	774	X	x	x			x						x							x			x			7	168.8	14 <sup>TH</sup>
MEHAME NKWANTA	766						x							x		x				x		x	x			6	205.4	11 <sup>TH</sup>
MEHAME	2,234	X	x	x			x					x	x	x	x	x				x		x	x			13	487.4	6 <sup>TH</sup>
DADIESOABA	5,803	X	x	x			x		x			x	x	x		x	x			x	x		x		x	15	801.0	4 <sup>TH</sup>
SIENCHIEM	1,263	X	x	x			x	X					x	x	x	x				x			x			12	737.4	5 <sup>TH</sup>
AMANFROM	847	X	x	x			x						x	x	x	x				x			x			10	294.5	9 <sup>TH</sup>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENT</b>			16	16	11	2	16	1	3	2	1	5	18	16	9	10	4	7	3	20	4	6	18	3	4	195		
<b>TOTAL CENTRALITY</b>			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
<b>WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE</b>			31.3	25	27.3	100	31.3	400	133	200	400	100	11.1	31.3	44.4	50	125	42.9	66.7	15	25	50	27.8	100	125			

### ***1.3.9.2 Access to Extension Services***

One key to rapid progress in rural areas depends on the introduction of new inputs and new techniques. It follows that some of the most important rural institutions are those responsible for the transfer of these new techniques to the farmers. Extension services, as these institutions are usually called, provide the key link between the research laboratories or experimental farms and the rural population that must ultimately adopt what the laboratories develop. They also advise farmers on new techniques of farming such as row planting, correct use of agro chemicals, improved crop varieties, seed planting material production and multiplication techniques, disease and pest surveillance, post-harvest handling and soil fertility improvement and management among others.

According to the survey, 52 percent out of 117 farmers have no access to extension services with the remaining 48 percent having access. The extension officer to farmer ratio of 1:2,564 in the district is larger than the standard of 1:400. This is alarming and needs to be improved upon. From these, it can be inferred that majority of the people are not privileged to learn new and improved methods and technologies. For those who have access to extension 41 percent are visited annually whilst 59 percent are visited bi-annually (twice yearly). This limits production levels due to the use of outmoded methods by farmers. Even as the government focuses on the improvement of research and extension services, much emphasis must be placed on the district. Some of the problems facing extension service delivery in the districts are inadequate logistics and insufficient remuneration, poor road condition especially in the rainy season, and low cooperation of some farmers with extension officers.

### ***1.3.9.3 Marketing of Produce and Location of Market***

Data gathered on marketing of farm produce revealed that 83 people (71%) sell their produce within the District whilst the remaining 29 percent sell their produce outside the district. Inaccessibility of the district coupled with inadequate transport can be said to be the major reason why people sell their produce within the district. This situation has positive and negative implication in that, selling within the District will fetch low prices for the produce as compared to selling in the urban areas like Goaso, Sunyani, and Kumasi. On the other hand, this in a way

would increase the income of the people. However, the presence of ready market in the District prevents perishability of the produce.

Asutifi South District has a large weekly market at Hwidiem and Dadiesoaba. The market days are Tuesdays and Fridays are also market days for Nkaseim. The three markets ensure marketing of goods and services across district boundaries especially between the Asutifi South and other sister Districts like Asutifi North, Asunafo North Municipal and Ahafo Ano North (Tepa).

#### ***1.3.9.4 Poverty Profile***

The District has four (4) Area councils including Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkaseim and Dadiesoaba. In analyzing the data gathered from the survey, recognition was made of issues such as malnutrition, dependency, income levels, housing condition among others. A ranking of these indicators on the four areas revealed that Dadiesoaba area is the most poverty stricken followed by Acherensua, Nkaseim and Hwidiem.

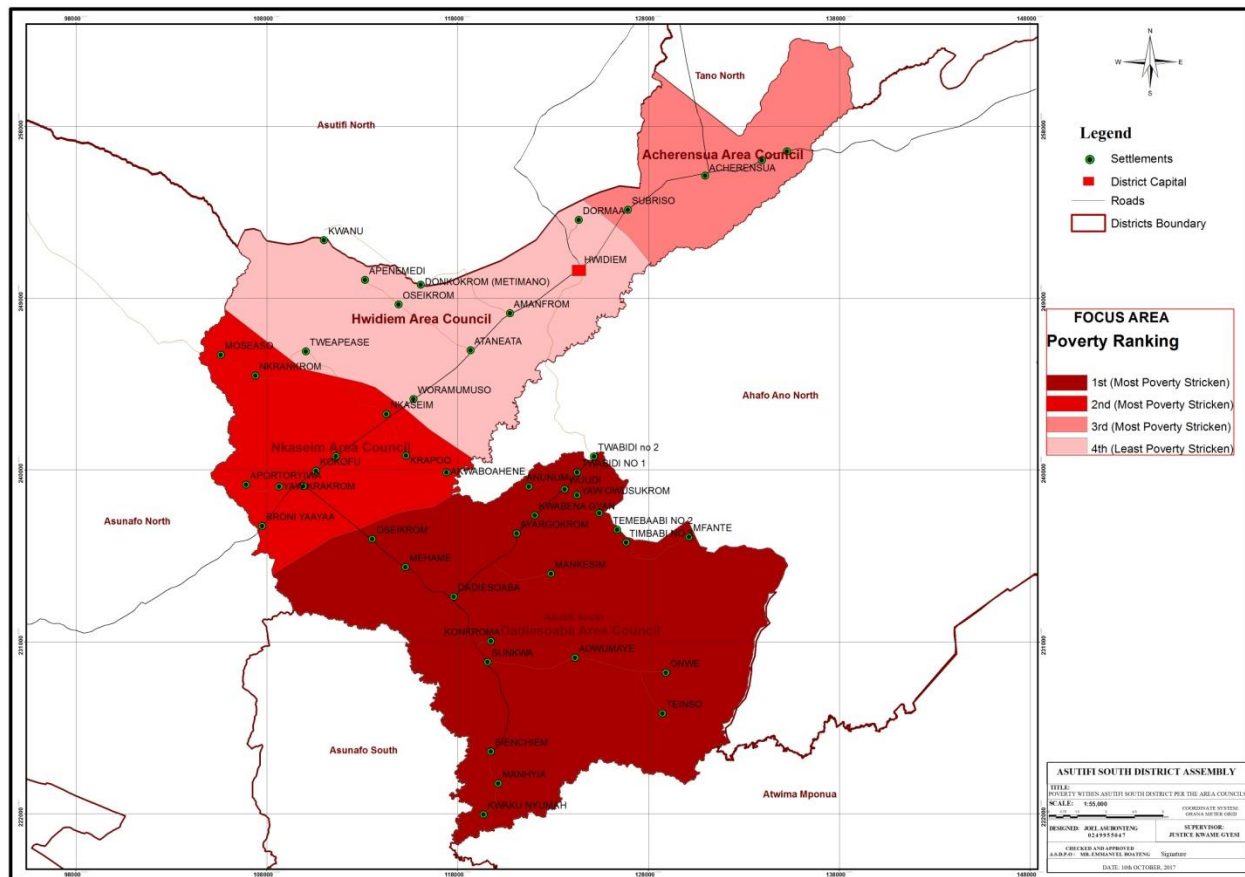
Again, it is worth noting that the District has many potentials that when developed, can help reduce the intensity of the poverty indicators. These potential can be seen in agriculture and the mining sectors. A major poverty indicator hindering the development of these sectors is poor road network. The trunk roads linking the major town centres need to be augmented by motorable feeder roads to the rural communities. These feeder roads are however very poor in nature. Moreover, the dependency ratios as recorded in the four areas do not favour poverty reduction strategies. Public education especially on family planning is therefore an important tool to help reduce the ratio. The poor economic situation of the people is also aggravated by the non-availability of market facilities like the case of Dadiesoaba, and in some cases inadequacy of the facilities, in the case of Nkaseim. The carting of farm produce to Goaso market by the people of Dadiesoaba and Nkaseim has an implication on revenue loss to the District and a hindrance to development. The tentative poverty pockets and their characteristics are presented in the table below

**Table 1.17: Poverty Situation in the District (2017)**

Town/Area Council	Poverty Ranking	Characteristics
Dadiesoaba Area Council	Most Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malnutrition-About 50% of the population cannot meet 3 square meals a day</li> <li>2. High Dependency Ratio of 9 persons to 1</li> <li>3. Low Income levels. On the average, a household lives on GH¢3.30 a day.</li> <li>4. Low level of education – About 50% of the population cannot read nor write.</li> <li>5. Poor housing conditions – About 75% of structures are built of mud/mud bricks.</li> <li>6. Inadequate toilet facilities. About 97% of residences do not have toilet facilities.</li> <li>7. Inadequate access to potable water.</li> <li>8. Inadequate Health facilities</li> <li>9. No access to banking and financial institutions.</li> <li>10. Inadequate access to electricity.</li> </ol>
Acherendua Area Council	2 <sup>nd</sup> Most Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malnutrition, 25% of the population is not able to afford 3 square meals a day.</li> <li>2. High dependency ratio of 6 persons to 1</li> <li>3. Low Income levels. On the average, a household in Acherensua lives on GH¢2.10p a day.</li> <li>4. High illiteracy rate. About 50% of the population cannot read nor write.</li> <li>5. About 6% of school out due to financial difficulties</li> <li>6. Poor housing conditions. About 75% of structures are built of mud/mud bricks.</li> <li>7. Inadequate toilet facilities. About 75% of residential facilities do not have toilet facilities.</li> <li>8. Inadequate potable water.</li> <li>9. Inadequate market facilities.</li> </ol>
Nkaseim Area Council	3 <sup>rd</sup> Most Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malnutrition 25% of the population cannot afford 3 square meals a day.</li> <li>2. High dependency of 9 persons to 1</li> <li>3. Low Income levels. Households live on an average of GH¢2.20 a day</li> <li>4. High illiteracy of 50% of the population</li> <li>5. 6% of the school- going age drop out due to financial difficulties</li> <li>6. Poor housing conditions. About 75% of structures are building of mud/mud bricks.</li> <li>7. Inadequate potable drinking water.</li> <li>8. Inadequate access to electricity.</li> </ol>
Hwidiem Area Council	Least Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malnutrition. 25% of the population is unable to feed on 3 square meals a day.</li> <li>2. High dependency of 6 persons to 1</li> <li>3. Low Incomes of 2.60 per household per day.</li> <li>4. Poor housing conditions. 25% of structures are built of mud/mud bricks.</li> <li>5. Inadequate residential toilet facilities</li> <li>6. 25% of the population does not have access to potable drinking water.</li> </ol>

Source: Asutifi South District Assembly, 2017

Figure. 1.13: Poverty map



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

### 1.3.10 Food Security

Food security is a situation where all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. To achieve this, Asutifi South District Assembly in collaboration with development partners implemented interventions aimed at improving production levels of staple crops to ensure availability, accessibility, utilization and stability of food prices in the district.

The government programme – Planting for Food and Jobs in 2017 has increased the area cropped for rice and maize which are the main staples of the district by 30% and 15% respectively. Early maturing, drought resistant rice and maize varieties are been provided to farmers at reduced prices to respond to the uncertainties of climate change to ensure food sufficiency all year round.

To sustain the food security in the district, appropriate equipment and machinery must be employed to process the excess of farmers produce like the vegetables which are highly perishable.

Beyond these, measures should be put in place to make the District proactive with regards to its response to disasters (Floods, Bushfires, Fall Army Worm invasion) so that the negative effects of disasters are managed as early as to prevent them from escalating to food security concerns

### **1.3.11 Information and Communication Technology**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

This aspect of the plan presents information on ownership and access to mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet cafe, on phone or other mobile devices and the access to fixed telephone lines.

#### ***1.3.11.1 Ownership of Mobile Phone***

Table 1.18 shows population 12 years and older who own mobile phone and those who have access to internet facility by sex. In all, there are 36,654 people between the ages of 12 years and older. Males (53.5%) constitute the majority of the population 12 years and older. Table 5.1 reveals that a little over 46 percent (46.2%) own mobile phones in the district. Also, close to 54 percent (53.8%) of the male population 12 years and older own mobile phones compared to only 37.5 percent of the females within the same age group. Thus, more males age 12 years and above own mobile phones than females.

#### ***1.3.11.2 Use of Internet***

The table 1.18 below also captured the number of persons who use internet facility in the district. The internet access is not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, game machine and digital television. It is seen from table 5.1 that close to three percent (2.9%) of the population 12

years and older use internet facility. Only 3.9 percent of the male population 12 years and older have access to internet facilities whilst 1.7 percent of females in that category use such facility.

**Table 1.18: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex**

I C T Indicators	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,654	100.0	16,944	46.2	1,060	2.9
Male	19,616	53.5	10,562	53.8	762	3.9
Female	17,038	46.5	6,382	37.5	298	1.7

Source: DPCU, 2017

### **1.3.11.3 Households ownership of fixed telephone lines**

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is poor or nonexistent. Table 1.19 shows sex distribution of household heads owning fixed telephone lines. The table shows that 71.3 percent of the households (10,848) owning desktop/laptop computers and/or fixed telephone lines are males. It is seen that less than one percent (0.5%) of the total households in the District owns such a facility. The distribution of households with fixed telephone lines by sex shows that the same proportion (0.5%) of male and female households own fixed telephone line.

### **1.3.11.4 Households ownership of desktop/laptop computers**

Table 1.19 shows that close to four of every 100 households in the district have desktop or laptop computer. Also, more than four percent (4.3%) of the male headed households own desktop/laptop computers while the female headed households are only three percent (3.0%). The variations in the proportion of households by sex show a wide disparity in the ownership of desktop or laptop.

**Table 1.19: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and Sex of head**

Sex	Number of households		Desktop/laptop computers		Fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,848	100.0	424	3.9	57	0.5
Male	7,734	71.3	330	4.3	42	0.5
Female	3,114	28.7	94	3.0	15	0.5

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.12 Social Services

The social sector of any economy or locality or district determines the nature of development in that area. This sub-chapter of the plan focuses on the basic social services such as education, health and water and sanitation in the District and how they relate to the development prospects of the entire district.

## Education

### 1.3.12.1 Educational Enrolments

Enrolment at all school levels in the District decreased from 22,435 in 2015/2016 academic year to 20,285 in 2016/2017, representing 5.1% percentage change. All school levels from pre-school to senior high school recorded a decrease in the 2016/2017. Below are the enrolment levels for 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 academic years.

**Table 1.20: Enrolment Level**

LEVEL	2015/2016			2016/2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School	2,171	2,216	4,387	2,176	2,220	4,396
Primary	5,567	5,503	11,070	4,807	4,798	9,605
Junior High	2,162	1,933	4,095	1,952	1,690	3,642
Senior High	1,539	1,344	2,883	1,564	1,078	1,078
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>10,996</b>	<b>22,435</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>20,285</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Hwidiem (2017)

It was realized that out of the 26,378 people who are within the school going age (4–19 years) only 20,576 of the population are in school representing 78.00 percent. The remaining 5,802 people are either drop outs or have never attended school. This calls for strategies to enroll all of these people in school.

### ***1.3.12.2: Educational Infrastructure***

Any policy recommendation which is intended to increase enrolment level should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the projected total enrolment.

The table shows the furniture situation in the District. It is realized that there are 10,901 desks available in all levels of education representing 43.4percent while the required number of furniture is 14,201 representing 56.6percent. This indicates that 3,300 desks representing 13.2 percent have to be provided for the schools. The situation is worse in primary school as shown below.

**Table 1.21: Total Number of Furniture at the various levels**

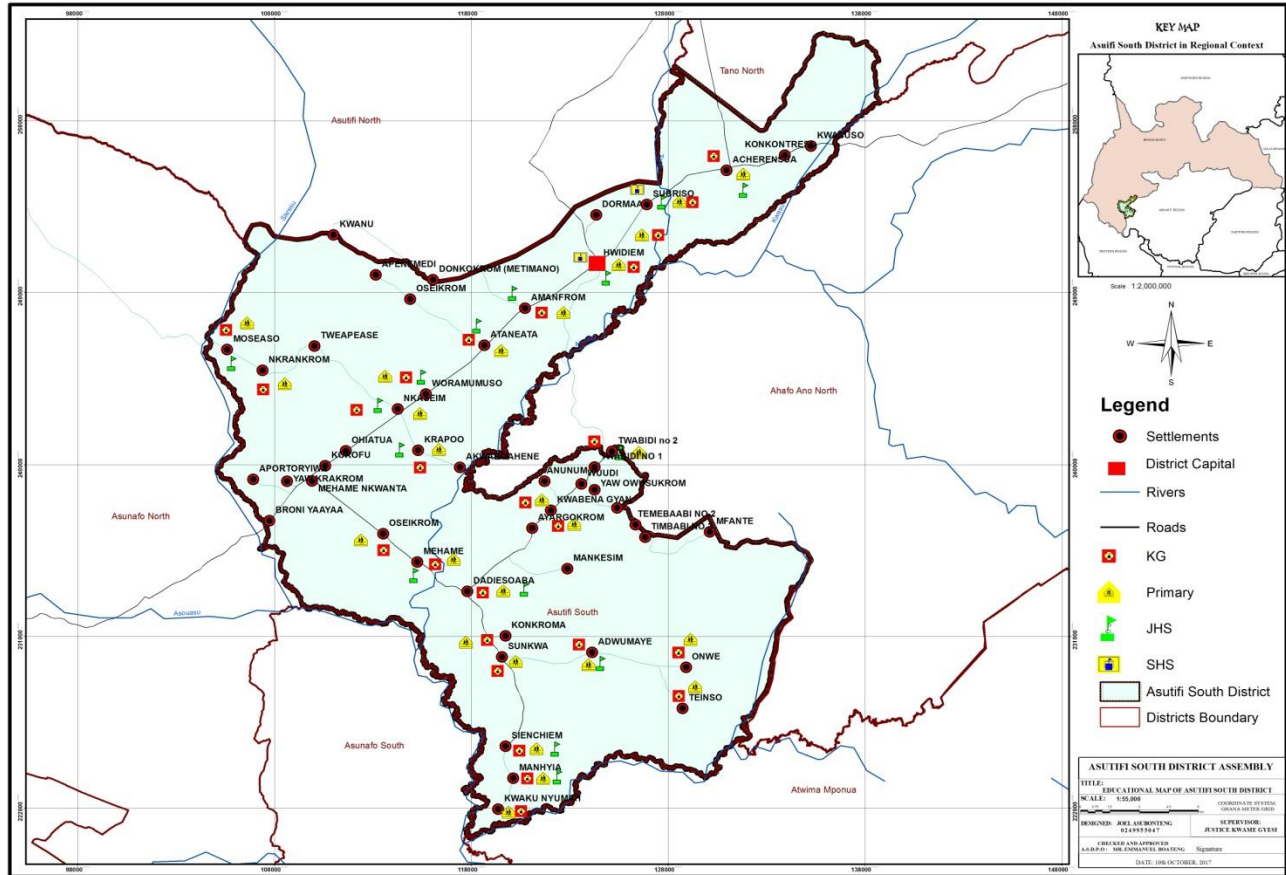
<b>LEVEL OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>REQUIRED NO.</b>	<b>DISTRICT (2013/2014)</b>	<b>BACKLOG</b>
Kindergarten	2,523	2,443	100
Primary School	6,835	3,735	3,100
Junior High School	2,181	2,081	100
Senior High School	2,642	2,642	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,901</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>3,300</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Hwidiem, 2017

### **Number of Schools in the Asutifi South District**

The Asutifi South District now has 50 Kindergarten, 49 Primary Schools, 34 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools which are all Public schools. The Private Schools are as follows: 20 Kindergarten, 20 Primary Schools, 6 Junior High School and 1 Technical and Vocation Education and Training.

Figure 1.14: Educational map



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

Table 1:22 Number of schools in the district

SCHOOLS	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Kindergarten	50	20	70
Primary School	49	20	69
Junior High School	34	6	40
Senior High School	2	0	2
TVET	0	1	1

Source: District Education Directorate. 2017

### Number of Classroom in the Schools

The table below shows the number of classroom block in the District, At the public schools the number of classroom block are as follows: kindergarten 91, Primary School 264, Junior High School 92, Senior High School 74, while in Private schools the total number of Classroom block are as follows: Kindergarten 38, Primary School 74, Junior High School 92, Technical and Vocational Education and Training 5.

**Table 1:23 Number of Classroom Block**

SCHOOL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Kindergarten	91	38	129
Primary School	264	74	338
Junior High School	92	18	110
Senior High School	74	0	74
TVET		5	5

Source: District Education Directorate. 2017

### Learning Environment in Schools

Despite the District Assembly effort to eliminate Schools under trees in the District, there are still more to be done to totally eliminate schools under tree to promote teaching and learning in the Schools. The table below highlights Number of schools that are under trees, under sheds and those that are in deplorable state.

**Table1. 24: Learning environment in Schools**

SCHOOL	UNDER TREE	UNDER SHED	IN DEPLORABLE STATE
Kindergarten	1	16	11
Primary School	2	3	6
Junior High School	1	4	7

Source: District Education Directorate. 2017

### *1.3.12.3: Availability of Teachers*

The performance of students at all levels partly depends on the efficiency and effectiveness of the teachers. However, accommodation is a major issue which was realized from the education directorate. Difficulty in getting accommodation especially in the villages deters most teachers

from accepting posting to such areas and this result in the inadequate number of teachers in the rural communities of the District.

**Table 1.25: Staffing Level (2016/2017)**

LEVEL	TEACHERS									SCHOOL ENROLMENT
	TRAINED			UNTRAINED			TOTAL			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Senior High School	85	17	102	14	5	19	99	22	121	2,910
Junior High School	171	33	204	37	6	43	208	39	247	3,034
Primary	135	80	215	73	17	90	208	97	305	8,234
Pre-School	19	81	100	13	60	73	32	141	173	3,698
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>20,576</b>
Percentage (%)										

Source: District Education Directorate, 2017

Teaching skills are critical at the pre-school level of education as the basis of any literate and developed economy or district. However, it was realized that only 52 trained teachers representing 34.2 percent were at the pre-school level while the remaining 65.8 percent were untrained and they lack the basic skills of teaching at that level. In all, as high as 33.7 percent of the teachers are untrained while only 66.3 percent constituting the trained teachers. This implies that a lot of capacity and upgrading programmes have to be developed for the untrained teachers. Availability of teachers is very essential in the educational set-up. The teacher-pupil ratio is an indicator used to assess the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils. The current teacher-pupil ratio at all levels of education in the District is below average. Table 1.20 below shows the teacher-pupil ratio in the District comprising trained and untrained teachers.

**Table 1.26: Teacher-Pupil Ratio (2016/2017)**

Educational level	Standard	Existing
Kindergarten	1:40	1:22
Primary School	1:35	1:28
Junior High School	1:25	1:14
Senior High School	1:30	1:21

Source: Ghana Education Service, Hwidiem (2017)

These numbers appear manageable and could enhance the attention given to pupils and students. This makes the classroom more conducive for learning as teachers would have ample time to address the individual academic problems of pupils and students. The low ratio at the Senior High Schools could increase the WASSCE pass mark of students in the District to 100 percent.

#### **1.3.12.4 School Performance**

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is administered at the end of the basic education cycle to assess the eligibility of pupils to progress on to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate realized an increment from 62 percent in 2015/2016 to 61.6 percent in 2016/2017 academic year. However, the national target 100 percent was not reached. This implies that much effort needs to be put in place to achieve the national target.

**Table 1.27: Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>NATIONAL BASELINE</b>	<b>DISTRICT BASELINE (2015/2016)</b>	<b>DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENTS (2016/2017)</b>
Net Admission Rate	100%	59.8%	68.0%
BECE Pass Rate	100%	62.0%	61.6%

Source: Ghana Education Service, Hwidiem (2017)

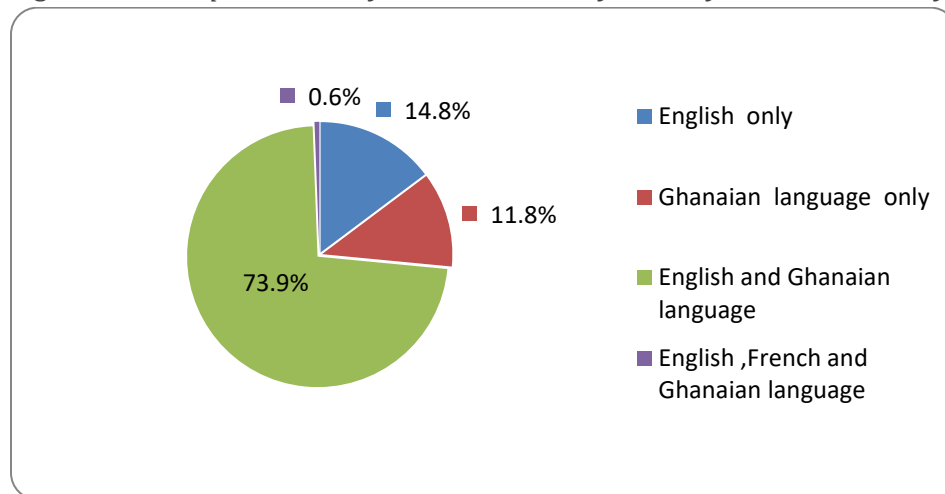
#### **1.3.12.5 Literacy Levels**

The District is dominated by people who have one way or the other gained some level of education and can read and/or write in any language. Figure 1.9, indicate that among the population 11 years and older, 73.9 percent accounted for the majority and are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only (14.8%). Only a small fraction (0.6%) of the population is literate in English French, and Ghanaian language.

In accordance with the 2010 Population and Housing Census and as projected (2017), literate population is higher (32,819) compared to illiterate (11,537). There is a high percentage of female 6,523 (56.5%) compared to 5,013 (43.5%) of males are illiterate. Efforts should be made to reduce illiteracy at all levels in the district. At age 15-19 (67.9%) of males are literate in English and Ghanaian language, (23.2%) English only while Ghanaian language only constitute (8.7%). More so, majority (83.7%) of males who are of ages 60-64 are literate in English and

Ghanaian language. On the other hand, females age 11-14 who are of school going age, (23.8%) are literate English only, (11.0%) Ghanaian language only, (64.9%) English and Ghanaian language, while English and French constitute only (0.1%). Policy interventions that encourage the girl child education should be put in place, such as scholarships for the girl child to address some of the challenges in the educational system for the girl child.

Figure 1.15: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and the type of language



Source: DPCU, 2017

The high illiteracy rate has implication for development. Policies should therefore be geared towards avenues for creation of employment and developing skills for the people. Avenues should also be created to reduce illiteracy level and increase literacy through adult education and other non-formal education.

### 1.3.12.6 School Feeding Programme

The objectives of the school feeding programme are to enhance school enrolment; encourage attendance; ensure retention; and improve the nutritional and health status of children. Only six (6) schools in the District are hooked up to the school feeding programme. These schools include: Acherensua Islamic Primary/KG School, Subriso D/A primary/ KG School, Cocoa Station D/A primary/KG School, Nkrankrom D/A primary/KG, Nkrankrom, Methodist Primary/KG, Manhyia D/A primary/KG. More children close to the beneficiary school are diverting from their schools to these six schools where the programme is being implemented. Enrolment in these schools therefore has increased significantly putting more pressure on their

facilities and also having a toll on quality teaching and learning. There is the need for an extension of the programme to other schools to ease the pressure on the present schools and to also encourage more enrolment; the data was captured during cocoa harvest season where parents take their wards to farms to give them helping hand which as a result decrease enrolment in 2015. The table below shows the School Feeding Situation in the District in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The four years are brought on board for comparative analysis to be made in order to know the extent of school feeding in the district. From 2016 to 2017 payment for school feeding programme are made directly to the Cooks on E-Zwich, therefore the assembly do not have data on the amount disbursed in 2016 and 2017. From the table below, it can be deduced that, introduction of the program, enrolment increase from 1,544 in 2013 to 1,925 in 2014, however in 2015, enrolment decline from 1,925 in 2014 to 1,712 in 2015 and continue to decrease in 2016, with 1,756 enrolment and 1,709 in 2017. These decreases occur as a result of cracked down galamsey operator in the District.

**Table 1: 28 Coverage of the School Feeding Program and the amount disbursed**

Year	Amount Disbursed GHC	No. of Schools	Enrolment
2013	67,390.00	6	1,544
2014	78,905.00	6	1,925
2015	72,247.00	6	1,712
2016	-	6	1,758
2017	-	6	1,709

Ghana Education Service, Hwidiem 2017

### **1.3.12.7 Gender Parity Index**

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1:1 for all levels of basic education. This target is in conformation with the third (3<sup>rd</sup>) goal of the Millennium Development Goal. The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of boys' and girls' enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

Government policies such as the introduction of the Capitation Grant Scheme, School Feeding Programme and Free School Uniforms are all measures that promote Gender Parity in school enrolment. The table below shows the situation in the District. More efforts however need to be

put in place to arrest the downward movement of the indicator as the pupils' progress from pre-school to Junior High.

**Table 1: 29 Gender parity index**

SCHOOL LEVEL	%OF ENROLMENT GIRLS	GENDER PARITY INDEX	COMPLETION RATE OF GIRLS
KG	50.50%	102%	-
Primary	49.40%	0.98%	-
JHS	46.70%	0.87%	-
SHS	40.80%	0.69%	-

Source: Asutifi South District Education Directorate, 2017

### **WATER AND SANITATION SITUATION IN SCHOOLS**

The water and sanitation situation in the public schools are in a good shape, at Kindergarten level out of 50 public kindergarten schools in the District, only 11 Kindergarten schools representing 22.0percent has access to clean water, 44 representing 88.0 percent have access to toilet facilities and 43 kindergarten representing 86.0percent have access to Urinal. At the Primary School level, out of the 49 public primary schools only 11 primary school representing 22.4percent have access to Clean water, while 28 primary schools representing 57.1percent have access to toilet facilities and 24 primary schools representing 49.0percent have access to Urinal facilities. At the Junior High School level out of 34 Public Junior High Schools in the District, only 7JHS representing 20.6percent have access to Clean water, while 20 JHS representing 58.8percent have access to toilet facilities and 18 JHS representing 52.9percent have access to Urinal facilities. AT Senior High School level out of the 2 public Senior High Schools all of the 2 representing 100percent have access to clean water, toilet facility and urinal facility.

**Table 1:30 Sanitation facilities in schools**

SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF SCHOOLS WITH CLEAN WATER	NO. OF SCHOOLS WITH TOILET FACILITY	NO. OF SCHOOLS WITH URINAL
Kindergarten	50	11	44	43
Primary School	49	11	28	24
Junior High School	34	7	20	18
Senior High School	2	2	2	2

Source: Ghana Education Directorate, 2017

## Health Sector

### 1.3.13. Health Care Delivery

Health care is a social service that is delivered by a multiplicity of actors in the District. They range from orthodox medical delivery systems to traditional systems. The orthodox health delivery system is dominated by Hospital, Health Centers, Clinics, Over the Counter Medicine Seller and Community Health Planning Services (CHPS). These services are either publicly or privately owned but duly accredited to deliver the services they are delivering. On the other hand there are a range of health delivery systems ranging from herbalists, witch doctors to bone doctors also providing some form of treatment to a majority of ailments in the district. Information on this category of people is however scanty.

#### 1.3.13.1 Morbidity

The top ten reported outpatient department cases in the District are indicated in the table below. Considering the population and the available Health facilities and staff, there is much evidenced that, the health status of the people is relatively better in 2016 compared to 2014 and 2015. Thus, the top ten cases recorded in 2014 were 119,658, whereas 2015 recorded 97,729 and 76,522 for 2016. Also, the lead OPD case, malaria, reduced from 34.7 percent in 2014 to 30.7 percent in 2016 although there was an absolute increase in the OPD attendance in 2016. This can be attributed to the free distribution and hanging of insecticide treated nets to households in the country. Again, pregnancy related complications, hypertension and acute eye infection cases reported in the various facilities reduced in 2016. On the other hand, the remaining diseases such diarrhea, acute eye infection, and anaemia, were on the increase. This calls for pragmatic measures to address the situation. The table below shows the top ten reported cases in the various health facilities in the District.

**Table 1:31 Top 10 OPD Morbidity 2014-2016**

	2014			2015			2016		
	DISEASE	FIG.	%	DISEASE	FIG.	%	DISEASE	FIG.	%
1	Malaria	41529	34.7	Malaria	30993	31.7	Malaria OPD	23513	30.7

							cases		
2	URTI	13945	11.6	URTI	16533	16.9	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15790	20.6
3	Skin diseases	12544	10.5	Skin diseases	9879	10.1	Diarrhoea Disease	7894	10.3
4	Diarrhoea	10946	9.1	Diarrhoea	8874	9.1	Skin Diseases	6657	8.7
5	Preg. Related complications	10813	9.0	Rheumatism & other joint pains	6123	6.3	Anaemia	5206	6.8
6	Intestinal worms	7264	6.1	Intestinal worms	5918	6.1	Intestinal Worms	4527	5.9
7	Rheumatism & other joint pains	7257	6.1	Anaemia	5418	5.5	Rheumatism & Other Joint pains	4121	5.4
8	Gnaenacologic al conditions	5650	4.7	Gnaenacologi cal conditions	4858	5.0	Eye Infection	3686	4.8
9	Acute eye infection	5275	4.4	Acute eye infection	4649	4.8	Gynaecological Condition	3685	4.8
10	Anaemia	4435	3.7	Preg. Related complications	4484	4.6	Pregnancy Related Complications	1443	1.9

Source: Asutifi South Health Directorate, 2017

### 1.3.13.2 Health Infrastructure

The table below talks about the availability of Health Infrastructure in various communities in the Asutifi South District, their location, number present and ownership- either private or public.

**Table 1.32: Location of Health Infrastructure and Ownership**

LEVEL INFRASTRUCTURE	OF	LOCATION	NUMBER AVAILABLE	OWNERSHIP		TOTAL NUMBER
				PUBLIC	PRIVATE	
Hospital		Hwidiem	1		X	1
Health Centre		Dadiesoaba	1	X		3
		Acherensua	1	X		
		Nkaseim	1	X		
CHPS Compounds		Nkrankrom	1	X		3
		Apenemadi	1	X		
		Akotosu	1	X		

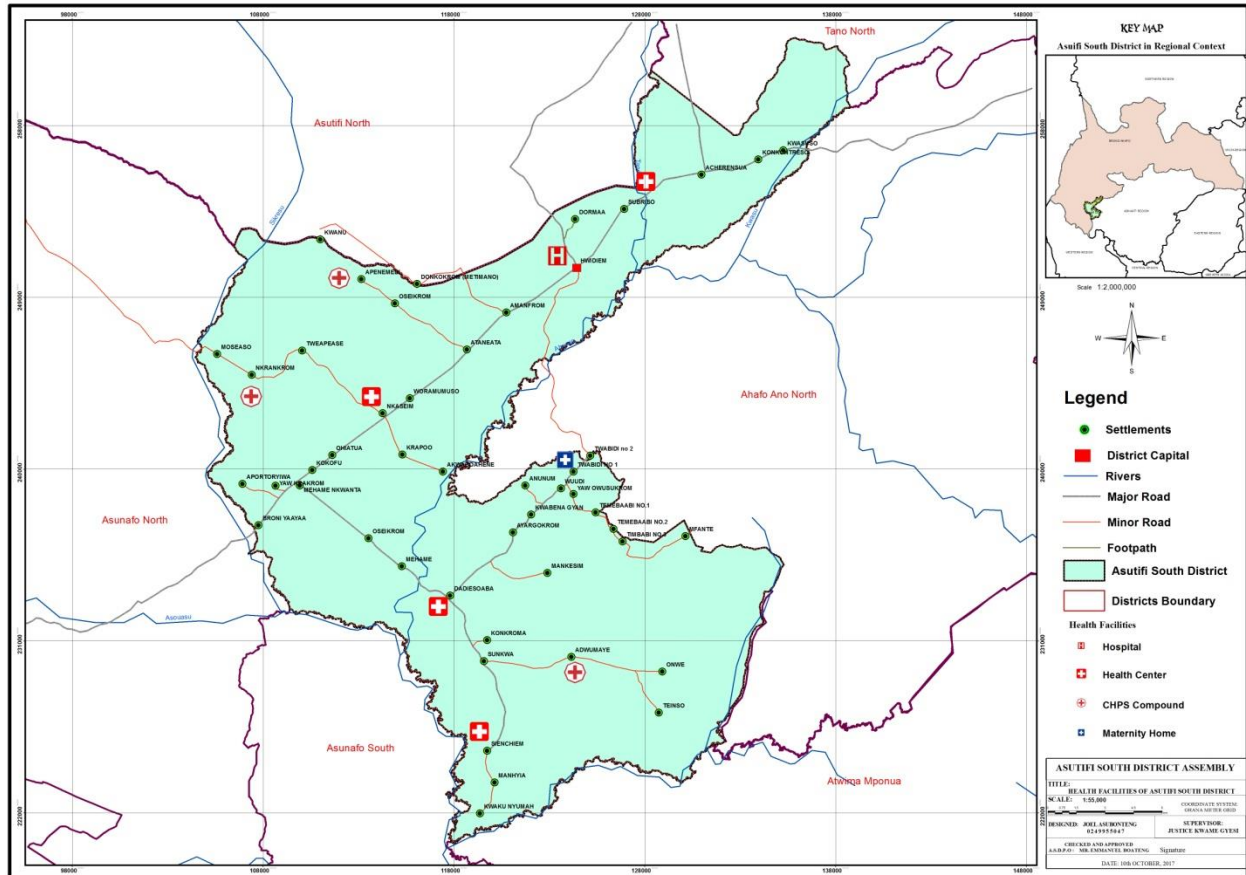
Health Clinic	Seinchiem	1		X	2
	Nkaseim	1		X	
Maternity Home	Twabidi	1		X	1
Reproductive Health and Child Health Centre	Hwidiem	1	X		1
Adolescent Reproductive Health Corner	Acherensua	1	X		1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

*Source: Asutifi South Health Directorate, 2017*

From Table 1.32, it can be deduced that the private sector is very active in the development of health in the district and therefore more efforts should be put in place to encourage the private sector to provide more of such facilities. Subsidizing the cost of equipment to the privately owned health facilities can aid in enhancing the quality of service offered by the private sector. The survey conducted revealed that most of the health facilities in the district have inadequate equipment hence the need to subsidize the cost involved for even the publicly owned ones. However, these facilities are not only inadequate but also ill equipped to serve the district, as most of them are handicapped by inadequate equipment and other medical supplies.

It has also been the case that, health facilities such as CHPS Compounds are usually constructed by the Assembly without making provision for furnishing and other equipment. These facilities upon completion are therefore not put into immediate use. The Assembly has therefore resolved going forward to including furnishing and equipment as part of future contracts.

Figure 1.16: Health infrastructural map



Source: ASDA, PPD, 2017

**1.3.13.3 Bridging the equity gaps in geographical access to health services.**

Even though the District’s health facilities have been evenly distributed across all four Area Councils, they remain woefully inadequate. To bridge this gap therefore, the District Health Directorate distributed 23 demarcated CHPS Zones to deliver healthcare to the populace. Out of the number demarcated, 20 are currently functional with health personnel providing healthcare to clients on a door to door bases. The 23 demarcated CHPS Zones include 4 CHPS Zones with Walls (Apenemadi, Akotosu, Nkrankrom and Seinheim) and 19 CHPS Zones without Walls. The table below shows the District’s CHPS situation in relation to population and health care givers.

**Table 1.33 CHPS situation in relation to population and healthcare**

INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017
No. of Demarcated CHPS Zones	23	23	23
No. of Functional CHPS Zones	7 (30%)	16 (70%)	20 (87%)
Prop. Of population within functional CHPS Zones	32.7%	33.6%	85.0%
CHPS Constructed	2	0	0
# of CHPS compounds Inaugurated	0	2	0
Nurses population ratio	1:1810	1:1909	1: 1980
Midwife per expected delivery ratio	1:4397	1:2387	1:2573

Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

The table above further paints the picture of a wide deficiency the provision of health infrastructure in the District. As many as 19 CHPS Zones are classified as CHPS Zones without Walls. This calls for more effort at construction of CHPS Compounds as only 2 were constructed. in the last two years. The table further shows an increase in the proportion of population benefitting from basic healthcare within the CHPS Zones from 32% in 2015 to 85% in 2017. This implies an improvement in the health care conditions of the people. The ratio of Nurses and Midwives working within the CHPS Zones also needs an improvement. Whereas nurse-population ratio worsened from 1:1810 in 2015 to 1:1880 in 2017, there has been an improvement in Midwife-population ratio the CHPS Zones from 1:4397 in 2015 to 1:2573 in 2017.

#### ***1.3.13.4 Health Personnel Situation***

The District has had its fair share of health personnel serving in various capacities in the various health facilities. As noted earlier, the District Hospital is owned by the Roman Catholic Mission under the Christian Health Association of Ghana. However, government of Ghana has engaged a good number of personnel across the facilities even though one can say were still inadequate. The table below indicates the number of health personnel serving in various capacities in the facilities in the District. These numbers can however be said to be woefully inadequate as more personnel are required.

**Table 1.34: Health personnel situation in the District**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of Personnel</b>
Doctors	12
Physician Assistants	7
Community Health Nurses	34
General Nurses	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163</b>

*Source: DDH, Asutifi South 2017*

#### ***1.3.13.5 Reproductive Health and Population Management***

The District hospital has a special unit for counselling on reproductive health to the youth as well as adults. Another duty performed by the unit is assisting families on family planning issues. The major aim of the unit is to ensure that the rapid growth of the population in the district slows down to meet the rate of provision of social and economic infrastructure in the District. Apart from this facility, two Adolescent Reproductive Health Corners have been refurbished with funding from UKAID and DFID at Acherensua and Dadiesoaba to provide reproductive health information, education and service delivery to adolescents in the District. The population growth rate in the district is 2.5%. This rate outstrips the rate at which infrastructure is provided in the district and hence pressure on the existing infrastructure. Due to the high population growth rate, the district has a very high youthful economically active age (people between the ages of 15-64). This group of people constitute 57.6% of the total population in the district. Though the rate of population growth in the district is lower than that of the regional and equal the national growth

rates (2.5% and 2.3% respectively), the growth is still considered as high due to the fact that, the district is not able to meet squarely the needs of the growing population.

With respect to family planning in the district, about 10.9 percent of the District population used the three methods of birth control. The major family planning methods used in the district include injection the use of pills and condom use (male). Among these methods, the use of injection is the most patronised (56%). This is largely attributed to the high accessibility of the product as well as the affordability of the method. Both young women and women of child bearing age prefer the method as the most convenient and reliable. Condom recorded the least not because it is not patronized but because the most reason for the use of condom by the youth is to prevent diseases. This is often misused or not used at all during sex leading to pregnancies. The women therefore prefer either injection or pills as the surest way to control birth. The implication is that the population of the district will continue to grow if measures are not put in place to control child birth. Table 25 shows the birth control methods used in the district.

**Table 1.35: Methods of Birth Control**

<b>Method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Injection	4,584	56
Pills	2,476	30
Condom (male)	1,139	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,199</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Asutifi South District Health Directorate, 2017*

### **1.3.13.6 Fertility**

This refers to the number of live births women have. Fertility is affected by cultural, social, economic and health factors such as the proportion of women in sexual union, the percentage of women using contraceptives, the level of induced abortion amongst others. Information on fertility is crucial for district planners and others who seek to formulate policies that will help bridge the gap between high population growth and economic development.

Fertility on the other hand measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population and is measured by; total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate (GFR), and crude birth rate (CBR), The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is widely used in analysis is the average number of live births per 1,000 women 15-49 years exposed throughout their child

bearing years given that the prevailing age specific rates remain. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid- year population of women in the age groups 15-49.

Table 1.36 presents information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for Brong Ahafo region and Asutifi South. Asutifi South District has a TFR of 3.6 which means that every woman in the reproductive age has averagely between three to four children. GFR is 107.5 live births per 1000 women whereas the CBR is 25 live births per 1000 populations. The relatively low fertility in the district could be as a result of factors such as late marriage especially the higher educational attainment for female.

**Table 1.36: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate**

	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
Brong Ahafo	2,310,983	692,773	61,426	3.6	105.9	26.6
Asutifi South	62,943	14,695	1,579	3.6	107.5	25.4

Source: ASDA DPCU projections (2017) on Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Note: \* Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 populations

### ***1.3.13.7 Mortality***

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. Mortality refers to all deaths that occur in the household during the last 12 months. Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The crude death rate can be particularly affected by age structure. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages.

Table 1.37 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates for the district and the region. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths in a year per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year. Out of the total population of 62,943, the total number of deaths recorded in households is 291, which translates into a crude death rate of 4.6 (per 1000). This means about five deaths were recorded per every 1000 persons in the last 12 months.

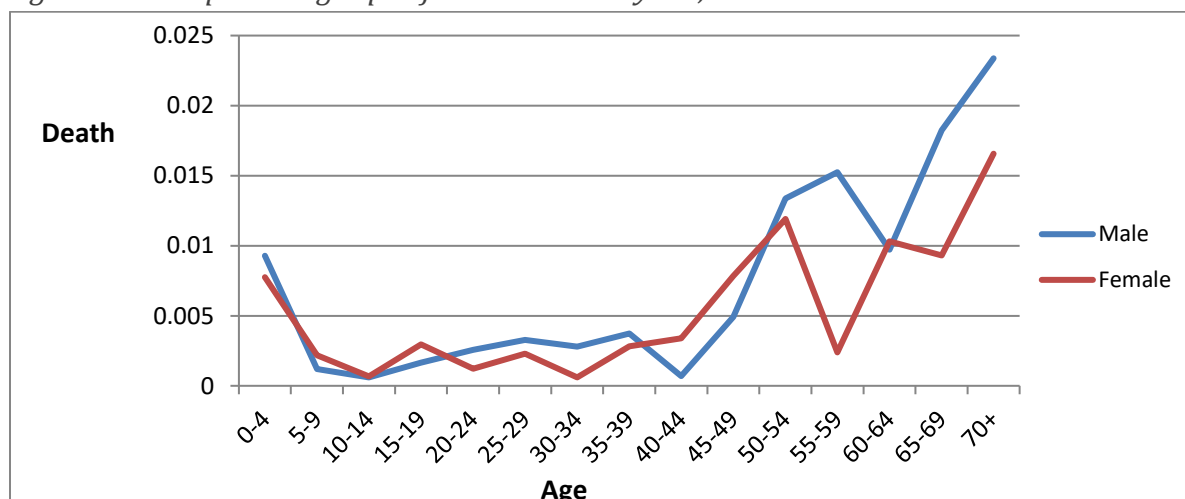
**Table 1.37: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by district, Brong Ahafo**

	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate (per 1000)
Brong Ahafo	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Asutufi South	62,943	291	4.6

Source: DPCU projections of Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age specific death rate is ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group to the population of that age group per 1,000. Figure 1.16 presents the reported age specific death rates by sex. The figure shows a ‘U’ shape with relatively more male deaths than females between ages 0-4 and 45-49. At age group 50-54 to 55-59, female mortality drops sharply while male mortality continues to increase. This may be as a result of age hyping or age misreporting on the part of the females. Again, at age group 60-64 there is equal death rate among both sexes. However, male mortality increases sharply after age 64 and above while their female counterpart reduces and rises again at age 69 and above.

*Figure 1.17: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010*



Source: DPCU, 2017

Table 1.38 shows the causes of death in households. The district recorded 291 deaths with accident/violence/homicide/suicide constituting 9.3 percent while 90.7 percent represent other causes. Proportionally, there are more (9.3%) deaths as a result of accident/violence/homicide/suicide in the district than the region (8.7%).

**Table 1.38: Causes of deaths in households**

REGION/DISTRICT	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
BRONG AHAFO	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asutifi South	225	21	9.3	204	90.7

Source: DPCU, 2017

#### ***1.3.13.8 Status of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in the District***

The main focus of the National Health Insurance Scheme is to remove financial barriers and make health care and nutritional services accessible to all particularly the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Available data indicates that the total active membership of the scheme decreased from 69,303 in 2015 to 58,872 in 2016. However, only half year of 2017 data was captured since the year had not ended at the time of preparing this document. The mid-year data for 2017 also indicates that there is likely to be a further decline in active membership. This means that more public education is needed to encourage people to remain active by renewing their expired cards. Also, more outreach services to register more people onto the scheme are needed. It is also important to note that this data covers both Asutifi North and South Districts. This is because the office of the NHIS is responsible for the two districts. This makes it difficult to separate the data respectively. The total population for the two Districts (Asutifi North and South) according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census as projected is 132,064.

**Table 1.39: NHIS Registration Coverage**

Category	2015							
	Informal	SSNIT Contributors	SSNIT Pensioners	Indigents	Under 18 yrs	70 +	Pregnant Women	Total
New Registrants	3547	371	02	3066	5569	883	4452	14590
Membership Renewal	12479	1311	23	7452	27370	2923	3155	54713
Estimated Total Active members	16026	1682	25	10518	32939	3806	4307	69303
2016								
New Registrants	2407	230	01	757	4945	465	1116	9921
Membership Renewal	10720	1680	15	11	2356	20640	2029	2370
Estimated Total Active members	14812	1647	09	8680	26612	3157	3955	58872
2017								
New Registrants	689	55	1	56	1556	93	479	2923
Membership Renewal	5059	823	11	499	7238	711	1484	15825
Estimated Total Active members	5748	878	12	555	8794	804	1957	18748

Source: NHIS Management, Asutifi South District, 2017

The Table summarizes information on category of clients of the NHIS. It indicates a significant growth in the proportion of registered members exempted from payment under the NHIS. There has been a continuous decrease in active membership of the various categories to the scheme. The informal sector for instance recorded 48% in 2016 as compared to the 52% in 2015. active membership of indigents also dropped to 45% in 2016 as compared to 55% in 2015. The continuous drop in active membership is worrying and a possible reasons for this could however be linked to the low income levels of the people as majority of them are engaged in subsistence agriculture which undoubtedly yields low income. This situation also means that the education of people on the need to register under the health insurance scheme should be intensified. The management of the scheme are also working to have a separate office to cater for Asutifi South

District that the district can have a clear and accurate data reflecting the actual situation of Asutifi South.

### **1.3.13.9 HIV and AIDS Profile**

According to the 2016 Sentinel Survey conducted by the Ghana Health Service, the Brong Ahafo and Volta Regions jointly top the Regional HIV prevalence rate of 2.7% each which is even higher than the national prevalence of 2.4%. This implies that about 3 out of every 100 people in the Brong Ahafo Region are likely to be infected with HIV. What is even more worrying is that Asutifi South District which forms part of the Asunafo rural site is said to have the highest prevalence among all the rural sites in the Region with 1.9% which also means that about 2 out of every 100 people in the District are likely to be HIV positive.

However, government have made significant strides in increasing life expectancy and reducing the spread of HIV and AIDS infection, and achieving Sustainable Development Goals 3 of ensuring ‘Good Health and Well-being’ as a whole and ending HIV and AIDS in particular by the year 2030. The Asutifi South District which is just about 5 years old is also doing its bid to fight the disease. The District has nine (9) health facilities that provide services to persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV). The District’s Antiretroviral Centre is located within the St Elizabeth Hospital in Hwidiem. The facility provides services not only to affected persons in the District, but also to clients from the other bounded districts as well. According to reports from the Anti-Retroviral Centre, the facility receives at least two to three new clients on the average in a day. The situation is as overwhelming to the Centre as staff has to work with little resources as against the huge numbers of clients. As at the end of October, 2017, 116 persons have been put on Anti-Retroviral therapy.

The District has 4 Area councils or sub-Districts. These include Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkaseim and Dadiesoaba. An analysis of statistics shows that, the Nkaseim area has the highest HIV prevalence rate. The increasing HIV and AIDS situation in the District could be linked to the infiltration of migrant workers into the mining sector. The District is endowed with gold ore, paving way to illegal mining (galamsey) activities. People from all parts of the country as well as foreigners such as the Chinese and Indians are found in the District engaging in galamsey. Another factor contributing to the HIV/AIDS situation in the District could also be linked to the fact that the District shares boarders with 5 other Districts. This means that what happens in

those Districts in terms of HIV/AIDS will definitely have a consequence on our District since most of those on antiretroviral drugs prefer to take their medications at our ART Centre. Statistic of HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) for 2015 and 2016 are shown below.

**Table 1.40: HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling, 2015/2016**

INDICATORS (ALL AGES)	YEAR					
	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Receiving Pretest Information	590	850	<b>1440</b>	833	1186	<b>2019</b>
Tested	578	813	<b>1391</b>	808	1177	<b>1985</b>
Positive	94	154	<b>248</b>	115	219	<b>334</b>
Receiving Positive Test results	93	186	<b>279</b>	115	219	<b>334</b>
Receiving Posttest Counseling	541	807	<b>1348</b>	805	1164	<b>1969</b>
Screened for TB	19	58	<b>77</b>	64	121	<b>185</b>
Referred into Care	92	155	<b>247</b>	115	222	<b>337</b>

*Source: Ghana Health Service, Hwidiem - 2017*

Analysis of the table above show that efforts have been made at testing and counseling as many people as possible for 2015 and 2016. A total of 1985 persons of all ages were tested in 2016 as compared to 2019 tested in 2015. Positive cases recorded in 2015 were 248 but this increased to 334 in 2016 with less people tested. This means that there is still a lot of work to be done to bring down the rate of new infections in the District. One should also not lose site of the fact that some recorded cases are persons coming in from neighboring District to access services in the District Hospital which is endowed with the facilities needed. The table also shows that 247 persons were referred to care, thus put on antiretroviral drugs in 2015. This however increased to 337 in 2016.

The District Health Directorate and the Anti-Retroviral Centre as well as all stakeholders in the District are also working together to combat the disease through the following prevention strategies.

- i. Prevention of mother-to-child Transmission (PMTCT)
- ii. HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC)
- iii. Behavior change communication (BCC)

- iv. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STI) Treatment.
- v. Early infant diagnoses
- vi. Blood transfusion safety measures
- vii. Provision of care and support to PLHIV

### **Challenges in fighting the disease**

- i. One major challenge in fighting the HIV disease in the District is the Spiritualism people attach to the disease. People perceive PLHIV to be under Spiritual attack, so they rather seek help from prayer camps rather than the Anti-Retroviral centre or the Health facilities.
- ii. Some HIV/AIDS clients after taken the Anti-Retroviral drug for a while cannot be traced as they stop attending the Anti-Retroviral Centre.
- iii. Lack of funds to undertake HIV/AIDS activities. Annual Action Plans on HIV/AIDS activities are not implemented due to the lack of funds
- iv. Inadequate funds to provide care and support in the form of food supplements and other medication to PLHIV.

## 1. 3. 14 WATER AND SANITATION

### 1.3.14.1 Main source of water

Access to safe water is measured as the percentage of the population that has a reasonable means of getting safe water for drinking, and for essential household activities expressed as a percentage of the total population. It reflects the health of a country's people and the country's capacity to collect, clean and distribute water to consumers. Safe drinking water is an important ingredient of good health and refers to water from the following sources pipe-borne water/tap or standpipes, boreholes/pumps/tube well, protected wells/springs and gravity flow (river/stream), rainwater, bottled water, sachet water and tanker supply/vendor while unsafe drinking water are from the following sources unprotected well/spring and dugout/pond/lake/canal.

Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Table 1.41 shows that the majority of the households that is 31.1 percent rely on borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. The urban/rural distribution reflects that about more than 40 percent (40.8%) of the households in rural areas use borehole/pump/tube

well as their main source of drinking compared to 16.2 percent in urban areas. Whereas 34.5 percent of households in urban centres use pipe-borne outside dwelling, only seven percent of households in rural areas use such facility. The table further indicates that as high as 25.1 percent of households using river/stream as their main source of drinking water are in rural areas while close to a percent (0.7%) is in urban centres.

The main source of water for other domestic use in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well with about 31.0 percent of households followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (17.5%) and river/stream (16.1%). It is observed that almost four out of every 100 households in the rural areas use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for other domestic use compared to two in the urban centres. The situation is different in the urban centres as majority of the households, that is three out of 100 households, rely on pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of water for other domestic activities. The least used water for other domestic activities by households in urban and rural areas are unprotected spring and tanker supply/Vendor respectively.

**Table 1.41: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	444	4.1	9.1	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	1,939	17.9	34.5	7.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	1,258	11.6	21.6	5.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	3,372	31.1	16.2	40.8
Protected well	321,091	45,990	985	9.1	7.6	10.0
Rain water	39,438	1,044	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	42	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	777	23	0.2	0.5	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	13,356	380	3.5	7.6	0.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	13	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	401	3.7	1.4	5.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	21	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	1,680	15.5	0.7	25.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	280	2.6	0.1	4.2
Other	3,972	243	4	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Main source of water for other domestic use of household**

Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	521	4.8	10.6	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	1,897	17.5	33.1	7.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	1,252	11.5	21.6	5.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,358	31.0	17.7	39.6
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,147	10.6	11.1	10.2
Rain water	39,916	965	11	0.1	0.0	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	37	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	15	0.1	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	498	4.6	3.7	5.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	21	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	1,746	16.1	1.0	26.0
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	318	2.9	0.6	4.5
Other	10,302	982	27	0.2	0.0	0.4

Source: DPCU, 2017

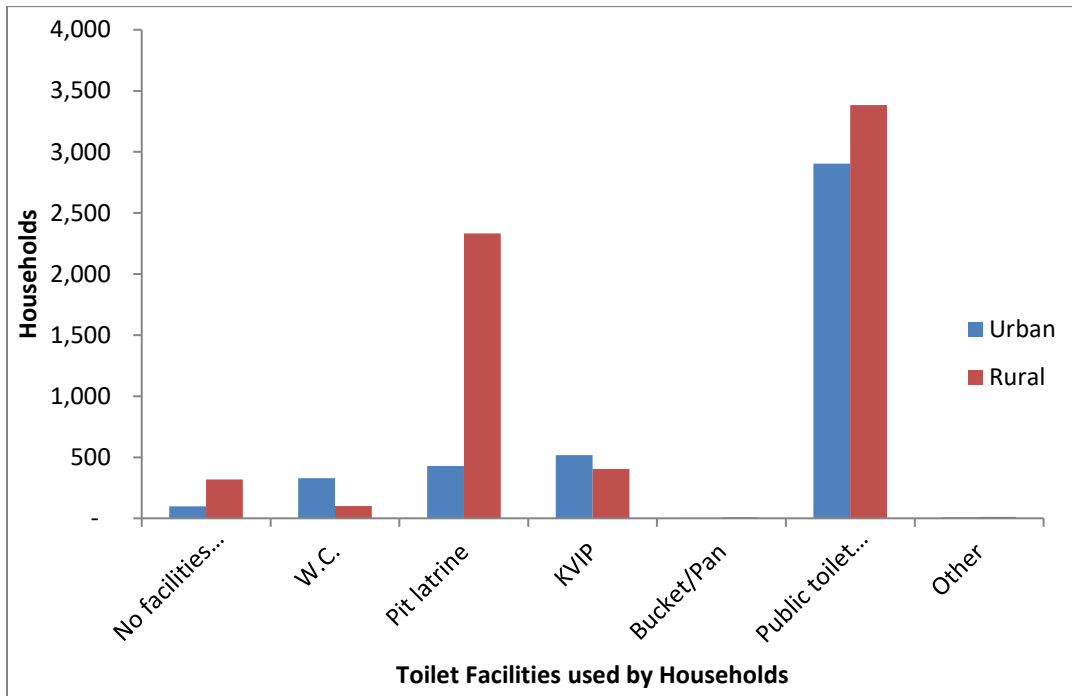
#### 1.3.14.2 Waste Management

Asutifi South District still faces sanitation crises that debilitate and kills in large number limiting economic growth, educational access and life opportunities. Cases of cholera and other diseases associated with poor sanitation are sometimes abounding in both rural and urban areas of the district. This portion of the report discusses the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district and also categorized in terms of urban and rural dichotomy.

#### 1.3.14.3 Toilet facility used by household

It is observed from figure 8.4 that majority of households in urban and rural areas rely on public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc). In general, households in urban areas dominate in the usage of toilet facilities such as water closet (WC), KVIP, and public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc) compared to households in rural areas. On the other hand, more households in rural areas use toilet facilities such as bush/beach/field and pit latrine compared to their urban counterparts. Also, it is seen that a small proportion of households both in urban and rural areas use bucket/pan latrine as their main source of toilet facility.

Figure 1.18: Toilet Facilities by Locality



Source: DPCU, 2017

#### 1.3.13.4 bathing facility used by household

It is realized from Table 1.42 that majority of households in the district share separate bathroom in the same house. Similar situation is observed in urban centres as 2,580 represent 52.4 percent of households. Apart from shared separate bathroom in the same house and public bath house used by more urban households than rural households, the remaining bathing facilities, that is, own bathroom for exclusive use, private open cubicle, shared open cubicle, bathroom in another house, open space around house and river/pond/lake/dam are mainly used by rural households than urban households. The least used bathing facility by both urban and rural households is river/pond/lake/dam.

**Table 1.42: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household**

	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	10,848	10,848	4,287	6,561
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	417	417	98	319
W.C.	839,611	429	429	329	100
Pit latrine	1,040,883	2,761	2,761	428	2,333
KVIP	572,824	921	921	516	405
Bucket/Pan	40,678	12	12	2	10
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	1,893,291	6,287	6,287	2,904	3,383
Other	23,385	21	21	10	11
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	10,848	10,848	4,287	6,561
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	2,657	2,657	608	2,049
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	4,154	4,154	2,247	1,907
Private open cubicle	381,979	633	633	143	490
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,931	1,931	904	1,027
Public bath house	140,501	87	87	51	36
Bathroom in another house	187,337	380	380	84	296
Open space around house	372,556	992	992	243	749
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	10	10	4	6
Other	16,276	4	4	3	1

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.13.5 Method of waste disposals

Table 1.33 presents data on the method of both solid and liquid waste disposal in the District and locality of residence. Knowledge on these areas would enhance better planning and handling of household waste management.

## Solid waste disposal

The most common outlet of solid waste disposal by households in the District is public dumps in open space (79%). Out of the household population the resort to public open space dumping, 42.4 percent is in urban centres while rural households constitute 57.6 percent. Table 1.33 reveals that more than three percent (3.4%) of solid waste is collected. Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is common in rural areas as 94.2 percent resort to that method compared to about six percent (5.8%) of urban households.

## Liquid waste disposal

Majority of households in the district throw their liquid waste on the compound (48.7%) followed by those who dispose liquid waste on the street/outside (42.3%). On rural-urban distribution of liquid waste disposal, 75.1 percent of rural households throw their liquid waste on to the compound whereas 24.9 percent of the urban households use this method. Also, less than one percent of households in urban (0.9%) and rural (0.6%) areas dump their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

**Table 1.43: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by households**

	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Method of solid disposal by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	4,287	6,561
Collected	785,889	14,058	367	210	157
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	274	100	174
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	247	151	96
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	8,573	3,636	4,937
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,032	60	972
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	325	121	204
Other	53,805	2,876	30	9	21
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	4,287	6,561
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	77	38	39
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	124	92	32
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	42	35	7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	4,584	2,351	2,233
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	720	446	274
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	5,286	1,318	3,968
Other	38,294	1,239	15	7	8

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1. 3. 14 Housing and Housing Conditions

#### 1.3.14.1 Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Table 1.44 presents stock of houses and household by type of locality. Data from the District Development Planning Coordinating Unit show that the district has 12,453 households and an average household size of 4.6 persons per household is the same as the regional average and higher than the national average (4.4). The data further shows that there are 7,907 stocks of houses in the district, of which 71.8 percent are rural and 28.2 percent are urban. The average household per house is approximately two (1.6), which is in line with the national average and higher than the regional average (1.5). The population per house is about eight (7.8) persons. The population per house does not include homeless and institutional population.

**Table 1.44 Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	28,307,726	2,652,952	61,513	22,780	38,753
Total household population	27,639,035	2,600,690	57,892	21,815	36,077
Number of houses	3,894,788	381,090	7,907	2,229	5678
Number of households	6,276,044	563,097	12,453	4,921	7532
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.3
Population per house	7.3	7.0	7.8	10.2	6.8
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8

Source: DPCU, 2017

#### 1.3.14.2 Type of dwelling and ownership status

According to District Development Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017, a dwelling unit refers to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household. It does not necessarily refer to the entire house of which the dwelling unit may be a part. Table 1.45 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Rooms in compound houses are the predominant occupied units by households in the district. It accounts for 62.7 percent of the dwelling units followed by separate house with 25.8 percent and the least occupied dwelling unit by households is tent and others. The proportion of households (0.6%) living in improvised home (kiosk/container) in the district is higher than the regional situation (0.5%) but far less than the national level (1.7%). Also, it is observed that about 62 households out of every 100 male headed households dwell in compound house compared to almost 66 households of every 100 female

headed households. The least proportion of male households (0.1%) dwells in tent while female headed households are found in uncompleted buildings (0.1%).

The use of rooms in compound houses for dwelling purposes by household heads is higher in the urban areas (71.0%) than in the rural areas (57.2%). The situation is no different for flat/apartment with close to four percent (3.9%) being urban and one percent rural. On the other hand, 31 percent of household heads in rural areas are in separate house whereas 17.9 percent are in urban centres. Also, a substantial proportion of households in rural areas (2.1%) occupy huts/building (same compound) while less than one percent (0.4%) is in urban areas. There are more rural households (7.2%) dwelling in semi-detached house than the urban counterpart (4.5%).

**Table 1.45: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,848	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	2,799	25.8	27.1	22.6	17.9	31.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	665	6.1	5.6	7.5	4.5	7.2
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	232	2.1	2.3	1.6	3.9	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	6,798	62.7	61.5	65.5	71.0	57.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	158	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	2.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	44	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Tent	10,343	871	15	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)	90,934	2,393	66	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	47	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	18	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	9,846	750	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.14.3 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 1.45 shows the main ownership status of dwelling units by sex of households and locality. In all, more than half (52.7%) of the dwellings in the district are owned by household member. The next highest ownership status is other private individuals constituting 25 percent followed by relative not a household member with 14.4 percent and less than one percent (0.4%) of the

dwellings owned by other private agency. A significant proportion of the dwellings are owned by the public/government (2.2%).

The table further shows that more than half of the male (51.5%) and female (55.6%) headed households owned dwelling by household member. More than 26 percent (26.4%) of male headed household own dwellings by other private individual compared to 21.5 percent of female headed. The proportion of female headed households who own dwelling by a household member is higher than the male headed counterpart. The situation is no different for dwellings being purchased (e.g. mortgage) or owned by relative not a household member.

However, in the rural- urban distribution of dwellings and ownership, 57.7 percent of households in rural areas live in dwellings owned by a household member compared to 44.9 percent in urban areas. Other private individual ownership is contributing 36.8 percent of the urban household dwellers while 17.2 percent are in the rural areas. Again, over three percent (3.4%) of the households in urban areas occupy dwellings owned by government compared to about two percent (1.5%) of households in rural areas.

**Table 1.46: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality**

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10848	100	100	100	100	100
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	5714	52.7	51.5	55.6	44.9	57.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	74	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	1561	14.4	12.9	18.0	11.9	16.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	2708	25.0	26.4	21.5	36.8	17.2
Private employer	83,610	9,509	466	4.3	5.6	1.1	0.8	6.6
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	45	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	241	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.5
Other	24,000	1,844	39	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1

Source: DPCU,2017

The District has an estimated housing structure population of 12,500 with most of the structures being compound houses. It was realized from the analysis that 55.5% of the total houses were built with mud whilst bricks and blocks constitute 34.1% and 8.2% respectively. Other structures

such as kiosks and wooden structures which are used as residential facilities also constitute 2.2% of the total number of houses. It is revealed that 14,944 households are in the District with an average household size of 4.3. The average household size is less than the national average of 5.1 and the regional figure of 5.3.

However, the room occupancy rate is 1.9, which is low compared to the national and United Nations average of 3.0 and 2.5 persons per room respectively. Also, the average number of persons per house stands at 10.8 while average number of rooms per house is 5.7.

The type of roofing used in building goes a long way to determine the condition of the roof as to whether it will leak with time or not. This will enhance planning for such inhabitants of the affected rooms. Short lifespan of some roofing materials like iron sheet (67.8%) which easily gets rusted, dominates in the district while 24.2% use thatch and 3% use corrugated aluminum sheets. About 87 percent of the houses are characterized by poor roofing design and inappropriate roofing materials which has a short lifespan as compared to the aluminum roofing sheets. About 46.5 percent of the respondents were having their roofs leaking while 53.5 percent respondents had their roofing in good condition. Most of the houses without leaking roofs are flats, semi-detached and detached houses which have corrugated aluminum and iron sheet used as roofing materials. On public toilet facilities 66 percent in the district patronize the public toilet facilities, 12.3 percent use the free range system whilst 12.3 percent and 9.4 percent adopt the VIP and pit latrine system respectively.

### **1.3.15 Governance and Local Administration**

#### ***1.3.15.1 Local Administrative Structure***

Governance is the process of steering development. Over the years decentralized governance has assumed enormous importance as a tool for propelling development and ensuring grassroots participation. Ghana has since 1988 been implementing a decentralization system aimed at devolving decision making power to local governments. Within the framework of decentralized administration in Ghana, the District Assembly is the highest decision making body at the local level. District Assemblies have legislative, executive and deliberative powers and as such are responsible for the planning and development of areas under their jurisdiction. The District Assembly as a legislative body is headed by the Presiding Member. A Presiding member is

elected from the Assembly members, presides over General Assembly meetings as the law (Act 936, 2016) stipulate.

The District Assembly comprises of;

1. The District Chief Executive who is nominated by the President of the Republic of Ghana and approved by at least 2/3 majority of assembly members
2. All elected and appointed assembly members
3. Member of Parliament in the Constituency, and
4. The public/local government staff (technocrats) who serve as advisors to the Assembly.

Asutifi South District Assembly has a membership of 23 elected and 10 appointed. Under the General Assembly is the Executive Committee (EXECO) which is about nine (9) people elected to be part of the Committee. The Executive Committee of the Assembly is made up of the District Chief Executive (Chairman), Chairpersons of the 5 statutory sub-committees, Chairperson of any ad hoc sub-committee, and two (2) other members elected by the District Assembly of which one (1) is a woman. The statutory sub-committees of the Assembly are the Finance and Administration Sub-committee, the Works Sub-committee, the Social Services Sub-committee, the Development Planning Sub-committee, and the Justice and Security Sub-committee. The other sub-committees of the Assembly are Environment and Mining Sub-committee, and Micro/Small Scale Sub-Committee.

In terms of Area Council, there are four (4) Sub-District Structures in the Asutifi South District. These are Hwidiem Area Council, Acherensua Area Council, Nkaseim Area Council, and Dadiesoaba Area Council.

#### ***1.3.15.2 Administrative Structure of District Management (Organogram)***

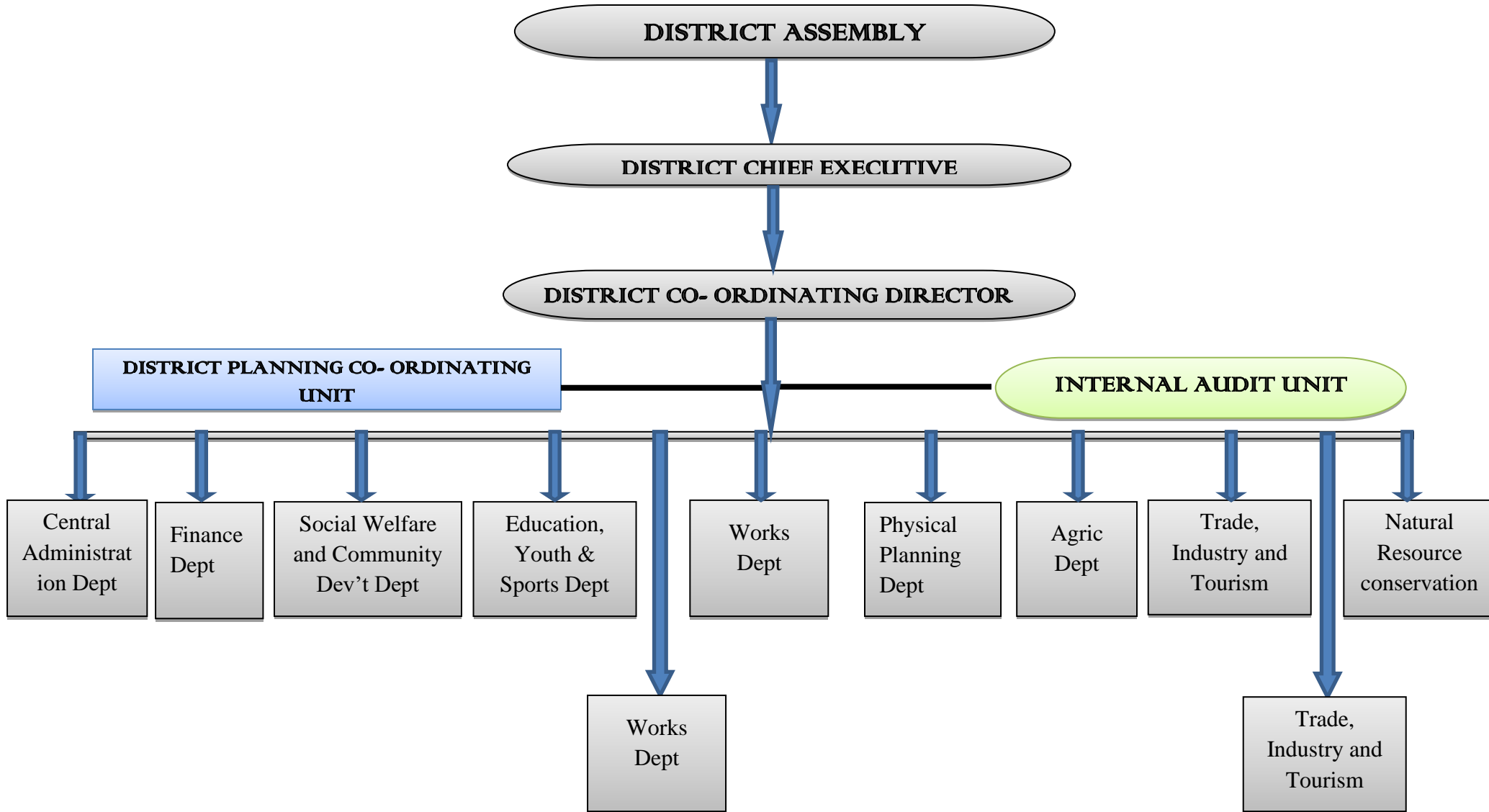
The Administrative wing of the Assembly is headed by the District Coordinating Director who has an oversight responsibility over all other decentralized departments and agencies in the district. Other key administrative units of the district are the District Planning Coordinating Unit and the Internal Audit. The Table 1.47 below illustrates the departments of the Asutifi South District in accordance with Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

**Table 1.47: Decentralized Departments of the Asutifi South District**

<b>Departments Established (LI 1961, Act 936)</b>
Central Administration Department
Finance Department
Works Department
Physical Planning Department
Public Works department
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
Department of Agriculture
Department of Education, Youth and Sport
District Health Department
Department of Trade and Industry
Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Department
Disaster Prevention Department

Source: Local Governance Act, 2016

**ORGANOGRAM OF THE ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



#### 1.3.15.3: Citizens Participation

The basic tenet of decentralized governance is participation. Decentralization thrives on an effective mechanism of public participation. The system of decentralization as it exists now in Ghana promotes citizens participation. The general assembly of every assembly is made up of elected representatives of the people who are supposed to deliberate and make decisions on behalf of the people. Apart from that there is also unit committee members at the grassroots level engaged in deepening the participation process. In district development planning for instance, a number of public consultations are made with area councils, civil society groups, youth groups and other identifiable groups. The guidelines for decentralized planning make explicit the requirement for people to participate in the development planning process. Various public hearing sessions are held throughout the district to collate opinions, harmonize them and prioritize development interventions. It is however important for the district to continue to explore alternative ways of deepening participation.

#### 1.3.15.4 District Security Situation

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low. This allows community members, market women and others business organization to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large. Crime takes various forms including robbery, rape, stealing, domestic violence and petty crimes. The district security must therefore be well positioned to handle crime and ensure that people live in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

The District Security Committee is the highest security body at the district level. It is chaired by the DCE and members are drawn from the various security establishments in the district. They hold regular meetings to discuss the security situation in the district and to take measures to implement whatever recommendations thereon. Combating crime requires human resources and logistics and it is important to continue to strengthen the numerical strength of the police in the district and as well provide the required logistics.

#### 1.3.15.5 Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Police service. However, in the discharge of their duty they collaborate with District Security Committee, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies like Bureau of National Investigations (BNI), the Court, CHRAG and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured.

The District has 5 police stations with total staff strength of 35 and the current population of the district stands at 62,422, therefore giving a police citizen ratio is 1:1,531 as compared to the national ratio of 1:953. This clearly shows that the staff strength of the police must be continuously beefed up while logistics and accommodation are planned and delivered to enhance and maintain law and order in the district.

#### 1.3.15.6 Ghana National Fire Service

There is one fire station in the district with 14 officers at post and 6 Youth in fire service personnel. The District can boast of one (1) fire tender. The major task of the service includes fighting fire and resource operation when accidents occur. They are also into the training of rural fire volunteers and education of the inhabitants in the district. Both office and residential accommodations are inadequate and the logistics to fight fire are lacking. Due to the inadequacy of logistics and equipment to fight fire, the operations of officers are reduced to physical activity rather than a technical one in terms of firefighting.

#### 1.3.15.7 Disaster Response, Prevention and Management

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is the body responsible for ensuring disaster prevention, prompt response and management. NADMO is quite well established in the district. The unit however lacks the capacity to undertake preventive measures and respond speedily when disaster strikes. Given the unpredictable nature of disaster, it is important for the unit to be well resourced to prevent, respond and manage disasters when they occur. Again, efforts must be made to coordinate and harmonize disaster response from civil society and community groups in an effective manner.

### 1.3.16 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is used to refer to individuals, groups and communities who are not well placed to benefit from the prospects of development. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) defines a vulnerable person as one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. Usually they require some form of support to be able to engage in the socio-economic development process. In the case of the Asutifi South District, vulnerable people are defined to include widowed, women, girls, orphaned children without any guardians, victims of abuse, people suffering from some form of disability and PLWHIV. Vulnerability exposes people to all forms of shocks and risks and it is important to strengthen the social welfare mechanisms so as to create a fair opportunity for all inhabitants of the district. Exclusion and vulnerability move hand in hand. Exclusion is however the worse form of vulnerability as such people is excluded from taking part in decisions that affect their lives. It is a negative canker that society must fight to eliminate.

#### 1.3.16.1 Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of disability or malformation (GSS, 2010 PHC). Table 1.40 presents the population by disability type, type of locality, and sex for the district. The table 6.1 reveals that three out of every 100 population has a form of disability. This is slightly higher than the regional situation where two out of every 100 population has a form of disability. The population with disability in the district is 3.2 percent. However, 27.8 percent are located in the urban areas while the remaining 72.2 percent are in the rural areas. This is a true reflection of the situation in the region as more people with disability are found in rural areas (46.8%) than urban centres (43.2%).

**Table 1.48: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	61,513	100.0	32,470	100.0	29,043	100.0
No disability	59,558	96.8	31,335	97.1	28,035	96.5
With a disability	1,955	3.2	1128	2.9	1008	3.5
Sight	991	44.2	411	43.3	453	45.0
Hearing	382	19.6	180	19.0	202	20.0
Speech	387	19.8	195	20.6	192	19.0
Physical	447	26.2	203	24.6	244	27.8
Intellectual	223	13.1	108	0.4	115	0.5
Emotional	319	18.7	161	19.5	158	18.0
Other	101	5.9	48	5.8	53	6.0
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	22,759	100.0	11,777	100.0	10,983	100.0
No disability	22,215	97.6	11,519	97.8	10,697	97.4
With a disability	544	2.4	225	2.2	249	2.6
Sight	178	37.6	84	37.3	94	37.8
Hearing	79	16.7	35	15.6	44	17.7
Speech	88	18.6	40	17.8	48	19.3
Physical	140	29.5	65	28.9	75	30.1
Intellectual	56	11.8	28	0.3	28	0.3
Emotional	62	13.1	32	14.2	30	12.0
Other	25	5.3	8	3.6	17	6.8
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	38,753	100.0	20,693	100.0	18,060	100.0
No disability	37,342	96.4	20004	96.7	17,338	96.0
With a disability	1,411	3.6	689	3.3	722	4.0
Sight	574	46.7	273	45.5	301	47.9
Hearing	254	20.7	122	20.3	132	21.0
Speech	249	20.3	130	21.7	119	18.9
Physical	307	25.0	138	23.0	169	26.9
Intellectual	167	13.6	80	0.4	87	0.6
Emotional	257	20.9	129	21.5	128	20.3
Other	76	6.2	40	6.7	36	5.7

Source: DPCU,2017

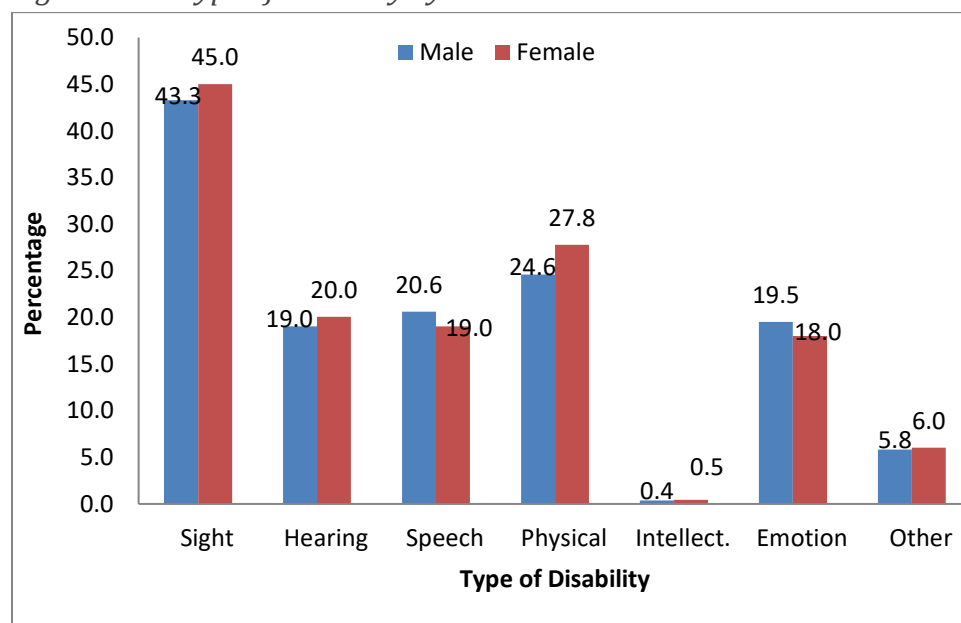
### 1.3.16.2 Type of disability

Figure 1.41 shows population of the district by type of disability and sex. Majority of the disabled persons in the district have visual/sight disability (44.2%) followed by those with physical disability (26.2%). The disability situation in the district follows a similar pattern to the

national as visual disability lead the chart with a national average of 40 percent while physical disability has about 25 percent. However, there is contrast between the district situation and the region as the regional recorded an average of 33 percent for visual disability and 27.7 for physical disability.

The sex distribution of disabilities reveals that about three percent (2.9%) of the male population in the district is disabled while females constitute more than three percent (3.5%) of the female population. It is realized from figure 6.1 that among the male population with disability, sight constitute the majority (43.3%) followed by physical disability (27.8%) and the least is persons with intellectual disability (0.4%). Females with disability follow the same pattern as the males with sight disability (45.0%) leading the chart and the least being intellectual disability (0.5%).

Figure 1.19: Type of disability by sex



Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.16.3 Disability and activity

According to Ghana Statistical Service (2010), activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Also, economically active persons are those who work for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and unemployed persons. The economically not

active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

Table 1.48 shows persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Out of the 1,703 people with disability, about 1,348 representing 79.2 percent are 15 years and older while the remaining 20.8 percent are below 15 years. On the other hand, out of the 79.2 percent of the disabled population who are within the economically active age group, 61.4 percent are employed, a little above two percent (2.2%) are unemployed and 36.4 are economically not active.

The table 1.48 reveals a wide gap between the proportions of PWDs and non-PWDs that are economically active. While the proportion of economically active persons among non-PWDs is 75.1 percent, and the corresponding proportion for PWDs is 63.6 percent. It is realized from the table that among the types of disability within the economic activity status, sight disability constitute the majority (633), followed by physical and hearing disabilities with 344 and 244 persons respectively among others. The least among the disability type is others (83) and employs 69.9 percent of its population with the remaining 30.1 percent economically not active.

In general, each type of disability has more than half of its population employed, less than half being economically not active and less than five percent being unemployed. It is observed from the table 61.1 percent of the persons with sight disability are employed, economically not active constitute 37.0 percent and less than two percent (1.4%) are unemployed. Again, 63.4 percent of persons with speech disability employed, unemployed represent five percent and 29.4 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, persons with intellectual disability have as high as 45.3 percent of its population being economically not active while 53.8 percent are employed.

There are more females (52.1%) among the PWDs than males (47.9%). In addition, among the male population with disability, 65.9 percent are employed, 32.2 percent are economically not active and about two percent (1.9%) of them being unemployed. On the other hand, 57.3 percent of the females with disability are employed while 40.2 percent are within the economically not active group and the unemployed constitute more than percent (2.6%). It is observed among the

female disability that physical disability has the same proportion of employed and economically not active (49.7%) persons and less than one percent (0.5%) is unemployed.

**Table 1.48: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and Both Sexes**

Both Disability type	Sexes/ Number	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>		37,898	100.0	26,957	71.1	1,344	3.5	9,596	25.3
No disability		36,350	100.0	26,007	71.5	1,309	3.6	9,033	24.9
With a disability		1,547	100.0	951	61.4	34	2.2	562	36.4
Sight		727	100.0	448	61.6	10	1.4	269	37.0
Hearing		280	100.0	181	64.8	6	2.0	92	33.2
Speech		250	100.0	164	65.6	13	5.0	73	29.4
Physical		395	100.0	212	53.8	3	0.9	179	45.3
Intellectual		169	100.0	96	57.1	1	0.7	71	42.2
Emotional		266	100.0	171	64.2	6	2.2	90	33.6
Other		95	100.0	67	69.9	0	0.0	29	30.1
<b>Male</b>									
Total		20309	100.0	15,254	75.1	647	3.2	4,408	21.7
No disability		19,568	100.0	14,765	75.5	634	3.2	4,169	21.3
With a disability		742	100.0	489	65.9	14	1.9	239	32.2
Sight		336	100.0	215	63.8	5	1.4	117	34.8
Hearing		130	100.0	89	65.5	1	0.9	44	33.6
Speech		126	100.0	87	69.1	6	4.5	33	26.4
Physical		178	100.0	104	58.7	2	1.3	71	40.0
Intellectual		77	100.0	45	58.2	0	0.0	32	41.8
Emotional		133	100.0	87	65.5	0	0.0	46	34.5
Other		46	100.0	38	82.5	0	0.0	8	17.5
<b>Female</b>									
Total		17,588	100.0	11,703	66.5	697	4.0	5,187	29.5
No disability		16,782	100.0	11,241	67.0	676	4.0	4,864	29.0
With a disability		806	100.0	461	57.3	21	2.6	324	40.2
Sight		390	100.0	233	59.7	6	1.5	152	38.8
Hearing		150	100.0	96	64.1	5	3.1	49	32.8
Speech		124	100.0	77	62.0	7	5.6	40	32.4
Physical		217	100.0	108	49.7	1	0.5	108	49.7
Intellectual		92	100.0	52	56.3	1	1.3	39	42.5
Emotional		133	100.0	83	62.9	6	4.3	44	32.8
Other		49	100.0	29	58.1	0	0.0	21	41.9

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 1.3.17 Gender Analysis

The issue of gender has always been misconstrued. People are quick to associate gender activists to feminists. This sub-chapter is aimed at detailing the gender relations in the district and how it can be improved to enhance socio-economic development. While gender is often misconstrued to be a biological distinction, the real meaning lies in social distinctions whereby society collectively defines what gender means.

#### 1.3.17.1 Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Every society has socially acceptable roles for men, women, boys and girls. Men in the Asutifi South District are mostly the heads of their families and for that matter the bread winners. They raise incomes and take care of their household bills. Women are on the other hand supposed to respect their husbands and assist them in all household responsibilities. Women take care of household chores, cook, clean and take care of the children. Boys and girls are also raised up to behave like men and women. While boys assist their fathers on the farms, girls usually assist their mothers in the collection of firewood, fetching of water, cooking and cleaning the house. These gender roles impact public decision making as women are unable to contribute meaningfully to public discourse in the presence of their husbands. This situation in the long run influences the educational decision of the girl child. The girl child doesn't go to school due to this societal situation which in turn widens the gender parity gap of males and females as they grow up. Although these are the traditional societal roles predominant in the district, things are fast changing as spouses feel the urge to support each other in the general care of the family. Responsibilities are no longer shared but co-handled by men and women, boys and girls. The emerging trend is therefore a positive development that would eventually empower women and create opportunities for social development.

#### 1.3.17.2 Power Relations among Gender Groups

Traditionally power has been in the hands of men. But in a district where matrilineal system is the predominant practice, women equally wield considerable power. The chiefs are supposed to be endorsed by the queen mother's at the highest echelons of traditional authority. Under the matrilineal system people inherit their uncles and because of this women are highly regarded in the community. This notwithstanding, men are the heads of the families and take major decisions

on behalf of their families. On the other hand, few women are part of the highest decision making body of the Assembly, thus, the Assembly members. The capacity of women needs to be built so as to boost the confidence of more women to be part of decision making. Conclusively, it can be argued that there is a positive interplay of power between gender groups as no group excessively dominates the other. This positively enhances development and must be sustained and improved.

#### 1.3.17.3 Access and Control over Resources

The most critical resource for production in the Asutifi South District is land. There are various interests in land particularly for its productive purposes. To a large extent there is equal access to land for both men and women because it is simply a matter of inheritance and women have the same rights of inheritance as men. In some instances women have much larger parcels than their male counterparts. Other resources for which there can be competing claims are buildings and other properties acquired particularly during marriage. In cases of divorce women are usually deprived of their due share. National legislations on this related only to the demise of one of the spouses but are very silent on divorce. It is therefore important for national legislations to be drafted spelling out measures to be taken to share properties in the case of divorce. The Intestate Succession Law does not adequately address these issues and that is a serious challenge to the issue of equity in access and control over resources.

#### 1.4 KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

The key development issues are issues of concern and which also impede the development initiative of the District. The underlying principle for identifying and dealing with the key development issues is that of removing the factors, which inhibit development so that development efforts would yield results more easily. In this regard the Assembly would not have to “push development” but rather deal with the inhibitors to development. The key development issues provide the basis for analytical discussions leading to the formulation of relevant goals, objectives and activities. The key development issues are therefore of extreme importance in the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018 – 2021 within the Medium

Term Development Policy Framework. It also constitutes a key component of the situational analysis of the Medium Term Development Plan of the Asutifi South District Assembly.

The key development issues of the District were elicited from various stakeholder sessions in the area and issues that emerged from the community level as well as the situational analysis of the District by the District Planning Coordinating Unit. The summarized development issues are put under the thematic areas as specified, in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) under the GSGDA II.

**Table 1:49 Summarized development issues are put under the thematic areas as specific**

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDAII	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES (AS HARMONISED WITH INPUTS FROM THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW, PROFILING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS)
1. Ensuring and sustainable Macroeconomic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Low revenue generation</li> <li>ii. Low capacity of revenue collectors</li> <li>iii. High revenue leakages</li> </ul>
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. High rate of sand wining</li> <li>ii. High rate of chain saw operation</li> <li>iii. moderate rate of immigration</li> <li>iv. Poor management of market facilities</li> <li>v. Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers</li> <li>vi. High illiteracy rate</li> <li>vii. Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> </ul>
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Low agricultural productivity</li> <li>ii. Inadequate market for farm produce</li> <li>iii. Poor farming practice</li> <li>iv. Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>v. Low capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> <li>vi. High level of environmental degradation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vii. Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture</li> <li>viii. Negative impact of mining on the environment and host communities</li> <li>ix. Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> <li>x. inadequate logistics for Agric Department</li> </ul>
4. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Poor road surface condition</li> <li>ii. Haphazard development</li> <li>iii. Inadequate potable water</li> <li>iv. Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>v. Poor drainage system</li> <li>vi. Poor management of final disposal site for solid waste</li> <li>vii. High power outage in the District</li> <li>viii. Negative attitudinal and behavioural orientation towards proper waste disposal</li> </ul>
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dilapidated school structures</li> <li>ii. Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>iii. Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers</li> <li>iv. Poor performance of basic school students</li> <li>v. High drop-out rate in basic schools</li> <li>vi. Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>vii. Inadequate furniture for basic schools</li> <li>viii. Poor boarding facilities for senior high schools</li> <li>ix. Undeveloped ICT base in basic schools</li> <li>x. Inadequate accommodation facilities for health workers</li> <li>xi. High incidence of malaria</li> <li>xii. Inadequate Health workers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>xiii. Inadequate health infrastructure</li> <li>xiv. High incidence of HIV and AIDS</li> <li>xv. Lack of modern equipment at the health facilities</li> <li>xvi. Low capacity of WATSAN Committee Members</li> <li>xvii. Inadequate support to the physically challenged and the aged</li> <li>xviii. Lack of support for abused children and those who are in conflict with the law</li> </ul>
<p>6. Transparent and Accountable Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Low capacity of Area Councils</li> <li>ii. Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>iii. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff</li> <li>iv. Lack of office accommodation for Area Councils</li> <li>v. Inadequate police personnel</li> <li>vi. High incidence of criminalities</li> <li>vii. Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members</li> </ul>

Source: DPCU, 2017

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

To ensure that the district's development priorities are in conformity with government's policy of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), the identified community needs and aspirations have to be harmonized by linking them with the key development gaps/issues identified under the review of performances of the Ghana Shed Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017) and other interventions. The harmonized identified development problems is therefore linked to the relevant issues of the main thematic areas of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) namely improvement and sustenance of macroeconomic stability; expanded development of production infrastructure; accelerated agricultural modernization and agro-based industrial development; developing human resources for national development; transparent and accountable governance and reducing poverty and income inequality.

##### **2.1.1 Community needs and aspirations**

The Asutifi South District Assembly conducted community needs assessment in 34 communities within its four Area councils. These communities are the main communities which serve the other small communities and as such community members living in the smaller communities participated in the needs assessment by joining close by communities among the 34 communities to develop their community action plans. The Asutifi South District Assembly strictly followed steps provided by the 2018-2021 DMTDP guidelines. Community action plans were drawn by community members themselves through public hearings, community score card and community participation. During the community action plan preparations, Queen mothers, Chiefs, Assembly Members, Unit Community Members, opinion leaders, civil society organizations operating in the various communities and community members actively participated. Summary of Community needs of the Asutifi South District

**Table 2:1 Summarized key development issues and community needs**

<b>Summarized key community development issues</b>	<b>Community needs and aspirations</b>
Lack of KG block for 8 communities	Provision of 8 No KG block for 8 communities
Inadequate borehole facilities in the District	Provision of 20 No. boreholes
Inadequate of health facilities in the District	Provision of 4 CHPS compound in 4 communities
Inadequate seedlings and farming inputs	Provision of seedlings and farming inputs
Malnutrition of basic school students	Extension of school feeding programs to cover all basic schools
High rate of graduate unemployment	Creating of employment opportunities in the District
Low revenue generation	Conduct revenue education in the District
Low capacity of revenue collections	Eliminate revenue collections linkages
Poor management of Market facilities	Own and manage all market facilities in the District
Limited access to credit facilities small scale enterprise and farmers	Mobilize resources from existing financial institution to support MSME's
High rate of sand wining	Monitor the activities of sand winning operators
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	Established Ginger factory in the District
Low agriculture productivity	Supply fertilizers and good farm inputs for farmers
Inadequate market for farm produce	Create market platforms for farmers
Poor farming practice	Train farmers on good farming practices
Poor and inadequate storage facilities	Provide storage facilities for farmers
High level environmental degradation	Construct irrigations facilities for farmers and create awareness about environmental issues among stakeholders and appropriate agencies
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture	Plant trees in the forest areas and around water bodies
Inadequate access to veterinary services	Address the access to veterinary services
Poor road surface condition	Reshape and rehabilitate feeder roads
Haphazard development	Develop development schemes for communities
Inadequate portable water	Construct boreholes and small water systems in communities
Inadequate toilet facilities	Provide toilet facilities at public places
Inadequate electricity extension services	Extend electricity to communities without electricity
Poor management of final deposal site for solid waste	Evacuate unapproved refuse dump in the District

Negative attitudinal and behavioral orientation towards proper waste disposal	Conduct environmental sanitation education in communities
Dilapidated school structures	Rehabilitate dilapidated schools in the District
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Provide teaching and learning materials in all basic schools
Inadequate accommodation for teachers	Construct Teachers quarters in communities
Inadequate for furniture for basic schools	Supply adequate desk to schools
Underdeveloped ICT base in basic schools	Provide ICT facilities in basic schools
High incidence of malaria	Supply mosquito nets to communities and conduct sensitization education on malaria in communities
High incidence of HIV/AIDS	Expand and intensify HIV counseling and testing programmes
Lack of modern equipment at health facilities	Provision of modern health equipment for all health facilities
Inadequate support to the physical challenge and the aged	Support PWDs and the aged
Lack of support for abused children and those who are in conflict with law	Provide support for abuse children and address all family cases
Low capacity of Area Council	Organized capacity building program for Area Council Members
Low participation of women in decision making	Re-orient women to take leadership positions
Inadequate office and accommodation for District Assembly Staff	Construct office and accommodation for District Assembly Staff
Inadequate police personnel	Request for more police officers
Inadequate capacity of District Assembly members	Organized capacity building programme for Assembly Members

Source: DPCU, 2017

### **2.1.2 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014 – 2017**

After carefully going through the community needs and aspirations, key issues emerged under the performance review of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II). In doing the harmonization; needs and aspirations of each community were taken into consideration, analyzed, and scored in terms of their relationship to the thematic areas of GSGDA II. To ensure synchronization, each community's needs and aspiration was scored

against key gaps/problems or issues found or identified under the performance review of GSGDA II (2014-2017). The definition of the weights in the table below is as follows:

A strong relationship is denoted as 2,

A weak relationship is 1, and

No relationship is 0

**Table 2:2 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017**

Key Development Issues	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA (2014-2017)							Score	Average
	ESMS	IHSD	AAMNRM	ECGPS	HDEP	TAG			
<b>Community needs and Aspirations</b>									
Low revenue generation	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	2	
Poor management of Market facilities	2	2	1	1	1	0	7	1.2	
Limited access to credit facilities small scale enterprise and farmers	2	0	2	1	0	0	5	0.8	
High rate of sand wining	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	0.6	
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	2	1	2	2	1	0	8	1.3	
Low agriculture productivity	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0.6	
Poor and inadequate storage facilities	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.5	
High level environmental degradation	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0.5	
Poor road surface condition	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	2	
Inadequate access to veterinary services	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0.6	
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture	1	0	2	1	1	1	6	1	
Haphazard development	2	2	0	0	2	1	7	1.2	
Dilapidated school structures	0	2	0	2	2	1	7	1.2	
Inadequate for furniture for basic schools	0	2	0	0	2	1	5	0.8	
Underdeveloped ICT base in basic schools	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	1.3	
High incidence of malaria	1	0	1	1	2	1	6	1	
High incidence of HIV/AIDS	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	1.3	
Lack of modern equipment at health facilities	1	2	0	0	2	2	7	1.2	
Inadequate support to the physical challenge and the aged	0	1	1	1	2	2	7	1.2	
Lack of support for abused children and those who are in conflict with law	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0.6	
Low capacity of Area Council	1	0	0	1	2	2	6	1	
Low participation of women in decision making	0	0	2	2	2	2	8	1.3	
Inadequate office and	0	2	0	2	2	2	8	1.3	

accommodation for District Assembly Staff								
Inadequate police personnel	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	0.8
Inadequate capacity of District Assembly members	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	0.8
Inadequate electricity extension services	2	2	1	2	2	2	11	1.8
Inadequate toilet facilities	1	2	0	1	2	1	7	1.2
Inadequate portable water	2	2	1	2	2	2	11	1.8

Source: DPCU, 2017

## ACRONYMS

The under listed acronyms were used to explain the six thematic areas of 2010-2013 GSGDAI.

**ESMS:** Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

**IHSD:** Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

**AAMNRM:** Accelerated Agriculture Modernization Natural Resource Management

**ECGPS:** Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

**HDEP:** Human Development, Employment and Productivity

**TAG:** Transparent and Accountable Governance

**Table 2:3. Linking harmonized key development issues 2014-2017 to 2018-2021**

Key Development Issues	AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021 DIMENSIONS						
	ED	SD	EIHS	GCPA	GRI	Score	Average
<b>Community needs and Aspirations</b>							
Low revenue generation	2	2	2	2	0	8	1.6
Poor management of Market facilities	2	2	2	0	1	7	1.4
Limited access to credit facilities small scale enterprise and farmers	2	2	0	0	0	4	0.8
High rate of sand wining	2	0	2	0	0	4	0.8
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	2	2	2	0	0	6	1.2
Low agriculture productivity	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
Poor and inadequate storage facilities	2	0	1	0	0	3	0.5
High level environmental degradation	2	2	1	0	0	5	1
Poor road surface condition	2	2	2	2	0	8	1.6
Inadequate access to veterinary services	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture	2	2	2	0	2	8	1.6

Haphazard development	2	2	2	2	2	10	2
Dilapidated school structures	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.8
Inadequate for furniture for basic schools	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4
Underdeveloped ICT base in basic schools	0	2	2	0	2	6	1.2
High incidence of malaria	2	2	2	2	2	10	2
High incidence of HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	2	2	10	2
Lack of modern equipment at health facilities	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.8
Inadequate support to the physical challenge and the aged	2	2	2	1	1	8	1.6
Lack of support for abused children and those who are in conflict with law	2	2	1	2	2	9	1.8
Low capacity of Area Council	0	1	1	2	0	4	0.8
Low participation of women in decision making	2	2	2	2	2	10	2
Inadequate office and accommodation for District Assembly Staff	2	2	2	2	1	9	1.8
Inadequate police personnel	2	2	1	2	2	9	1.8
Inadequate capacity of District Assembly members	0	2	0	2	0	4	0.8
Inadequate electricity extension services	2	2	2	2	2	10	2
Inadequate toilet facilities	0	2	2	1	2	7	1.4
Inadequate portable water	2	2	2	2	2	10	2

**Source: DPCU, 2017**

## ACRONYMS

The under listed acronyms were used to explained the five Dimensions of Agenda for jobs 2018-2021

**ED**-Economic Development

**SD**- Social Development

**EIHS**- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**GCPA**- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

**GRI**- Ghana Role in International Affairs

## 2: 4 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021

Thematic Areas of GSDGA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustainable Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low revenue generation</li> <li>Low capacity of revenue collectors</li> <li>High revenue leakages</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers</li> <li>Construction of Ginger Factory</li> <li>Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low agricultural productivity</li> <li>Inadequate market for farm produce</li> <li>Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>Low capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> <li>Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture</li> <li>Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> <li>inadequate logistics for Agric Department</li> </ul>
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road surface condition</li> <li>Inadequate potable water</li> <li>Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>Poor management of final disposal site for solid waste</li> </ul>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dilapidated school structures</li> <li>Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers</li> <li>Inadequate furniture for basic schools</li> <li>Undeveloped ICT base in basic schools</li> <li>High incidence of malaria</li> <li>Inadequate Health workers</li> <li>Inadequate health infrastructure and modern facilities</li> <li>High incidence of HIV and AIDS</li> <li>Low capacity of WATSAN Committee Members</li> <li>Inadequate support to the physically challenged and the aged</li> <li>Lack of support for abused children and those who are in conflict with the law</li> </ul>
Transparent and Accountable Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low capacity of Area Councils</li> <li>Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>Inadequate office and residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff</li> <li>Lack of office accommodation for Area Councils</li> <li>Inadequate police personnel</li> <li>Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members</li> </ul>

**Table 2.5: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DEMINSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
<b>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakages in revenue collection</li> </ul>	<b>Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen fiscal decentralization</li> </ul>
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to finance</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Inability to meet both local and international standards</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> </ul>
<b>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Access to Extension services</li> <li>• High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>• Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> <li>• High level of environmental degradation</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate storage facilities</li> <li>• Low agriculture productivity</li> <li>• Adverse impact of climate change</li> <li>• Lack of irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Lack of credit facility for farmers</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate extension services</li> <li>• High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</li> <li>• Inadequate access to veterinary service</li> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Lack of Storage facilities</li> <li>• Low Agriculture productivity</li> <li>• Climate change impact on agriculture production</li> <li>• Lack of irrigation facilities and inputs</li> <li>• Lack of credit facilities for farmers</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Poor Development Control of settlements</li> <li>• Limited Market Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Electricity Coverage</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate market infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of electricity extension services</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Toilet Facilities</li> <li>• Limited Portable Drinking Water</li> <li>• Poor Sanitary Condition</li> <li>• Inadequate recreational facilities</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor Sanitation and water management</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• Poor sanitation management</li> <li>• Lack and inadequate recreation centers</li> </ul>
<b>Human Development, Employment and Productivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak management and supervision of schools</li> <li>• Inadequate education infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor quality of education</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for education</li> <li>• Inadequate health personnel</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STDs especially among the vulnerable Group</li> <li>• High mortality rate</li> <li>• High incidence of violation of children's right and worse forms of child labour</li> <li>• Weak social protections</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> <li>• Increase trend of irregular and precarious migration</li> <li>• High poverty rate</li> <li>• High exploitation of labour</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between management process and schools operations</li> <li>• Inadequate education infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate funding source for education</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare service</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STDs especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Increase morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emergency diseases</li> <li>• Poor quality of service for children and families</li> <li>• Weak social protections</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> <li>• Increase trend of irregular and precarious migration</li> <li>• Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> <li>• High exploitation of labour</li> </ul>

<p><b>Transparency and Accountable Governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functional sub-District structures</li> <li>• Poor linkages between Planning and budgeting at the Assembly</li> <li>• Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects and programmes</li> <li>• Incidence of violent crimes</li> <li>• Limited resources and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Low capacity in the production analysis and the use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision making</li> <li>• Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially the vulnerable in decision making</li> <li>• Weak collaboration among security agencies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-District Structures</li> <li>• Poor Coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects and programmes</li> <li>• high rate of crimes</li> <li>• poor linkages between planning and budgeting at national, regional and District levels</li> <li>• lack of gender participation in plan preparations</li> <li>• weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak collaboration among security Agencies</li> </ul>
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Source: DPCU, 2017

### **2.2.0 Prioritizations of Adopted Issues**

Essentially, the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development hinges on Five (5) Dimensions namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana's Role in International Affairs

These Dimensions are being used to identify key development problems and gaps as a means to address them. All the key development problems that have been identified are enormous. To ensure optimum benefits and the proper utilization of the resources at the disposal of the Asutifi South District Assembly, each of the identified development problems/issues was analyzed based on the prioritization criteria provided within the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework guidelines.

#### **Criteria for Prioritizing the Adopted Issues**

In prioritizing the development issues identified above, the Likert Scale was used. The weight on the Likert Scale starts from the highest, 5 to the lowest 1. On the other hand, the score (\*) represent the plan preparation team members which a sub-committee of the DPCU. The weighted score is the sum of the product of weight and score. During the prioritization process, the five (5) member team was guided by the following parameters;

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

The prioritized development issues under the various Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) are shown below.

**Table 2.6: Likert Scale**  
Economic Development

Weight	5	4	3	2	1	Weighted Score	Rank
Score (*)	1	2	3	4	5		
District Development Issues							
Low revenue generation	4 <b>20</b>	1 <b>4</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	24	1 <sup>st</sup>
Low capacity of revenue collectors	3 <b>15</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	22	2 <sup>nd</sup>
High revenue leakages	2 <b>10</b>	1 <b>4</b>	2 <b>6</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	20	3 <sup>rd</sup>

Social Development

Weight	5	4	3	2	1	Weighted Score	Rank
Score (*)	1	2	3	4	5		
District Development Issues							
High rate of sand wining	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>4</b>	0 <b>0</b>	2 <b>4</b>	2 <b>2</b>	10	6 <sup>th</sup>
High rate of chain saw operation	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>4</b>	3 <b>9</b>	1 <b>2</b>	0 <b>0</b>	15	4 <sup>th</sup>
High rate of in-migration	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>2</b>	4 <b>4</b>	6	7 <sup>th</sup>
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	5 <b>5</b>	5	8 <sup>th</sup>
Poor management of market facilities	0 <b>0</b>	3 <b>12</b>	2 <b>6</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	18	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers	4 <b>20</b>	1 <b>4</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	24	1 <sup>st</sup>
Frequent bush burning (bush fire)	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	5 <b>5</b>	5	8 <sup>th</sup>
High illiteracy rate	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	2 <b>4</b>	1 <b>1</b>	12	5 <sup>th</sup>

### Economic Development

Weight	5	4	3	2	1	Weighted Score	Rank
Score (*)	1	2	3	4	5		
District Development Issues							
Low agricultural productivity	3 <b>15</b>	2 <b>8</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	23	1 <sup>st</sup>
Inadequate market for farm produce	3 <b>15</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	22	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Poor farming practice	0 <b>0</b>	2 <b>8</b>	2 <b>6</b>	1 <b>2</b>	0 <b>0</b>	16	9 <sup>th</sup>
Poor and inadequate storage facilities	1 <b>5</b>	2 <b>8</b>	2 <b>6</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	19	6 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate staff	2 <b>10</b>	1 <b>4</b>	2 <b>6</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	20	4 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate access to veterinary services	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	2 <b>4</b>	1 <b>1</b>	12	12 <sup>th</sup>
High illegal mining activities	2 <b>10</b>	2 <b>8</b>	1 <b>3</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	21	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	1 <b>2</b>	2 <b>2</b>	11	12 <sup>th</sup>
High level of environmental degradation	2 <b>10</b>	1 <b>4</b>	2 <b>6</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	20	4 <sup>th</sup>
Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture	2 <b>10</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>1</b>	18	7 <sup>th</sup>
Negative impact of mining on the environment and host communities	1 <b>5</b>	2 <b>8</b>	1 <b>3</b>	1 <b>2</b>	0 <b>0</b>	18	7 <sup>th</sup>
No office and inadequate logistics for Agric Department	1 <b>5</b>	1 <b>4</b>	1 <b>3</b>	2 <b>4</b>	0 <b>0</b>	16	9 <sup>th</sup>

### Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development

Weight	5	4	3	2	1	Weighted Score	Rank
Score (*)	1	2	3	4	5		
District Development Issues							
Poor road surface condition	5 <b>25</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	25	1 <sup>st</sup>
Haphazard development	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>3</b>	2 <b>4</b>	2 <b>2</b>	9	5 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate potable water	4 <b>20</b>	1 <b>4</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	24	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Inadequate toilet facilities	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	0 <b>0</b>	1 <b>2</b>	4 <b>4</b>	6	6 <sup>th</sup>
Low connection of electricity to the	0	0	3	2	0		

national grid	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	13	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Poor drainage system	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>5</del> <b>5</b>	5	7 <sup>th</sup>
Poor management of final disposal site for solid waste	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>5</del> <b>5</b>	5	7 <sup>th</sup>
High power outage in the District	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>3</b>	<del>3</del> <b>6</b>	<del>1</del> <b>1</b>	10	4 <sup>th</sup>

### Social Development

Weight	5	4	3	2	1	Weighted Score	Rank
Score (*)	1	2	3	4	5		
<b>District Development Issues</b>							
Dilapidated school structures and schools under trees	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>4</b>	<del>3</del> <b>9</b>	<del>1</del> <b>2</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	15	4 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate teaching and learning materials	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>4</b>	<del>1</del> <b>3</b>	<del>1</del> <b>2</b>	<del>2</del> <b>2</b>	11	7 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>2</del> <b>6</b>	<del>1</del> <b>2</b>	<del>2</del> <b>2</b>	10	9 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate accommodation facilities for health workers	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>4</del> <b>8</b>	<del>1</del> <b>1</b>	9	11 <sup>th</sup>
Poor performance of basic school students	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>2</del> <b>8</b>	<del>2</del> <b>6</b>	<del>1</del> <b>2</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	16	3 <sup>rd</sup>
High incidence of malaria	<del>3</del> <b>15</b>	<del>2</del> <b>8</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	23	1 <sup>st</sup>
Undeveloped ICT base in basic schools	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>4</b>	<del>2</del> <b>6</b>	<del>2</del> <b>4</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	14	5 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate Health workers	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>3</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>4</del> <b>4</b>	7	12 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate health facilities	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>4</b>	<del>1</del> <b>3</b>	<del>3</del> <b>6</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	13	6 <sup>th</sup>
High incidence of HIV and AIDS	<del>1</del> <b>5</b>	<del>1</del> <b>4</b>	<del>2</del> <b>6</b>	<del>1</del> <b>2</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	17	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Lack of modern facilities at the health facilities	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>4</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>2</del> <b>4</b>	<del>2</del> <b>2</b>	10	9 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate trained teachers	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>2</del> <b>6</b>	<del>2</del> <b>4</b>	<del>1</del> <b>1</b>	11	7 <sup>th</sup>
Low capacity of WATSAN Committee Members	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>5</del> <b>5</b>	5	14 <sup>th</sup>
Lack of support to the physically challenged	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>5</del> <b>5</b>	5	14 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate furniture for basic schools	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>1</del> <b>2</b>	<del>4</del> <b>4</b>	6	13 <sup>th</sup>
Poor boarding facilities for senior high schools	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>0</del> <b>0</b>	<del>5</del> <b>5</b>	5	14 <sup>th</sup>

## Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Weight	5	4	3	2	1	Weighted Score	Rank
Score (*)	1	2	3	4	5		
District Development Issues							
Low capacity of area council members	0/0	0/0	1/3	1/2	3/3	8	5 <sup>th</sup>
Low participation of women in decision making	0/0	1/4	2/3	2/2	0/0	9	4 <sup>th</sup>
Inadequate residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff	0/0	2/8	2/6	1/2	0/0	16	1 <sup>st</sup>
Lack of office accommodation	0/0	0/0	1/3	3/6	1/1	10	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Inadequate police personnel	0/0	1/4	1/3	1/2	2/2	11	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Inadequate capacity of District Assembly Members	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	5/5	5	6 <sup>th</sup>

## 2.2 IDENTIFIED DISTRICT POTENTIALS

Potentials are latent resources that can be tapped for the development of a district, region or country. They are enabling factors in the development process. In the case of Asutifi South District Plan, the potentials can be classified into natural, human resources, institutional and infrastructural. These potentials when positively combined can generate 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> level potentials which are higher level potentials. Table 2.2 below is the potential matrix of the district.

**Table 2.7: District Potential Matrix**

BASIC POTENTIALS	1 <sup>ST</sup> LEVEL	2 <sup>ND</sup> LEVEL
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE POTENTIALS</b>		
Vast arable land	Expansion of crop and livestock production	Agro processing
Water resources	Irrigation Aquaculture	Large scale vegetable and fish production
Local Climate	Solar Energy	Development of Cottage Industries
Commercial Tree species	Woodlot	Expanded local revenue
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE POTENTIALS</b>		
Farmers	Maximization of crop and livestock production	Agro processing
Civil Servants	Administration & leadership	District development
Politicians	Policy formulation	District development
Women Entrepreneurs	Investment	Job creation
Traders	Purchase of farm produce	Increased income for farmers
Non-Farm Workers	Technical knowledge	Cluster development
Indigenous Knowledge	Treatment of diseases	Healthy population

<b>INSTITUTIONAL POTENTIALS</b>		
District Assembly	Capacity for local administration	Coordination for local development
Decentralized Departments	Capacity for local administration	Implementation of local level development projects and programs
Traditional Councils	Leadership	Community mobilization for dev't.
Non-Governmental Org.	Partnership in local development	Local level development
Financial Institutions	Credit facilities	Increased economic activities
Cooperatives	Organized informal sector for dev't.	Development of small scale industries
Police service	Maintenance of law and order	Peace and security
Donor Agencies	Development partners	Development assistance
Transport Unions	Regulation of public transport	Improved mobility
Religious Organizations	Spiritual and moral growth	Socially cohesive communities
<b>INFRASTRUCTURAL POTENTIALS</b>		
Social Infrastructure	Schools, health facilities, water systems	Literacy, health and good water
Communication Systems	Improved communication	Social and economic interactions
Transportation Networks	Movement of goods and services	Enhance economic and social activities
Energy Networks	Access to electricity	Create employment
Markets	Enhanced trade	Improved incomes for farmers and traders

*Source: DPCU, 2017*

### 2.3 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

The prioritized development issues of the District were subjected to the POCC analysis with respect to the five Dimensions of Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021. This is to enhance formulation of appropriate strategies to address the gaps identified.

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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TABLE 2.8: Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor road surface condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of road network</li> <li>▪ Availability of Funds (DACF and DDF)</li> <li>▪ Availability of labour</li> <li>▪ Availability of District Feeder Roads Engineer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of Contractors</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Roads and Transport</li> <li>▪ Availability of Ghana Highway Authority in the Sister District (Goaso)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low technology to explore resources for construction</li> <li>▪ Undulating nature of road networks</li> <li>▪ High cost of road construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Untimely release of funds</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Upgrading of roads in the District will improve and this will enhance transport of agricultural produce to market centres.</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate potable water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of trained DWST</li> <li>▪ Availability of water users</li> <li>▪ Availability of labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of community water and sanitation agency (CWSA) in the district.</li> <li>▪ Ready assistance from NGOs outside the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor maintenance culture of the water facilities</li> <li>▪ Poor management of water facilities</li> <li>▪ Low level of income of households</li> <li>▪ Pollution of water bodies in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate funds from the government and other external sources for the Financing of water projects</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: If both external and internal funds are made available, and there is effective performance of works by both DWST and RWST, potable water will reach all communities in the Asutifi South District.</p>				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low agricultural production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of arable land for farming</li> <li>▪ Availability of labour</li> <li>▪ Availability of water for irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support from district extension officers</li> <li>▪ Favourable rainfall pattern</li> <li>▪ Availability of High Yielding seeds in the district</li> <li>• Existence of Agric Mechanization at Sunyani</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Litigation problems on the land</li> <li>▪ Inadequate storage facilities</li> <li>▪ Poor/ outmoded farming practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incidence of bush fire</li> <li>▪ Inadequate funds/ incentives from the central government to support farmers</li> <li>▪ Unreliable weather conditions</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Provision of funds and incentives and needed machinery will enhance agriculture in the District and in effect increase output and production</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited access of credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to credit facilities by small scale enterprises and farmers</li> <li>▪ Existence of financial institutions in the District</li> <li>▪ Existence of Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of banks and other credit facilities in the nearby District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No collateral security to guarantee the loan facilities</li> <li>▪ Weak Farmer Based Organizations to facilitate the loan process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High interest rates</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Increased access to credit facilities can be enhanced by reducing interest rates and establishing more credit facilities</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dilapidated school structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of school structures</li> <li>▪ Availability of labour force</li> <li>▪ Presence of Parents Teachers Association and School Management Committees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of the GES</li> <li>▪ Existence of building contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate financial support from the people</li> <li>▪ Delay of DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate funds from the central government</li> <li>▪ Contracts awarded to unqualified contractors</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Timely distribution and proper allocation of District Assembly Common Fund coupled with the availability of land and labour will assist in the provision of the infrastructure.</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor farming practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of irrigation system</li> <li>▪ Majority of the population are farmers</li> <li>▪ Presence of MOFA to provide extension officers / services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of NGOs</li> <li>▪ Existence of Agric Mechanization at Sunyani</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate personnel at the MOFA</li> <li>▪ Inadequate farming inputs for farming</li> <li>▪ Out-moded farming practices</li> <li>▪ Low educational level of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Irregular rainfall pattern</li> <li>▪ Irregular release of the funds</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The provision of adequate funds coupled with new and mechanized farming practices will help curb the issue of poor farming practices</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of District Education Office to offer a helping hand.</li> <li>▪ Willingness of the people to assist in motivating the teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support from Ghana Education Service</li> <li>▪ Availability of Teacher training colleges throughout the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unwillingness of some trained teachers to accept posting</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Due to availability of teacher training colleges throughout the country as well as support from GES will facilitate the provision of trained teachers in the district</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High incidence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High labour</li> <li>▪ Presence of Community Based Organizations to assist in sensitizing the people on malaria preventive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of the Ministry of health to aid in reducing the menace</li> <li>▪ Presence of the mass media both electronic and print</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequacy of organized drains in the district</li> <li>▪ Presence of undeveloped land which is bushy and breeds mosquitoes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate funds from the government for the organization of an anti-malaria campaign</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The incidence of malaria could be drastically reduced if there is regular environmental cleanliness and education of the people on prevention and control measures will help reduce the incidence of malaria in the District</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low connection of electricity to the national grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of a Volta River Authority Office in the District</li> <li>▪ Availability of poles in the District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of some policies of government such as the Rural Electrification programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project</li> <li>▪ Inability of the people to pay light bills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delay in the implementation of some policies of government concerning electrification</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: If the implementation processes concerning electricity are been speed up, will help expand electricity coverage in the district</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of revenue potentials</li> <li>▪ Availability of the human resource base to be trained for revenue collection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of consultants and agencies to train revenue collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lukewarm attitude of community members to payment of their taxes</li> <li>▪ Lack of trust for revenue collectors by the people.</li> <li>▪ No inventory of the District's tax base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Untimely release of the DACF to help pay on time for the District's consultancy services to train revenue collectors personnel</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: This development issue is feasible or viable to be implemented and has attending potentials to help implement it. The constraints and challenges could be overcome with good accountability principle to the people of the District to invoke trusts in the people as well as efficient skill training program for these tax</p>				

collectors to be innovative and creative and a sound financial management practices.

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High incidence of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Willingness of the people to heed to education on these Diseases.</li> <li>▪ Presence of HIV and AIDS Unit in the District</li> <li>▪ Availability of Health Directorate to create awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of NGO's (MIHISO), Mission of Hope for Society Organization</li> <li>▪ Availability of hospital to manage reported cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People are reluctant to use contraceptives</li> <li>▪ Accessibility to contraceptives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delay in the supply of contraceptives</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDS/STDs transmission				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate Health infrastructure or facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of labour in the communities</li> <li>▪ Availability of works department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of health staff</li> <li>▪ Current government policy to construct CHPS Compounds every year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate land for health infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Political instability at the national level has the tendency to change policies of governments</li> <li>▪ Delay and inadequate funds (DACF)</li> </ul>
Conclusion: If there is political stability, adequate and frequent provision of funds by DACF as well as increase in infrastructure in communities that lack, will accelerate improvement in Health infrastructure and increase personnel as well				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor management of final disposal site for solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of land for the site</li> <li>▪ Availability of funds (DACF) to acquire land</li> <li>▪ Presence of Zoom Lion Waste Mgt. Group to help in the process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of waste disposal department in the District Assembly to assist in facilitating the programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor road conditions to transport waste to various waste disposal site</li> <li>▪ Inadequate funds to manage final disposal site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Untimely release of funds to facilitate the programme</li> </ul>

Conclusion: Land availability, the DACF and other potentials and opportunities listed are required to provide and manage the programme.

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate toilet facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of labor</li> <li>▪ Existence of the DWST</li> <li>▪ Availability of sanitary inspectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of the RWST</li> <li>▪ Government policies to support households acquire toilet facilities (SANIMART)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indiscriminate defecating</li> <li>▪ Inadequate income of households</li> <li>▪ High cost of construction</li> <li>▪ Poor maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate funds from the central government to support the construction of more toilet facilities</li> </ul>

Conclusion: The feasibility of this development issue lies in the education and encouragement of household latrines and also increase public latrines

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor academic performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of schools</li> <li>▪ Availability of trained teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of the capitation grant</li> <li>▪ Existence of the school feeding programme</li> <li>▪ Availability of sponsorship packages for brilliant but needy students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>▪ Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>▪ Non-function PTAs/SMCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate funds from central government to provide infrastructure and logistics to enhance teaching and learning</li> </ul>

Conclusion: Increase the number of trained teachers, strengthen the capacity of the PTA's and put measures in place to enhance performance and participation of students at all levels of education

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low participation of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of Internally generated funds and the DACF to support education and sensitization programmes</li> <li>▪ Willingness of the women to be educated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of the Ministry of Women and Gender Protection</li> <li>▪ The commitment of the GoG to achieve the Global goal of empowering women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low IGF</li> <li>▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation for sensitization and education programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Untimely release of the DACF to help support funding of education and sensitization programmes.</li> </ul>

Conclusion: The feasibility of this development issue rests on the willingness of the women to be educated as a potential with its associate opportunities to overcome

the constraints and challenge identified

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and weak police service/ personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of land for office</li> <li>▪ Availability of police station</li> <li>▪ Availability of Internally generated Fund to support police activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The existence of the Regional Police Headquarters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate logistics provided for the sector</li> <li>▪ Poor maintenance culture with regards logistics provided for the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate supply of the needed logistics and equipment from the Regional Headquarters to the District quarters</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Achieving this development issue will not be easy since enough potential does not exist. However, dedication and commitment at achieving a secured environment as well as a sound financial management and maintenance practices are what is needed in overcoming the challenge and constraints identified.</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor and inadequate market facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of land for the construction of market structures in the market centers</li> <li>▪ Availability of Farmer Base Organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of the DACF to fund provision of structures</li> <li>▪ The initiative of the nation to promote consumption of local goods.</li> <li>▪ Good climatic and soil conditions for diversification</li> <li>▪ The national agricultural policy of value addition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The persistent use of traditional farming methods</li> <li>▪ Inadequate funds to provide adequate storage and processing facilities to boost value addition and improve demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Slow rate of value chain process in the country</li> <li>▪ Lack of adequate funds to support such problem at the regional and national level</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Dedication and commitment at achieving a secured environment as well as a sound financial management and maintenance practices are what is needed in overcoming the challenge and constraints identified.</p>				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate storage facilities and high post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of land</li> <li>▪ Existence of farmers in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of MOFA</li> <li>▪ Favorable government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High rate of post-harvest losses</li> <li>▪ Poor farming practices</li> <li>▪ High poverty levels</li> <li>▪ Inadequate extension agents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unfavorable weather conditions. Eg rainfall patterns</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Education on the use of modern methods of farming and increase storage facilities				

Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate furniture and boarding facilities for schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of timber</li> <li>▪ Existence of local construction and carpentry firms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presence of GES</li> <li>▪ Presence of NGOs and other donor agencies from the nearby district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor maintenance culture of school facilities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate internal funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inadequate and untimely release of funds (DACF)</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Provision of storage facilities will increase the aggregate production of the District				

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This aspect of the development plan touches on the focus of the district, development goal, policy objectives and strategies to achieve the vision of the District. Most of the issues discussed here are adopted and synchronized with the once identified in the policy framework.

#### **3.1 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS**

Districts development planning has come to stay. As a result of that districts are required to prepare and implement Medium Term Plans every four years. District development planning is meaningless when it is not underpinned by a clear focus. Although a young district, the Asutifi South District would seek to consolidate the gains it has chucked so far in its development efforts. Ghana currently is implementing An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All between 2018 and 2021. Under this national agenda, the District has set for itself the task of creating a viable local micro economy that can harness resources within and outside the district to propel district development. This is to be achieved through the implementation of programmes and projects carefully and consultatively drafted under the broad dimensions of Economic Development, Social Development, Environment Infrastructure and Human Development, Governance Corruption and Public Accountability, and Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

These broad Dimensions would therefore guide the formulation of policies, programmes and projects and the harnessing of both local and national resources in a prudent and efficient manner to reduce poverty and boost district development in an atmosphere of peace and growth. The benefits of such growth would also be equitably distributed among all segments of the society.

#### **3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL**

Development of every locality must not be undertaken haphazard but must be guided by well-defined policies, goals objectives and strategies and as well an effective mechanism for tracking the realization of proposed interventions. Planning of this nature therefore requires that specific,

measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound and gender sensitive goals and objectives are formulated to guide development initiatives. In view of this, the development goal of the District should be in line with the National goal as well as the African Union Agenda 63 and Sustainable Development Goals

**National Goal:**

The basic goal of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018 – 2021), is to achieve the envisaged growth, jobs, and prosperity for all. The overall framework aims to build a strong and resilient economy that is capable of withstanding internal and external shocks, foster a competitive and enabling business environment; and optimize the key sources of economic growth. This goal is divided into four:

- ✓ Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians
- ✓ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- ✓ Maintain a stable, united and safe society and;
- ✓ Build a prosperous society.

**District Development Goal:**

The goal of the Asutifi South District is to develop the Human Resource Base of the district, enhance good governance and create an environment conducive for the development of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture, agro-processing, service and commerce through active involvement of the citizenry especially women in decision making and implementation.

**TABLE 3.1: Goal Compatibility Matrix**

<p style="text-align: center;">National Goal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District Goal</p>	<p>The basic goal of the Agenda For Jobs is to build a strong and resilient economy that is capable of withstanding internal and external shocks, foster a competitive and enabling business environment; and optimize the key sources of economic growth.</p>
<p>The goal of the Asutifi South District is to develop the Human Resource base of the district, enhance good governance and create an environment conducive for the development of the private sector with emphasis on agriculture and agro-processing through active involvement of the citizens.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>Remark: The District Goal is highly compatible with the National Goal</p>	

### 3.3 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Forecasts and projections are critical in trying to assess future needs in the development planning process. It enables future populations to be better served with basic needs, facilities and infrastructure. In the ensuing discussion, the current population is projected for the plan period, that is, 2018 – 2021 as a basis for projecting facilities and services required in the future.

#### 3.3.1 Population Projection

The population growth rate is estimated as 2.3% (using the Exponential Regression Model). By the end of the plan period, the 2010 population of the District would have increased by 17.5 percent. The projected population for the first 20 communities and the 5 year age cohort population are shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 below. The underlying assumptions guiding this projection are:

- iv. Migration is constant
- v. Birth and death rates are constant
- vi. Proportions of age cohorts will remain constant

**Table 3.2: Projections for 65 Communities**

S/N	Locality Name	2017 population			projected population			
		Total	MALE	FEMALE	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Acherensua	7,360	3,765	3,595	7,529	7,702	7,880	8,061
2	Ahoma	90	38	53	92	94	96	99
3	Akapua	59	38	21	60	62	63	65
4	Amanfrom	865	435	430	885	905	926	947
5	Anokyewaakrom	70	40	30	72	73	75	77
6	Anunum	257	134	123	263	269	275	281
7	Anyinakrom	63	33	30	64	66	67	69
8	Apenamadi	661	314	347	676	692	708	724
9	Asiedu Nkwanta	70	38	33	72	73	75	77
10	Asubima ( Akwaboahene)	62	27	35	63	65	66	68
11	Asukese II	1,194	634	559	1,221	1,250	1,278	1,308
12	Ataneata	524	270	254	536	548	561	574
13	Ayargokrom	128	59	69	131	134	137	140
14	Bronikrom	84	40	44	86	88	90	92
15	Cocoa Station	60	30	30	61	63	64	66
16	Dadiesoaba	4,754	2,259	2,495	4,863	4,975	5,090	5,207
17	Dinkyini	250	134	116	256	262	268	274
18	Djankrom	64	47	18	65	67	69	70
19	Dormaa	117	61	56	120	122	125	128
20	Ehanso Wodea	128	88	40	131	134	137	140
21	Geogekrom	177	93	84	181	185	189	194
22	Goagya No. 2	68	33	35	70	71	73	74
23	Hwidiem	9,221	4,717	4,504	9,433	9,650	9,872	10,099
24	K. Yeboah (Gyedi)	63	33	30	64	66	67	69
25	Kokofu	273	212	61	279	286	292	299
26	Konkonba	89	46	43	91	93	95	97
27	Konkontreso	702	365	338	718	735	752	769
28	Konkroma	141	69	72	144	148	151	154
29	Kwabena Gyan (Nyame)	132	74	59	135	138	141	145
30	Kwadwo Oppong	75	34	41	77	78	80	82
31	Kwaku Numakrom	516	253	263	528	540	552	565
32	Kwasi Oppong	84	50	34	86	88	90	92
33	Kwasoso	75	39	36	77	78	80	82
34	Kwasuso	223	116	107	228	233	239	244
35	Manhyia	358	204	154	366	375	383	392
36	Mankkesem	170	95	75	174	178	182	186
37	Mehame	2,282	1,120	1,162	2,334	2,388	2,443	2,499
38	Mehame Nkwanta	782	376	406	800	818	837	856
39	Mfantekrom	77	34	43	79	81	82	84
40	Moseaso	310	172	137	317	324	332	340
41	MT. C Camp	147	82	64	150	154	157	161
42	Nkasiem	6,666	3,547	3,119	6,819	6,976	7,137	7,301
43	Nkrankrom	2,330	1,180	1,150	2,384	2,438	2,494	2,552
44	Ohiatua	594	385	210	608	622	636	651
45	Okoyotse (Sunkwa)	110	46	64	113	115	118	120

46	OP. Bobie No.1	66	30	35	68	69	71	72
47	Osie Yaw Akura	74	35	39	76	77	79	81
48	Oseikrom	433	233	199	443	453	464	474
49	Oseikrom	77	39	39	79	81	82	84
50	Paulkrom	62	38	25	63	65	66	68
51	Pitso	1,734	1,388	346	1,774	1,815	1,856	1,899
52	Sienchiem	1,290	640	650	1,320	1,350	1,381	1,413
53	Simpa Akuraa	68	35	33	70	71	73	74
54	Subriso	277	147	130	283	290	297	303
55	Sunkwa	154	81	73	158	161	165	169
56	Subinso	80	45	36	83	85	87	89
57	Tenso	81	45	36	83	85	87	89
58	Tettehkrom (Apotoyewa)	80	41	39	82	84	86	88
59	Twabidi I	462	225	237	473	483	495	506
60	Twabidi II	195	113	82	199	204	209	214
61	Tweapiase	75	33	42	77	78	80	82
62	Twukrom	132	75	57	135	138	141	145
63	Woramumuso	1,630	915	715	1,667	1,706	1,745	1,785
64	Yaw Krakrom	305	166	138	312	319	327	334
65	Yaw Owusukrom	339	171	168	347	355	363	371

SOURCE: DPCU, 2017

**Table 3.3: Population Projection (5 year age cohort)**

Age cohort	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All Ages	33228	29718	62,943	34001	30409	64407	34792	31117	65906	35601	31840	67439	36429	32580	69009
0 – 4	4487	4303	8790	4591	4403	8995	4698	4505	9204	4807	4610	9418	4919	4717	9637
5 – 9	3967	3821	7788	4082	3910	7992	4177	4001	8178	4274	4094	8368	4373	4189	8562
10- 14	3989	3597	7586	4082	3681	7762	4177	3767	7943	4274	3854	8128	4373	3943	8317
15 – 19	3608	3214	6821	3692	3289	6980	3778	3366	7142	3866	3444	7308	3956	3524	7478
20 – 24	3212	2905	6117	3287	2973	6259	3363	3042	6404	3441	3113	6553	3521	3185	6705
25 – 29	2912	2597	5509	2980	2657	5637	3049	2719	5768	3120	2782	5902	3193	2847	6039
30 – 34	2554	1989	4543	2613	2035	4649	2673	2082	4757	2735	2130	4868	2798	2180	4981
35 – 39	2218	1692	3909	2270	1731	3910	2323	1771	4001	2377	1812	4094	2432	1854	4189
40 – 44	1694	1401	3095	1733	1434	3167	1773	1467	3241	1814	1501	3316	1856	1536	3393
45 – 49	1219	1070	2289	1247	1095	2342	1277	1120	2396	1307	1146	2452	1337	1173	2509
50 – 54	979	901	1880	1002	922	1924	1025	943	1969	1049	965	2015	1073	987	2063
55 – 59	627	497	1124	642	509	1150	657	521	1177	672	533	1204	688	545	1232
60 – 64	502	465	967	514	476	989	526	487	1012	538	498	1036	551	510	1060
65 – 69	324	257	581	332	263	595	340	271	609	348	277	623	356	283	637
70 – 74	394	404	798	403	413	817	412	423	836	422	433	855	432	443	875
75 – 79	235	250	485	240	256	496	246	262	508	252	268	520	258	274	532
80 – 84	140	203	343	143	208	351	146	213	359	149	218	367	152	223	376
85 – 89	87	62	149	89	63	152	91	64	156	93	65	160	95	67	164
90 – 94	54	59	113	55	60	116	56	61	119	57	62	122	58	63	125
95 – 99	26	31	56	27	32	57	28	33	58	29	34	59	30	35	60

Source: DPCU, 2017

## Water and sanitation projection

Sanitation situation is generally not at its best across the District. Available toilet facilities though woefully inadequate include those of private households, public and institutional latrines. The types of facilities are W/C, KVIP, VIP, AQ Privy, STL, BIO GAS and Pit. The table below is a compilation of toilet facilities in the District.

**Table 3:4 Toilet Facilities in the District**

Household Latrines					Public Latrines					Institutional latrines				
W/C	KVIP	VIP	STL	Pit	W/C	KVIP	AQ Privy	BIO GAS	Pit	W/C	KVIP	VIP	STL	Pit
312	418	729	42	103	1	20	23	3	17	118	106	91	49	7

Source: District Environment Health Unit, 2017

The available toilet facilities in the district serve about 52,400 persons leaving a deficit of about 10,544 yet to be served. The rest of the population resort to defecating in either the bush or other open spaces, and this is not the ideal situation. The District in collaboration with Small Water System Management Team has planned to curb this problem by constructing toilet facilities for houses on credit basis. With this vision the Assembly has projected to construct 200 toilet facilities for 200 houses in the District to eliminate the open defecation menace in the District and serve the deficit population without toilet facilities in their houses.

This projection is based on houses that do not have toilet facilities in their homes; therefore, the Assembly is collaborating with small water system management team at Dadiesoaba, Hwidiem and Nkasiem to construct toilet facilities for those houses on credit.

### Projected toilet facilities required (2018-2021)

Existing toilet facility in the District 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2039	200	200	200	200

## Water projections in the District

**Table 3: 5 Communities with required water facilities (2018-2021)**

COMMUNITY	CURRENT POPULATION (2017)	AVAILABLE FACILITIES (2017)	TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF BOREHOLES (BH) REQUIRED				REMARKS
				2018	2019	2020	2021	
Amanfrom	865	2	BH	1	-	-	-	1 BH required
Anunum	275	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Apenemadi	661	1	BH	1	-	-	-	1BH required
Asukese II	1,194	2	BH	2	-	-	-	Limited Source required
Ata-ne-Ata	524	1	BH	1	-	-	-	1 BH required
Dadiesoaba	4,754	2	STWSS	14	-	-	1	STWS available
Dinkyini	250	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Hwidiem	9,221	5	STWSS	26	1	1	1	Expansion works
Kokofu	273	2	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Konkontreso	702	2	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Kwaku Nyumah	516	1	BH	1	-	-	-	1 BH required
Kwasuso	223	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Manhyia	358	2	BH	-	-	-	-	7 BH required
Mehame	2,282	1	STWSS	7	-	-	-	STWS available
Mehame Nkwanta	782	3	BH	-	-	-	-	No. required
Moseaso	310	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Nkaseim	6,666	3	STWSS	19	-	1	1	
Nkrankrom	2,330	3	BH	5	-	-	1	STWS required
Ohiatua	594	1	BH	1	-	-	-	1 BH required
Osiekrom	433	2	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Pitso	1,734	1	BH	5	-	-	1	6 BH required
Sienchiem	1,290	1	BH	3	-	-	1	Limited source required
Subriso	277	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No. BH required
Twabidi I	462	2	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required
Woramumuso	1,630	3	BH	2	-	1	-	Limited Source required
Yaw krakrom	305	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No. BH required
Yaw Owusukrom	339	1	BH	-	-	-	-	No BH required

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 3.3.2 Educational Projection

Projections in the educational sector are under two main categories – the required teachers for the planned period and the projected pupils/students from kindergarten to senior high school. The overarching assumption in the educational projections is that all children in the school going age will be in school during the plan years.

#### Teachers

The projection of the teaching staff considered both trained and untrained teachers with the assumption that the capacity of the untrained teachers will be built on to suit the educational system.

#### Pupil/Teacher ratio (PTR) Projections

The PTR is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national PTR of 1:35 at the primary level and 1:25 at the J.H.S level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education. The Table below shows that on the average, the District’s PTR is relatively below the National Baseline, meaning the District has more teachers in the District and as a result improving teaching and learning.

**Table 3.6: Projection of Pupil/Teacher ratio**

Educational level	Standard	Existing (2017)	Required			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
Nursery	1:40	1:22	1:22	1:22	1:18	1:14
Primary	1:35	1:28	1:28	1:28	1:26	1:20
JHS	1:25	1:14	1:14	1:14	1:12	1:10
SHS	1:30	1:21	1:21	1:21	1:19	1:17

Source: District Education Department, 2017

#### Projection of school enrolment

The projection of school enrolment from 2018 to 2021 captured pupils in kindergarten to senior high school. The gender parity of these levels of education was also emphasized in order to inform decision in the near future. The projection of school enrolment revealed that the population in school at all levels will increase by 17.5 percent between 2018 and 2021. With this increment (17.5%) by 2021, the male population will constitute 52.9 percent while the female counterpart will be 47.1 percent. Table 3.7 shows the details of the projection.

**Table 3.7: School Enrolment**

Level	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	2,176	2,220	4,396	2,226	2,272	4,498	2,278	2,325	4,603	2,331	2,379	4,710	2,385	2,434	4,820
Primary	4,907	4,798	9,705	5,021	4,910	9,931	5,138	5,024	10,162	5,258	5,141	10,398	5,380	5,261	10,640
JHS	1,952	1,690	3,642	1,997	1,729	3,727	2,043	1,769	3,813	2,091	1,810	3,902	2,140	1,852	3,993
SHS	1,564	1,078	2,642	1,600	1,103	2,703	1,637	1,129	2,766	1,675	1,155	2,830	1,714	1,182	2,896
TVET	6	13	19	6	13	19	6	13	19	6	13	19	6	13	19
Special School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,605	9,799	20,404	10,852	10,026	20,879	11,104	10,259	21,365	11,362	10,498	21,862	11,626	10,742	22,371

Source: District Education Department, 2017

Considering the Enrolment and number of classroom block in the District, it indicates that, the current classroom block needed within the plan period (2018 to 2021) will not be much. However there are a lot of factors that has to be considered for a classroom block to be constructed in a community and these factors include condition of the existing classroom block, distance to school, condition of road to school, age group of school going pupils, and political factors. On the other hand, some of the classrooms are in a deplorable state and for that matter needs new blocks. The table below is a projected classroom required within the medium term.

**Table 3: 8 Classroom Projections**

LEVEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	129	3	3	3	3
Primary	338	3	3	2	2
JHS	118	3	2	3	2
SHS	74	0	0	1	0
TVET	5	0	0	1	0
Total	664	9	8	10	7

Source: DPCU, 2017

## WATER AND SANITATION OF SCHOOLS

Sanitation and personal hygiene is one of the critical challenges third world countries are facing and it has become impediment on us as Assembly to that matter very serious. As a District, sanitation and hygiene in basic schools are not encouraging and for that matter the need to project the future demand for such facilities.

Hand washing in schools has become integral part of the educational system and in view of that all schools have to get water facilities. These facilities when provided will enhance the hygiene situation in schools and the district at large. The table below touches on the projected water facilities in schools.

It is obvious that out of the 158 schools from all levels, only 19.6 percent have water facilities depriving about 80.4 percent of the schools from water. The table reveals that as high 48, 47, and 32 boreholes are required at KG, Primary and Junior High Schools respectively. On the other hand, the two (2) Senior High Schools have water facilities but only needs expansion of the system.

The toilet facilities situation in schools is comparatively better than water. The Table 3.9 below shows that about six (6) of every ten (10) schools have toilet facility. The situation is not pleasant as it has direct effect on the students especially the adolescent girl child. There is therefore the need to provide all schools with such facilities. Again, it is observed that the situation at the kindergarten and JHS levels look relatively better compared to primary schools. The SHS level is different as all the two schools have toilet facilities but may not be adequate.

**Table 3: 9 Projected Water Facilities in Schools**

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	WATER FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2018	2019	2020	2021	REMARKS
KG	59	11	48	10	10	10	9	48 WF needed
PRIMARY	58	11	47	10	10	10	8	47 WF needed
JHS	39	7	32	8	8	8	3	32 WF needed
SHS	2	2	-	-	-	Exp	-	Expansion (Exp) required

Source: DPCU, 2017

**Table: 3:10 Projected Toilet Facilities in Schools**

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2018	2019	2020	2021	REMARKS
KG	59	44	15	6	-	-	-	15 TF needed
PRIMARY	58	28	30	6	6	5	4	30 TF needed
JHS	39	20	19	4	-	-	-	19 TF needed
SHS	2	2	-	-	Exp	-	-	Needs expansion

Source: DPCU, 2017

**Table: 3: 11 Urinal projection**

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	URINAL FACILITY AVAILABLE	BACKLOG	2018	2019	2020	2021	REMARKS
KG	59	43	16	7	-	-	-	16 UF needed
PRIMARY	58	24	34	7	6	6	5	34 UF needed
JHS	39	18	21	4	4	4	4	21 UF needed
SHS	2	2	-					

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 3.3.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the core components for the management of any population. Fertility is the number of women between the ages of 15 and 49 within a given population. The Table 3.12 reveals the number of expected births in a year within the plan period. In view of this, there District identified and projected of any population. It is realized from the table that the population within the fertility age group continues to increase and this implies that there will be more birth as the year goes by.

On the other hand, the projected deaths in household follow a similar trend as fertility but the population of mortality is low. This implies that the District records more birth and less death, and this will clearly increase population. The Table 3.13 depicts the mortality situation in the district within the medium term.

The third factor of population growth is migration and it looks at the movement of people from one location to the other. As a mining zone, the district receives migrants from both within and outside the country and this normally increases the population of the district. In view of this, there is always the need to know the dynamics for planning purposes. However, due to inadequate migration data for the district, the situation in the entire country and specifically Brong Ahafo Region have been touched on as shown in the Table 3.14 below.

**Table 3.12: Projection of Fertility**

Number of women 15-49 years					Number of births				
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
14,868	15,214	15,568	15,930	16,301	1,598	1,635	1,673	1,711	1,751

Source: DPCU, 2017

**Table 3.13: Projected Deaths in Households**

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
393	402	411	421	431

Source: DPCU, 2017

**Table 3.14: Projection on Migration**

Birthplace	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	25109	25693	26291	26903	27529
Born elsewhere in the region	5649	5780	5914	6052	6193
<b>Born elsewhere in another region:</b>					
Western	1398	1431	1464	1498	1533
Central	1001	1024	1048	1072	1097
Greater Accra	517	529	541	554	567
Volta	1155	1182	1210	1238	1267
Eastern	1178	1205	1233	1262	1291
Ashanti	6478	6629	6783	6941	7102
Northern	1804	1846	1889	1933	1978
Upper East	4142	4238	4337	4438	4541
Upper west	1414	1447	1481	1515	1550
Outside Ghana	372	381	390	399	408

Source: DPCU, 2017 with data from 2010 PHC

### **Economically Active but Unemployed**

This aspect of the plan is touching on the projection of population within the active age group (15-64) looking for job but do not have job. It is realized that unemployment situation in the district has to be addressed before it escalates. This implies that the district has to take advantage of government policies and programmes such as Nation Builder's Corps (NABCO) and National Youth Authority (NYA) among others to arrest the situation.

**Table 3.15: Economically Active but Unemployed**

2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
666	713	1,379	681	730	1,411	697	747	1,444	713	764	1,478	730	782	1,512

Source: DPCU, 2017

### 3.4 DISTRICT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.4.1 Development Objectives

The District development objectives to achieve the broad goal under the various Dimensions are as follows:

##### Dimension I: Economic Development

- i. Increase revenue base of the District and modernize and increase agriculture production and promote value chain agriculture*

##### Dimension II: Social Development

- i. Improve on the standard and quality of education, and health care delivery to enhance productivity*

##### Dimension III: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development

- i. Improve on the infrastructure and energy base of the district, and ensure development of the human settlement*
- ii. Protect Natural Resources*

##### Dimension IV: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- i. Ensure transparent and accountable governance, and empower the citizenry especially women in decision making and plan implementation*

#### 3.4.2 Adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies

This aspect of the plan looks at the adopted policy objectives of the District under each of the Dimensions as well as the adopted objectives. The relevant policy objectives and strategies adopted from the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all 2018-2021 policy framework is shown in the Table 3.16 below.

**Table 3.16: Adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies**

**ADOPTED GOALS AND ISSUES OF SMTDP OF MDAS**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Goal: Build a Prosperous Society**

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>Key Policy/ Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Global/ Regional Linkages</b>
3.PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	•Limited access to credit by SMEs	3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	3.4.6 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	SDG goal 8: 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. AU Agenda 2063 goal. 4, Transformed Economies
4. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	•Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	4.2Ensure improved Public Investment	4.2.3 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support 4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level 4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 4.2.8 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	SDG goal 2. 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries. AU Agenda 2063 . Goal 5 Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>•Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>•Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>•Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>•Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation</li> </ul>	4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme 4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain 4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming 4.3.7 Implement Government’s flagship intervention of ‘One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah 4.3.15 Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>•Poor farm-level practices,</li> <li>•High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> <li>•Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> </ul>	4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system 4.4.7 Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities 4.4.8 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers’ Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	SDG goal 2. 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>•Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>•Limited application of science and technology</li> </ul>	4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	4.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations 4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the	SDG goal 9. 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

			concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development 4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ageing farmer population</li> <li>•Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>•Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>•Lack of credit for agriculture</li> </ul> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</p>	4.6 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<p>4.6.1 Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>4.6.2 Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation</p> <p>4.6.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital</p> <p>4.6.4 Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations</p> <p>4.6.5 Support the youth to have access to land</p>	SDG Goal 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 8.8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> <li>•Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</li> </ul>	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>4.7.8 Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats</p> <p>4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry</p> <p>4.7.10 Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption</p>	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
<b>6.TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> <li>•Low skills development</li> <li>• High hotel rates</li> <li>•Unreliable utilities</li> </ul>	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>6.1.3 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans</p> <p>6.1.8 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational Institutions</p>	SDG Goal 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products A

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### GOAL: Create opportunities for all

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGES
<b>1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>• Educational system focused on merely passing exams</li> </ul>	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	1.1.1 Redefine basic education to include secondary education 1.1.2 Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level 1.1.3 Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 1.1.7 Accelerate the implementation of policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level 1.1.8 Facilitate implementation of language policy 1.1.9 Review policies to meet emerging demands in education especially at the tertiary level 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SDG Goal 4. 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education. AU Agenda 2063 Goal. 2 Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

			1.1.11 Re-structure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.4 Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization 1.2.5 Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector 1.2.6 Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts. 1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding source for education</li> </ul>	1.3 Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	1.3.1 Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 1.3.2 Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change 1.3.3 Improve the learning of research and innovation development 1.3.4 Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology 1.3.5 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units 1.3.6 Ensure the implementation of policy of differentiation and diversification	SDG Goal4 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries AU AGENDA 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation
<b>2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> </ul>	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and	SDG Goal 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>• Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> </ul>	<p>and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services</p> <p>2.1.5 Strengthen the referral system</p> <p>2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>2.1.7 Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system</p> <p>2.1.8 Improve medical supply chain management system</p> <p>2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy</p> <p>2.1.11 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services</p> <p>2.1.12 Promote health tourism</p> <p>2.1.13 Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery</p> <p>2.1.14 Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy, etc.)</p> <p>2.1.15 Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p> <p>2.1.16 Effectively implement the health financing strategy</p> <p>2.1.17 Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management</p>	<p>risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>• Wide gaps in health service data</li> </ul>	<p>2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>2.2.1 Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors</p> <p>2.2.3 Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan</p> <p>2.2.4 Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p> <p>2.2.5 Finalise and implement health sector decentralisation policy and strategy</p> <p>2.2.6 Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to</p>	<p>SDG Goal 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens</p>

			<p>provide health services</p> <p>2.2.7 Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector</p> <p>2.2.8 Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector</p> <p>2.2.9 Expand and equip medical training facilities</p> <p>2.2.10 Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees</p> <p>2.2.11 Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p>	
	<p>•Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>	<p>2.3Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases</p> <p>2.3.4 Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy</p> <p>2.3.5 Strengthen rehabilitation services</p> <p>2.3.6 Intensify efforts for polio eradication</p> <p>2.3.7 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>2.3.8 Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)</p> <p>2.3.9Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged</p> <p>2.3.10Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p> <p>2.3.11 Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR)</p>	<p>SDG Goal 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> <p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens</p>
	<p>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p>	<p>2.4Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially</p>	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p>	<p>SDG Goal 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	among the vulnerable groups	<p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV &amp; AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>2.4.6 Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy</p> <p>2.4.7 Support the local production of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) commodity</p>	<p>malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens</p>
<b>3.FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</li> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems</li> <li>• Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> </ul> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p>	3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security	<p>3.1.1 Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste</p> <p>3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</p> <p>3.1.3 Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems</p> <p>3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>3.1.6 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels</p> <p>3.1.7 Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions</p>	<p>SDG Goal 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>
<b>4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak management of population issues</li> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescent</li> <li>• Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> </ul>	4.1 Improve population management	<p>4.1.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes</p> <p>4.1.2 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>4.1.3 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data</p> <p>4.1.4 Restructure and re-position Birth and Death Registry</p>	<p>SDG Goal 3.7 By 2030, ensures universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p> <p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and</p>

	Inadequate sexual education for young people		<p>4.1.5 Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics</p> <p>4.1.6 Reposition and prioritize the national and regional secretariats of National Population Council to deliver on their mandates</p> <p>4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>4.1.8 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p> <p>4.1.10 Integrate reproductive health into curricula at all levels of education including, colleges of education and health training institutions</p>	<p>reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 17. Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life 18. Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing population structure with youth bulge</li> <li>• Untapped benefits of the youth bulge</li> <li>• High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> </ul>	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	<p>4.2.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance</p> <p>4.2.2 Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people.</p> <p>4.2.3 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages</p> <p>4.2.4 Strengthen public institutions to engender young people's trust in addressing their priorities while creating opportunities for effective engagement</p> <p>4.2.5 Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment</p> <p>4.2.6 Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate</p> <p>4.2.7 Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend</p>	<p>SDG Goal 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing trend of irregular and precarious</li> </ul>	4.3 Harness the benefits of	4.3.1 Improve the economy of districts	SDG Goal 8.8 Protect labour rights

	<p>migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana</li> <li>• Brain drain and waste</li> <li>• Inadequate structures for reinstatement of return emigrants</li> <li>• The non-existence of a national strategic framework on migration</li> <li>• Ineffective management of migration in Ghana</li> <li>• Low capacity of government, CSO and private sector on migration management</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for NMP</li> <li>• Growing economic disparities</li> <li>• Increased barriers for regular migration</li> <li>• Human trafficking</li> <li>• Internal displaced persons</li> </ul>	<p>migration for socio-economic development</p>	<p>to curb rural urban migration phenomenon</p> <p>4.3.3 Mainstream migration into national development</p> <p>4.3.5 Ensure the effective management of irregular migration</p> <p>4.3.6 Promote initiatives to transform brain drain into brain gain</p> <p>4.3.7 Leverage remittances for national development</p> <p>4.3.13 Adopt gender-sensitive labour migration policies</p> <p>4.3.14 Include ratification and domestication of the ILO Convention 189 on migrant domestic workers</p> <p>4.3.15 Promote agreements covering the portability of pensions, social security and health benefits</p> <p>4.3.16 Improve working conditions in sectors affected by brain drain and brain circulation</p> <p>4.3.19 Strengthen migration data and information management systems.</p>	<p>and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>
<p>5. WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncoordinated development of shared water resources with neighbouring countries</li> <li>• Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</li> </ul> <p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface mining, desertification,</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>• Widespread pollution of surface water</li> <li>• Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</li> </ul> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p>	<p>5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management</p>	<p>5.1.1 Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources.</p> <p>5.1.2 Promote efficient water use</p> <p>5.1.3 Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning</p> <p>5.1.4 Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,</p> <p>5.1.5 Improve liquid and solid waste management</p> <p>5.1.6 Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders.</p> <p>5.1.7 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.</p>	<p>SDG Goal 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063, Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>

			<p>5.1.9 Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers)</p> <p><u>Wetlands</u></p> <p>5.1.10 Map and assign conservation status to wetlands</p> <p>5.1.11 Enforce appropriate legislation to protect wetlands</p> <p>5.1.12 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands</p> <p>5.1.13 Increase investment in both hard and soft engineering control structures</p> <p>5.1.14 Regulate harvesting of wetland resources</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unaccounted-for water</li> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</li> <li>• Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislations regulating the decentralized development system in the water sectors</li> <li>Delay in implementing plans</li> <li>• for water sector</li> <li>• River bank encroachment</li> <li>• High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</li> <li>High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</li> </ul>	<p>5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>5.2.1 Reduce system and commercial losses</p> <p>5.2.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>5.2.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>5.2.4 Improve water production and distribution systems</p> <p>5.2.5 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery</p> <p>5.2.6 Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs</p> <p>5.2.7 Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities</p> <p>5.2.8 Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework</p> <p>5.2.9 Enforce buffer-zone policy</p> <p>5.2.10 Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development systems in the water sectors</p> <p>5.2.11 Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6</p> <p>5.2.12 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting</p>	<p>SDG Goal 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>

			<p>5.2.13 Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p> <p>5.2.14 Develop and strengthen protocols for developing and sharing transboundary water resources</p> <p>5.2.15 Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management</p> <p>5.2.16 Develop payment for ecosystem services for water resource management</p> <p>5.2.17 Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes</p> <p>5.2.18 Promote the conduct of regular assessments of effluents into river bodies with the view to controlling pollution</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.</li> <li>• Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)</li> <li>• Occurrence of wastewater flooding</li> </ul> <p>Presence of faecal matter on urban agricultural produce</p>	5.3 Promote efficient and sustainable waste water management	<p>5.3.1 Develop and implement sewerage masterplans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all human settlements</p> <p>5.3.2 Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater</p> <p>5.3.3 Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>5.3.4 Attract private sector to invest in wastewater management.</p>	<p>SDG Goal 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of material for re-use and recycling</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• High user fee for sanitation services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</li> </ul>	5.4 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>5.4.1 Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector</p> <p>5.4.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>5.4.3 Establish National Sanitation Fund</p>	<p>SDG Goal 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in sanitation and hygiene services delivery</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul> <p>Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development system in the sanitation sectors</p>		<p>5.4.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</p> <p>5.4.5 Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation</p> <p>5.4.6 Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative</p> <p>5.4.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</p> <p>5.4.8 Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste.</p> <p>5.4.9 Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>5.4.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity</p> <p>5.4.11 Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management</p> <p>5.4.12 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.4.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation</p> <p>5.4.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p> <p>5.4.15 Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions</p> <p>5.4.16 Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous wastes and other wastes in line with Basel Convention</p> <p>5.4.17 Develop a policy to encourage eco-labelling of products and commodities</p>	<p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7</p> <p>Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
<p>6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disparity in rate of decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups</li> <li>• Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> <li>• Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> </ul>	<p>6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions</p>	<p>6.1.1 Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs</p> <p>6.1.2 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life</p> <p>6.1.3 Accelerate the establishment of special development authorities for selected areas</p>	<p>SDG Goal 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1</p>

				A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens
7.CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection</li> <li>• Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</li> <li>• Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>• Weak capacity of caregivers</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> </ul> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions</p> <p>7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</p> <p>7.1.3 Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues</p> <p>7.1.4 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</p> <p>7.1.5 Decentralise department of children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions</p> <p>7.1.6 Develop child protection management information system</p> <p>7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>7.1.8 Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers</p> <p>7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p> <p>7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection</p>	<p>SDG Goal 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of children’s rights violation</li> <li>Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law</li> <li>• Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>• Inadequately resourced correctional facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional</li> </ul>	7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>7.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage.</p> <p>7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</p> <p>7.2.3 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with</p>	<p>SDG Goal 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation,</p>

	<p>centres and their re-integration into society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</li> <li>Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> </ul> <p>Child neglect</p>		<p>special needs</p> <p>7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults</p> <p>7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers</p> <p>7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child</p> <p>7.2.7 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</p>	<p>trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>
8.THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</li> <li>Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> </ul>	8.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>8.1.3 Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>8.1.4 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing</p> <p>8.1.5 Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>8.1.6 Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership</p> <p>8.1.7 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect</p> <p>8.1.8 Create safe spaces, recreational day care centres and homes and a database for the elderly</p> <p>8.1.9 Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing</p>	<p>SDG Goal 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care</li> </ul>	8.2 Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged	8.2.1 Enhance geriatric healthcare in Ghana Health Service through the training of geriatric healthcare professionals and care givers	SDG Goal 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

				AU Agenda 2063 Goal 3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens
9.GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> </ul>	<p>9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p>	<p>9.1.2 Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and other relevant official bodies</p> <p>9.1.3 Ensure passage of the Domestic Workers Bill into law</p> <p>9.1.4 Strengthen GoG funding to institutions responsible for gender issues.</p> <p>9.1.5 Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services</p> <p>9.1.6 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.</p> <p>9.1.7 Mainstream gender topics educational curriculum at the basic level</p>	<p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p> <p>AU Agenda 20163 Goal 17 Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>	<p>9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women.</p>	<p>9.2.1 Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises</p> <p>9.2.2 Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p> <p>9.2.3 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title</p> <p>9.2.4 Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on vulnerable persons, including, head potters (Kayayei)</p> <p>9.2.5 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)</p> <p>9.2.6 Enact and enforce legislation to ensure fair pay, conditions of service, and promotions in both formal and informal sectors</p> <p>9.2.7 Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues</p> <p>9.2.8 Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders</p>	<p>SDG Goal 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>AU Agenda 20163 Goal 17 Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life</p>

			9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	
10.SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li> <li>• Lack of sustainable funding</li> </ul>	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets 10.1.2 Enact national social protection law which establishes a Ghana social protection floor 10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups 10.1.4 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries 10.1.5 Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all the 10 regions 10.1.6 Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, 10.1.7 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable 10.1.8 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers 10.1.9 Sustain fishers' input support schemes (e.g. premix fuel, outboard motors, provision of prescribed gears, hooks) 10.1.10 Establish effective institutional arrangements for the implementation of the national social protection policy 10.1.11 Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangement for the national social protection scheme. 10.1.12 Establish well-resourced shelters for abused persons 10.1.13 Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system 10.1.14 Develop and implement	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate  16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere AU Agenda 2063 Goal 17 Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

			productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	
11.DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate Legislative Instruments for the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715).</li> <li>• Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development</li> <li>• Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>• Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</li> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	11.1.1 Amend and implement Disability Act 2006 (Act 715) to conform to the UN Convention on Disability 11.1.2 Ensure passage of legislative instruments for the implementation of Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) 11.1.3 Resource National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) to effectively perform its function 11.1.4 Decentralise NCPD fully to the district level to coordinate issues of disability 11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs 11.1.6 Ratify the Marrakesh treaty 11.1.7 Generate database on PWD 11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development 11.1.9 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self 11.1.10 Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit)	SDG Goal 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens
	•Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making	11.2Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	11.2.1 Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems 11.2.2 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy 11.2.3 Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting 11.2.4 Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance	SDG Goal 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>• Inadequate of education on accessibility standards</li> <li>• Inadequate support for special education for PWDs</li> <li>• Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</li> <li>• Limited access to education among PWDs</li> <li>• Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs</li> </ul> <p>Poor living conditions of PWDs</p>	<p>11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices</p> <p>11.3.2 Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education</p> <p>11.3.3 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs</p> <p>11.3.4 Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants</p> <p>11.3.5 Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support</p> <p>11.3.6 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination</p> <p>11.3.7 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability</p> <p>11.3.8 Improve rehabilitation of centres for skills training and provide assistive devices</p> <p>11.3.9 Encourage the use of sign language in public institutions</p> <p>11.3.10 Implement productive social inclusion interventions</p> <p>11.3.11 Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth.</p> <p>11.3.12 Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and appliances needed for PWDs.</p> <p>11.3.13 Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems.</p> <p>11.3.14 Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability</p> <p>11.3.15 Facilitate PWDs access to justice</p>	<p>SDG Goal 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>
<p><b>12.EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision-making, monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Lack of objective national productivity</li> </ul>	<p>12.1 Improve human capital development and management</p>	<p>12.1.3 Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term</p> <p>12.1.4 Revamp public employment centres across districts</p>	<p>SDG Goal 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people</p>

	<p>measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak and ineffective implementation of labour policies, laws and standards</li> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>• Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market</li> <li>• Increasing incidence of casualisation of employment</li> <li>• Poor industrial relations among partners</li> <li>• High disability unemployment</li> </ul> <p>High exploitation of labour</p>		<p>12.1.5 Develop a National Productivity index</p> <p>12.1.6 Strengthen enforcement of existing labour laws and regulations as well as the labour administration systems</p> <p>12.1.7 Promote harmonious industrial relations</p> <p>12.1.8 Strengthen existing laws to eliminate informalisation of jobs in the formal economy</p> <p>12.1.9 Strengthen employment coordinations, to all sectors of the economy</p> <p>12.1.10 Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws</p> <p>12.1.11 Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all public-sector projects or initiatives.</p> <p>12.1.12 Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs</p>	<p>and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak consultative processes for informal sector workers</li> <li>• Non availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy</li> <li>• Unfavourable macro-economic conditions relating to the informal sector</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</li> <li>• Poor documentation on the informal sector</li> <li>• Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>• Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> <li>• Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</li> <li>• Inadequate social protection in the labour market</li> <li>• Weak cooperative regulatory systems</li> </ul> <p>Weak linkage between academia, training and industry</p>	<p>12.2 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>12.2.2 Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units</p> <p>12.2.3 Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services</p> <p>12.2.4 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p> <p>12.2.5 Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures</p> <p>12.2.6 Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific Government interventions</p> <p>12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</p> <p>12.2.8 Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to vulnerable groups for participation in public interventions</p> <p>12.2.9 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs</p> <p>12.2.10 Create an effective coordination</p>	<p>SDG Goal 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p>

			<p>system for management of labour migration issues and the elimination of child labour for decent work outcomes</p> <p>12.2.11 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses</p> <p>12.2.12 Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal sectors to create decent employment</p> <p>12.2.13 Strengthen capacity of informal labour unions to engage in social dialogue</p> <p>12.2.14 Build capacity of informal sector</p>	
13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> <li>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</li> <li>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</li> <li>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</li> </ul>	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>13.1.1 Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors</p> <p>13.1.2 Strengthen the link between education and labour market</p> <p>13.1.3 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities</p> <p>13.1.4 Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information</p> <p>13.1.5 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates</p> <p>13.1.6 Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development</p> <p>13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>13.1.8 Facilitate the creation of partnerships between educational institutions and corporate Ghana through attachments, internships and volunteer opportunities</p> <p>13.1.9 Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training</p> <p>13.1.10 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>13.1.11 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p> <p>13.1.12 Strengthen and harmonise the</p>	<p>SDG Goal 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 18 Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children</p>

			<p>implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes</p> <p>13.1.13 Strengthen coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>13.1.14 Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools.</p> <p>13.1.15 Facilitate access to credit for the youth</p> <p>13.1.16 Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</li> <li>• High incidence of violence and crime</li> <li>• Limited respect of the rights of youths</li> <li>• Lack youth patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</li> </ul>	<p>13.2 Promote the participation of the youth in politics, electoral democracy, and governance</p>	<p>13.2.1 Strengthen inclusion of the youth in civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula</p> <p>13.2.2 develop effective framework for youth involvement in politics and civic activities opportunities for young people to practice political and civic engagement throughout the electoral cycle</p> <p>13.2.3 Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth</p> <p>13.2.4 Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth.</p>	<p>SDG Goal 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 18 Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children</p>
<p>14. SPORTS AND RECREATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</li> <li>• Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</li> <li>• Absence of disability, child and aged friendly facilities</li> <li>• Limited community level sports and recreational activities</li> </ul>	<p>14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<p>14.1.1 Adopt a national framework for the development and maintenance of sports and recreation facilities</p> <p>14.1.2 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities</p> <p>14.1.3 Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment</p> <p>14.1.4 Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities</p> <p>14.1.5 Integrate sports and recreational needs of aged and children in the provision</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa</p>

			<p>of facilities</p> <p>14.1.6 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>14.1.7 Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure</p> <p>14.1.8 Promote less recognised sporting activities</p> <p>14.1.9 Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation landuse in all communities</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak capacity for sports development and management</li> <li>• Low participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</li> <li>• Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</li> <li>• Weak institutions formarketing and promotion of locally organized sports</li> <li>• Lack of gender equity in sports</li> <li>• Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development</li> </ul> <p>Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines</p>	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<p>14.2.1 Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees</p> <p>14.2.2 Establish educational and training centres for sports administration and management</p> <p>14.2.3 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition</p> <p>14.2.4 Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels</p> <p>14.2.5 Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions</p> <p>14.2.6 Strengthen existing agencies and sporting federations to develop andpromote various sporting disciplines</p> <p>14.2.7 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports</p> <p>14.2.8 Promote gender equity in sports</p> <p>14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition</p> <p>14.2.10 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal</p> <p>World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and unbalanced investments in sports development</li> <li>• Under-utilization of the economic potential of sports</li> </ul>	14.3 Ensure sustainable funding sources for the growth and development of sports	<p>14.3.1 Develop a resource mobilisation strategy and establish Sports Development Fund</p> <p>14.3.2 Promote the economic benefits of sports</p> <p>14.3.3 Develop accounting framework for the contribution of sports to the economy</p> <p>14.3.4 Ensure fair distribution of financial resources to all sporting</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal</p>

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## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

### Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Focus Area	Key Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Reginal Linkages
<b>1. PROTECTED AREAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Loss of forest cover</li> <li>•Poor demarcation of conservation areas</li> <li>•Encroachment of conservation areas</li> <li>•Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</li> <li>•Increasing loss of endangered species</li> </ul>	1.1 Expand forest conservation areas	1.1.1 Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars 1.1.2 Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species. 1.1.3 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities 1.1.4 Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). 1.1.5 Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans	SDG Goal 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</li> <li>•Inadequate staff</li> <li>•-Weak enforcement of regulations</li> <li>•Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</li> </ul>	1.2 Protect existing forest reserves	1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country 1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes 1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as	SDG Goal 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

			<p>co-management systems</p> <p>1.2.4 Accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>1.2.5 Develop an early warning system for detection of Invasive Alien species</p> <p>1.2.6 Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species</p> <p>1.2.7 Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>1.2.8 Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations</p>	<p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
<p><b>2. MINERAL EXTRACTION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Environmental degradation</li> <li>•Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”</li> <li>•Destruction of forests and farmlands,</li> <li>•Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</li> <li>•Weak natural resource management systems</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources</p>	<p>2.1.1 Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</p> <p>2.1.2 Ensure land restoration after mining operations</p> <p>2.1.3 Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining</p> <p>2.1.4 Provide incentives to attract private investors into sustainable exploration of unexploited minerals resources, especially in the three northern regions.</p> <p>2.1.5 Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations</p> <p>2.1.6 Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations</p> <p>2.1.7 Implement institutional reforms including fully decentralising the Minerals Commission</p> <p>2.1.8 Domesticate the Africa mining vision into Ghana’s mining vision</p> <p>2.1.9 Prepare and implement new mining and Environmental Guidelines to pre-empt irreversible environmental and social damage,</p> <p>2.1.10 Promote research on the</p>	<p>SDG Goal 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor compensation to affected communities,</li> <li>•Unaccounted financial flows of mineral revenues</li> <li>•Increase in truancy, especially among school-going males in mineral-rich communities.</li> <li>•Threat to the peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.</li> </ul>	2.2 Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy	<p>valuation of ecosystem and mining</p> <p>2.2.1 Diversify the minerals production base, including low value minerals of the nation to reduce over-dependence on the few traditional mineral resources</p> <p>2.2.2 Promote mining value-addition through the processing of minerals</p> <p>2.2.3 Leverage the presence of mineral resources to finance rail infrastructure</p> <p>2.2.4 Ensure effective benefit sharing of mineral resources for the development of mining communities</p> <p>2.2.5 Develop integrated Information management system for natural mineral resource management</p> <p>2.2.6 Develop framework for mineral revenue management</p> <p>2.2.7 Regenerate ailing mining companies as part of an overall strategy of protecting jobs and enhancing livelihoods of mining communities</p> <p>2.2.8 Implement Computerised Mining Cadastre to improve mineral title administration and track revenues</p>	SDG Goal 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
<b>4.ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>•Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> <li>•Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems</li> <li>•Improper management of E- waste</li> <li>•Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</li> <li>•Incidence of acute respiratory illness caused by air pollution</li> <li>•Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles, Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem</li> </ul>	4.1 Reduce environmental pollution	<p>Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>4.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products</p> <p>4.1.3 Intensify public education on noise pollution</p> <p>4.1.4 Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning</p> <p>4.1.5 Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices</p> <p>4.1.6 Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle</p> <p>4.1.7 Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies</p>	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and

			<p>4.1.8 Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices</p> <p>4.1.9 Review and enforce laws on marine resource exploitation</p> <p>4.1.10 Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917)</p>	communities
<b>5.DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions incidence of wildfire</li> <li>•Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>•Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>•Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>•Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>	5.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<p>5.1.1 Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</p> <p>5.1.2 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.</p> <p>5.1.3 Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework.</p> <p>5.1.4 Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.</p> <p>5.1.5 Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking</p> <p>5.1.6 Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire</p> <p>5.1.7 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs).</p> <p>5.1.8 Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.</p> <p>5.1.9 Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management</p> <p>5.1.10 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture</p> <p>5.1.11 Enact and enforce Legislative</p>	<p>SDG Goal 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>

			<p>Instrument on tree tenure</p> <p>5.1.12 Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS)</p> <p>5.1.13 Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife based industries and livelihoods</p> <p>5.1.14 Develop efficient energy technologies</p>	
<p><b>6. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>•Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>•Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>•Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</li> </ul> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p>	<p>6.1 Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>6.1.1 Implement Ghana’s commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21)</p> <p>6.1.2 Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes</p> <p>6.1.3 Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p> <p>6.1.4 Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge</p> <p>6.1.5 Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models</p> <p>6.1.6 Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture</p> <p>6.1.7 Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government</p> <p>6.1.8 Manage climate-induced health risks</p> <p>6.1.9 Develop climate responsive infrastructure</p> <p>6.1.10 Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</p>	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> <li>•Degraded landscapes</li> <li>•Inefficient energy use</li> </ul>	<p>6.2 Reduce greenhouse gases</p>	<p>6.2.1 Accelerate the implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016 – 2036)</p> <p>6.2.2 Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors</p> <p>6.2.3 Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional</p>	<p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and</p>

			<p>Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups</p> <p>6.2.4 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities</p> <p>6.2.5 Promote urban forestry</p>	<p>local and marginalized communities</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7</p> <p>Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
<b>7. DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>	<p>7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>7.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>7.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters</p> <p>7.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management</p> <p>7.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</p>	<p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7</p> <p>Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
<b>8. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas</li> <li>Lack of operational standards for public transport services.</li> <li>Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</li> <li>Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>	<p>8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>8.1.1 Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links</p> <p>8.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.</p> <p>8.1.5 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</p> <p>8.1.6 Prioritise international corridor development programme towards completion of western, central and eastern corridors.</p> <p>8.1.7 Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts</p> <p>8.1.8 Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</p>	<p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7</p> <p>Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>

<p><b>9. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>•Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>•Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> <li>•Inadequate online privacy and security of data.</li> </ul>	<p>9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development</p>	<p>9.1.1 Position the country as a regional ICT hub  9.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations  9.1.3 Improve telecommunications accessibility  9.1.4 Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT  9.1.5 Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms  9.1.6 Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide  9.1.7 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure  9.1.8 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony  9.1.9 Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access  9.1.10 Develop and integrate identification coding schemes for landed properties and online tracking services for registered properties  9.1.11 Develop and educate online registration system</p>	<p>SDG Goal 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p> <p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p> <p>AU Agenda Goal 2 Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>10 World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa</p>
<p><b>10. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs</li> <li>•Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation</li> </ul>	<p>10.1 Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities</p>	<p>10.1.1 Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects  10.1.2 Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges  10.1.3 Promote necessary environment for strong partnership with research institutions, academia and industry including the Establish technology commercialisation units at MESTI  10.1.4 Ensure that research output is turned into industrial applications  10.1.5 Establish technology information centres in all campuses of public research institutions  10.1.6 Promote the establishment foundry-based manufacturing and</p>	<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p> <p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 2 Well</p>

			precision machine tooling, using computer aided design (CAD) and computer numerical control (CNC systems) to produce basic tools, equipments and parts	Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation 10 World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa
<b>12. CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of regulation of contractor conduct and performance</li> <li>•Shortage of skilled construction workers</li> <li>•Poor management practices on construction sites</li> <li>•Poor enforcement of regulations and statutes</li> <li>•Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</li> <li>•Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</li> </ul>	12.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	12.1.2 Improve and standardize techniques and material use 12.1.3 Ensure quality in all aspects of construction 12.1.7 Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors 12.1.8 Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction sector	SDG Goal 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials AU Agenda 2063 Goal 10 World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa
<b>13.DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>•Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>•Poor drainage system</li> <li>•Silt and choking of drains</li> <li>•Uncovered drains</li> <li>Poor landscaping</li> </ul>	13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	13.1.1 Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. 13.1.2 Establish National Hydrology Authority (NHA) to develop long-term solutions to flooding and the protection of inland and sea coastlines. 13.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste 13.1.4 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	SDG Goal 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
<b>14.INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	14.1.1 Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours and other critical infrastructure.	SDG Goal 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them

			<p>14.1.2 Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways</p> <p>14.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</p> <p>14.1.4 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance</p>	<p>sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>
<p><b>15. LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> <li>•Complex land tenure system</li> <li>•Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</li> <li>•Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing)</li> <li>•Protracted Land disputes</li> <li>•Multiplicity of land laws</li> <li>•Outdated land policy</li> </ul> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p>	<p>15.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system</p>	<p>15.1.1 Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land</p> <p>15.1.2 Review existing laws on land and consolidate them</p> <p>15.1.3 Fully decentralise Lands Commission and digitise its operations</p> <p>15.1.4 Ensure high standard of land data security</p> <p>15.1.5 Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide</p> <p>15.1.6 Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets</p> <p>15.1.7 Domesticcate and implement fully the AU Framework Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa</p> <p>15.1.8 Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning.</p> <p>15.1.9 Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach</p> <p>15.1.10 Establish and maintain geodetic reference network for mapping and engineering</p> <p>15.1.11 Produce topographic maps to</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities</p>

<p><b>16.HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <li>•Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>•Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>•Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>	<p>16.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>cover the entire country</p> <p>16.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>16.1.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>16.1.3 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation</p> <p>16.1.4 Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning</p> <p>16.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p> <p>16.1.6 Support research and development in urban and regional planning</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 10 World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa</p>
<p><b>17.RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>•Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>•Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> <li>•Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</li> <li>•Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</li> </ul>	<p>17.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>17.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p> <p>17.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>17.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>17.1.4 Fully implement the rural development policy</p> <p>17.1.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p> <p>17.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.</p>	<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens</p> <p>Goal 10 Transformed Economies</p>
<p><b>19.ZONGOS AND INNER</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Limited investments in social programmes in</li> </ul>	<p>19.1 Improve quality</p>	<p>19.1.5 Promote investment in social</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.1 By 2030, ensure</p>

<b>CITIES DEVELOPMENT</b>	Zongos and inner cities	of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management AU Agenda 2063 Goal 10 Transformed Economies
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### GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Focus Area	Key Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
<b>2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> <li>•Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>•Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>•Poor service delivery at the local level</li> </ul> Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.1 Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs 2.1.2 Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation 2.1.3 Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs 2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 2.1.5 Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate 2.1.6 Review the Local Government Service regime and practice. 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG Goal 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels AU Agenda 2063 Goal 11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district</li> </ul>	2.2 Improve decentralised planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	SDG Goal 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between

	<p>levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>		<p>2.2.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level</p> <p>2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p>	<p>urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 10 Transformed Economies</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</li> <li>• Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>• Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>	<p>2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<p>2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>2.3.3 Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)</p> <p>2.3.4 Review and pass the Municipal Finance Bill</p> <p>2.3.5 Review and harmonise financial sector legislation</p> <p>2.3.6 Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations</p> <p>2.3.7 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p>	<p>SDG Goal 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 9 Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions are established and functional</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> </ul>	<p>2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>2.5.3 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>	<p>SDG Goal 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place</p>
<b>4. PUBLIC POLICY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a comprehensive database of public</li> </ul>	<p>4.1 Enhance</p>	<p>4.1.4 Strengthen capacity of research</p>	<p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the</p>

<b>MANAGEMENT</b>	<p>policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</li> <li>•Inadequate financial resources</li> <li>•Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated</li> <li>•Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs</li> </ul>	capacity for policy formulation and coordination	and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs 4.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects 4.1.9 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place
<b>5. HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>•Inadequate personnel</li> <li>•Weak collaboration among security agencies.</li> <li>•Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>	5.1 Enhance public safety and security	5.1.5 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes 5.1.9 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry 5.1.12 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse 5.1.13 Develop a comprehensive programme to address the cultivation and trade in cannabis including alternative livelihoods	SDG Goal 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration AU Agenda 2063 Goal 13 Peace Security and Stability is preserved
<b>6. CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>•Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> <li>•Misappropriation of funds by public office holders</li> </ul>	6.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	6.1.3 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change 6.1.12 Ensure the implementation of value for money audit	SDG Goal 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms AU Agenda 2063 Goal 11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched
<b>8. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Media</li> <li>•Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</li> <li>•Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</li> <li>•Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</li> </ul>	8.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	8.1.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs 8.1.2 Media 8.1.3 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media 8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Traditional Authorities</li> <li>•Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> </ul>		8.1.6 Traditional Authorities 8.1.7 Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes</li> <li>•Negative cultural practices</li> <li>• Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</li> <li>•Religious bodies</li> <li>•Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</li> </ul>		<p>governance processes</p> <p>8.1.8 Increase support to chieftaincy institution</p> <p>8.1.11 Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices</p> <p>Religious Bodies</p> <p>8.1.12 Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance</p> <p>8.1.13 Promote coordinated action involving religious bodies to ensure that there is respect for authority, honesty and integrity</p> <p>8.1.14 Engage religious bodies in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and projects.</p>	<p>on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place</p>
<b>9. ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</li> <li>•Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>•Political and civic apathy</li> <li>•Political polarisation</li> <li>Ineffective advocacy strategies</li> </ul>	<p>9.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life</p>	<p>9.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and in still patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth</p> <p>9.1.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change</p> <p>9.1.3 Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth</p> <p>9.1.4 Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline</p> <p>9.1.5 Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior</p> <p>9.1.7 Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies;</p> <p>9.1.8 Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behaviour</p>	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place</p>
<b>10. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</li> <li>•Polarised media landscape</li> <li>•Insufficient funding of development communication</li> <li>•Weak capacity of development communication institutions</li> </ul>	<p>10.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</p>	<p>10.1.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication</p> <p>10.1.2 Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society</p> <p>10.1.3 Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle</p> <p>10.1.4 Promote ownership and</p>	<p>SDG Goal 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people</p>

			<p>accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes</p> <p>10.1.5 Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance</p> <p>10.1.6 Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives</p>	<p>everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 10 World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place</p>
<p><b>11. CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weak frameworks, regulations and institutions for promoting Ghanaian culture</li> <li>•Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>•Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries</li> <li>•Weak capacity of the culture institutions</li> <li>•Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development</li> <li>•Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</li> <li>•Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry</li> <li>•Inadequate cultural infrastructure</li> </ul> <p>Growing negative influence of foreign culture</p>	<p>11.1 Promote culture in the development process</p>	<p>11.1.1 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development</p> <p>11.1.2 Review and implement existing cultural policy framework</p> <p>11.1.6 Enhance capacity for development of culture</p> <p>11.1.8 Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework for development of culture</p> <p>11.1.9 Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage</p> <p>11.1.10 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation</p> <p>11.1.11 Popularise local cuisine and revive lost ones</p>	<p>SDG Goal 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <p>AU Agenda 2063 Goal 16 African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent</p>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

Having analysed the District's problems, potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges pertaining to prioritised development issues, there was the need to formulate developments goals, objectives and strategies which are consistent with the developmental needs and aspirations of the people of the district. This chapter is devoted to generation of specific development activities or programmes that are anticipated to contribute to and promote the achievement of the development objectives and goals.

#### **4.1 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

Using format provided by the NDPC guidelines on the preparation of the DMTDP, the following programme of activities have been packaged under each dimension of An Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021.

**Table 4.1 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (2018 – 2021)**

Thematic Area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																
Adopted Goal (s): <b>Build a Prosperous Society</b>																
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	TIME FRAME (2018 – 2021)				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agency	
						18	19	20	21	DACF	DDF	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	3.4.6 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Pave market at Hwidiem	Enhanced Local Economic Development					300,000					Works Dept	Central Adm., TA
				Acquire market at Nkaseim	Enhanced Local Economic Development					80,000					Works Dept	
4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment	4.2.3 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Educate 80 farmers on post handling technologies for rice	Reduced post harvest losses of rice farmers								16,180	DADU	RADU	
	4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level			Train 20 cassava producers in processing of cassava into gari fortified with soybean	Reduced Post harvest losses of cassava farmers  Increased income levels of cassava farmers							4,620	DADU	RADU		
4.3 Improve production efficiency	4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize 20 demonstrations on rice	Increased rice production levels							1,891		DADU	RADU	

and yield				production														
4.4Improve Post-Harvest Managemen	4.4 3Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative			Construct Ginger Factory at Nkrankrom	Value added to ginger Employment created for the youth Income levels of ginger farmers increased							20,000,000.00					Works Dept, DAD, Central Administration	Ministry Trade and Industry, District Assembly, ID1F Secretariat
4.6Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	4.6.1Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain			Train 75 youth in vegetable farming on standardization of vegetables	Vegetable production improved and exported							4,424	8,848				DADU	RADU
4.7Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.10 Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption			Provide adequate and effective knowledge in livestock management to 100 farmers	Livestock production increased							9,436	2,359				DADU	RADU
6.1Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.8 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational Institutions	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Form Tourism Clubs in Schools in the District	Tourism enhanced in schools						1,200						GES	District Assembly

Thematic Area: **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Adopted Goal (s): **Create opportunities for all**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programme	Sub-Programme	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicator	TIME FRAME				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies			
						18	19	20	21	DACF	DDF	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
1.1Enhance inclusive and equitable	1.1. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 8 No. 6 unit Classroom block with	Increased access to basic education Increased					1,472,400			859873.11				GES	District Assembly

access to, and participation in quality education at all level				ancillary and landscaping facilities , 3 No. 4 unit seater KVIP	access to hygiene and sanitation in schools										
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.8Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials			Provide Text Books And Other Logistics	Teaching and learning improved						80,000			GES	Central Adm.
1.3Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	1.3.5Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units			Monitoring And Supervision Of Schools (Fuel And Maintaince Cost)	Performance of schools enhanced					240,000				DA	GES
2.1Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and furnish 8No. CHPS Compound	Increased access to health services				980,000					DA	DHD, GHS
2.2Strengthen healthcare management system	2.2.8Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector			Conduct monthly and quarterly supervisory and monitoring visits	Quality healthcare services delivered					10,400				DHD	DA
2.3Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Training of CHNs and midwives on the provision of quality maternal and child health services	Maternal and infant mortality reduced					2,500.00					
2.4Ensure the reduction	2.4.1Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and			Sensitization on counseling and Testing	ST/, HIV and AIDS reported cases reduced						16,968			DA	DHD, GES, GHS

of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Testing (HTC) programmes														
	2.4.4Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes			Organize quarterly DAC /DRMT Meetings	Knowledge base of adolescents on HIV and AIDS enhanced					16,000				DA	GHS GES CSO ART
	2.4.3Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB			Monitor HIV and AIDS Activities in the district	Service delivery on HIV and AIDS improved					12,000				DA	GAC GES CSO ART Facility Centre
3.1Ensure food and nutrition security	3.1.2Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods			Conduct Bi annual nutrition surveillance survey	Food and nutritional security ensured						12,000			DA	DHD, GHS
4.1Improve population management	4.1.7Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 4.1.8Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare			Establishment of Adolescent health corners	Knowledge base of adolescents increased  Teenage pregnancy reduced  STI, HIV and AIDS among adolescents reduced						6,000.00			DHD	DA

5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management	5.1.3 Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning 5.1.4 Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,			Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation on “Galamsey”	Environmental safety on illegal mining related activities ensured					10,000					DA	DPCU
	5.1.7 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities			Rehabilitate old “galamsey” sites	Land for agricultural related activities sustained					100,000					DA	Works
	5.1.12 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands			Lobby for Concession for the trained illegal miners						15,000					DA	DA
5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.2.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems			Construct 20 Boreholes in selected Communities	Increased access to potable water					100,000					DA	DA
				Rehabilitate 16 No Boreholes in selected communities	Access to potable water facilities increased					10,000					CD	Works, DA
	5.2.7 Build capacity for the development and	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training for WASAN members in	Potable water facilities sustained					20,000					CD	DA

	implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities			communities											
	5.2.15Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management			Organize training for STWMT	Small Town Water System sustained						10,000			DA	Works
5.3Promote efficient and sustainable waste water management	5.3.2Promote recycling and safe re-use of wastewater	Infrastructure and Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development												
5.4Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.4.6Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative	Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural Resource Conservation	Construct 30 No. build Operate Toilet Facilities in the District	Access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation increased						400,000			EHO, works	DA
	5.4.9Provide public education on solid waste management			Educate 30 basic schools on personal Hygiene	Hygiene related diseases in reduced						12,000.00			EHU, DED	DA
				Organize training programme for 100 environmental protection volunteers							72,000.00				
	5.4.10Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity			Train environmental health officers on sanitation policies	Improved institutional capacity				10,000.00					EHU	RCC
	5.4.11Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste			Improve maintenance of public toilets through PPP					10,000						

	management			concepts											
	5.4.13Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation			Conduct food vendors medical screening and education	Hygienic and healthy environment ensured						48,000.00				
	5.4.14Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation			Enforce landlords/ladies to construct and use approved latrines in their houses	Hygienic and healthy environment ensured						3,400.00				
	5.4.15Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions			Procure/rent land for final disposal of waste	Hygienic and healthy environment ensured				39,000						
6.1Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.2Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train youths in alternative economic activities: mushroom cultivation; liquid soap production; and processing of plantain	Employment generated for the youth  Sustainable livelihood created for the youth  Increased in income levels					20,000				CD	BAC,DA
	6.1.3Accelerate the establishment of special development authorities for selected areas	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor activities of PWDs	Income generating ventures of PWDs sustained				36,000					SW	DA
7.1Ensure effective child	7.1.7Expand social protection interventions to			Organize case work with families	Co-existence and peace among family						3,840.00			SW	DA

protection and family welfare system	reach all categories of vulnerable children				members										
7.2Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.4Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults			Register and Supervise Day Care Center						2,000	3,200		SW	DA, Assembly Members	
	7.2.5Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers			Organize sensitization program on child right in 34 communities	Children's right and entitlements enhanced in communities					3,000			SW	CD, DA	
9.2Promote economic empowerment of women.	9.2.8Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Form Girls Clubs in schools	Women empowerment promoted					2,000			GES	DA	
10.1Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the	10.1.14Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor LEAP beneficiaries	Vulnerable and excluded empowered						2,000		SW	DA	

elderly	beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme														
11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs			Provide support to PWDs	Sustainable livelihood created for the vulnerable and excluded					240,000					SW DA
11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	11.2.1 Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems			Monitor activities of PWDs						3,600					SW DA
11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	11.3.6 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination			Facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS cards for indigents, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries	Vulnerable and excluded empowered						2,000				SW NHIS
12.1 Improve human capital development and management	12.1.12 Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs			Provide skills training for 60 PWDs	Sustainable livelihood created for the vulnerable and excluded					3,000					SW CD, BAC
13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in	13.1.5 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support Youth Employment Agency	Effective participation of the youth in development promoted					4,000					YEA DA

socioeconomic development	effectively discharge their mandates															
14.2Build capacity for sports and recreational development	14.2.5Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions			Organized Inter-Schools Sports Games	Capacity for sports and recreation developed							58,000			GES	DA
Thematic Area: <b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>																
Goal: <b>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact/Indicators	Time Frame (2018 – 2021)				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	DACF	DDF	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborations
2.1Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	2.1.1 Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Organize Small Scale Miners to form Association	Sustainable legal mining ensured					3,000					EH, EPA	DA
4.1Reduce environmental pollution	4.1.4Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Organize training programme for environmental protection volunteers	Encroachment in forest reserves reduced							8,000			EH, Fire service	DA
5.1Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	5.1.1Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves			Plant 100,000 trees in the District	Degraded forest reclaimed  Climate change resilience enhanced							100,000			Forestry Commission	DA
6.1Enhance	6.1.6Promote			Organized	Climate					4,000					NADM	DA,

climate change resilience	climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture			sensitization workshop on climate resilient to 800 farmers	change resilience enhanced  All year agricultural activities promoted									O	Agric Dept
7.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	7.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Conduct education on Disaster management in 12 selected communities	Reduced incidence of manmade and natural disasters					4,000				NADMO	DA
8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	8.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 85km length of feeder roads in the District	Efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery improved					234,000				Feeder roads	DA
9.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	9.1.9 Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Update Assembly's Website	Access to Assembly's information						9,000			HR	DPCU
12.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	12.1.3 Ensure quality in all aspects of construction	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize Training for Staff Artisans in the Works Department	Institutional capacity in construction enhanced						8,000			Works	DPCU
				Complete Construct of 1 No. Dormitory block at Dadiesoaba Health						391,299.04					

				Assistant training school											
				Construct 2 No. 2 unit-unit KG block with 6 round table and 32 chairs at Dadiesoaba and Onwe	2 No. 2 unit KG block with round tabled Constructed					230,000					
				Complete Construction of 3 No. 3-Unit and Construct 3 No. 3-unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility						375,758					
13.1Address recurrent devastating floods	13.1.3Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Organize communal cleanup exercise	Clean and healthy environment ensured						18,000			EH, NADMO	DPCU
14.1Promote proper maintenance culture	14.1.3Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Environmental and sanitation management	Natural Resource Conservation	Prepare Maintenance plan for Assembly Infrastructure and properties	Assembly's moveable and immoveable assets sustained					2,000				DPCU	DA
15.1Develop efficient land administration and management system	15.1.4 Ensure high standard of land data security	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Provide planning scheme for 8 Communities	Haphazard development reduced					200,000				TCP	DA
16.1Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated,	16.1.3 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Embark on street naming exercise	Increased Internally Generated Funds					50,000				TCP	DA

balanced and orderly development of human settlements																		
Thematic Area: <b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>																		
Goals: <b>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>																		
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impacts/Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agency			
						18	19	20	21	DACF	DDF	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaboration		
2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Furnishing Strengthening of 4 Area Council	Decentralization at the local level enhanced					50,000						DPCU	DA	
2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Budgeting and Planning and Coordinating	Organize stakeholders meeting to develop the AAP for 2019-2021	Participatory planning processes improved						6,000					DPCU	DA	
	2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)			Prepare and implement 2019-2021 Annual Composite Budget	Value for money programmes ensured					80,000						DA	DPCU	
2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organized Capacity Building for Revenue Collectors	Increased Internally Generated Funds						8,000					DA	DPCU	
	2.3.2 Strengthen			Purchase	Timely					150,000						DA	DPCU	

	PPPs in IGF mobilization			Revenue Management System	submission of financial reports ensured												
	2.3.6 Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations			Organized revenue mobilization education in the District	Revenue collection and management improved					40,000					Revenue Taskforce	DPCU, DA	
2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Budgeting and Planning and Coordinating	Organize General Public Hearing forum for Planning and budgeting	Social and financial accountability ensured					36,000					DPCU	DA	
	2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue			Organized Capacity building programme for Area Council Members and Traditional Leaders	Popular participation enhanced Social and financial accountability ensured						20,000					DPCU	DA
	2.5.3 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government			Organize 8 Social Accountability Fora	Capacity of citizens strengthened in governance Citizens encouraged to pay tax						24,000						DPCU
4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	4.1.4 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize 12 General Assembly Meetings	Local policies and programmes formulated						82,200.00						
				Organize 12 Executive Committee Meetings of the	Local policies and programmes formulated						18,240.00						

				Assembly												
				Organize 84 Assembly's Sub-Committee Meetings	Local policies and programmes formulated						85,800.00					
				Hold Management Meetings	Efficient and effective service delivery ensured						28,800.00					
	4.1.9 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Management and Administration	Budgeting and Planning and coordinating	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Coordination and harmonization promoted				88,000					DPCU	DA	
Prepare and submit budget reports				Coordination and harmonization promoted					8,000.00			Budget	DPCU, DA			
Submit progress reports				Coordination and harmonization promoted					2,000.00			Planning Unit	DPCU, DA			
5.1 Enhance public safety and security	5.1.5 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes	Management and Administration	Logistics and Oversight	Form, train and inaugurate Community Watch Dog Committees	Crime rate in communities reduced						10,000.00			GPS	Traditional Leaders, DA, Opinion Leaders	
	5.1.9 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Management and Administration		Educate the public on security awareness and other related issues	Public safety enhanced							10,000.00			GPS	Traditional Leaders, DA, Opinion Leaders
				Convene monthly District Security Committee (DISEC) Meetings	Safety, peace and security ensured								23,040.00			DA
	5.1.12 Intensify public education on drug and				Organize meetings with legal and	Public safety on drugs enhanced						11,000.00			GPS	Traditional Leaders,

	psychotropic abuse			illegal Drug dealers on the dangers of drug abuse to the society										DA, Opinion Leaders
	5.1.13 Develop a comprehensive programme to address the cultivation and trade in cannabis including alternative livelihoods			Embark on road safety and management campaign	Road accidents reduced					5,000.00				GPS DVLA
6.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	6.1.3 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change	Management and Administration	Budgeting and Planning and Coordination	Organize a training workshop on Advanced Office Management and Administration					16,000					DPCU DA
	6.1.12 Ensure the implementation of value for money audit	Management and Administration	General Administration	Convene Audit Implementation Committee (AIC) Meetings	Value for money audit ensured				16,000					IA DA
8.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	8.1.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs			Hold quarterly GSFP-IC Meeting	School feeding programme managed  Hygienic and nutritious food provided for pupils ensured					8,000.00				DA DPCU
				Equip the Client Service Unit	Efficient and effective service delivery					1,800.00				DA DPCU



#### 4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The District has four (4) main revenue areas; Internally Generated Fund, District Assembly Common Fund, Government of Ghana (GoG)/District Development Facility (DDF) and Donor support. The District has earmarked different strategies to generate these revenues especially the IGF and also written proposals to development partners/donors to achieve the set targets. The expected funds for the implementation of planned activities in each of the plan periods are shown in the table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2: Expected Revenue (2018 – 2021)**

<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	900,525.00	884,977.50	932,456.00	963,312.00
District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	3,842,763.75	3,043,356.44	3,657,879.00	3,943,521.89
District Development Facility (DDF)	564,038.00	564,038.00	578,545.87	553,400.76
Government of Ghana (GoG)	560,000.00	765,345.00	650,113.00	632,400.00
Donor Support	872,045.00	654,213.00	736,169.00	776,790.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,739,371.75</b>	<b>5,911,929.94</b>	<b>6,555,162.87</b>	<b>6,869,424.65</b>

**Table 4.3: Proposed Expenditure on Development Dimensions (2018 – 2021)**

<b>Development Dimensions</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Economic Development	674,499.89	643,212.56	662,890.45	683,789.23
Social Development	3,306,956.76	2,899,832.06	3,315,605.42	3,425,736.98
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development	1,421,231.98	1,537,231.23	1,330,106.87	1,424,567.85
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,336,683.12	831,654.09	1,246,560.13	1,335,330.59
Ghana's Role in International Affairs	-	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,739,371.75</b>	<b>5,911,929.94</b>	<b>6,555,162.87</b>	<b>6,869,424.65</b>

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

The successful implementation of activities identified in the Composite Programme of Action in the Asutifi South District Assembly's MTDP need to be extracted on yearly bases to know the projects to be implemented in each year of the plan period under the various sectors and the Dimension as a whole.

The annual action plans (2018 – 2021) detailed the projects to be implemented, its location, implementing agencies which include the lead and the collaborating partners, the time frame and the indicative budget required for each project as well as institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation. This Development Plan contains the annual plans for the four year period within which this plan is operational.

**Table 5.1 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2018**

**ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
2018 ACTION PLAN**

PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (QUARTER)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHC)				IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES		RESPONSIBILITY FOR M&E
		1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH		DACF	DDF	IGF	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB	
1. Organize 3 General Assembly Meetings	Hwidiem					20,550.00			20,550.00		CA		CA, RCC, MLGRD, LGS
2. Organize 3 Executive Committee Meetings of the Assembly	Hwidiem					4,560.00			4,560.00		CA		CA, RCC, MLGRD, LGS
3. Organize 21 Assembly's Sub-Committee Meetings	Hwidiem					21,450.00			21,450.00		CA		CA, RCC, MLGRD, LGS
4. Hold Management Meetings	Hwidiem					3,600.00			3,600.00		CA	All Depts.	CA, All Depts., MLGRD, LGS
5. Convene monthly District Security Committee (DISEC) Meetings	Hwidiem					5,760.00			5,760.00		CA	GPS, GFS, BNI, Prisons Service	CA, All security Agencies
6. Organize Sensitization workshops on LGS Protocols for staff	Hwidiem					11,400.00			11,400.00		CA	All Staff	CA, RCC, All staff
7. Convene Audit Implementation Committee (AIC) Meetings	Hwidiem					1,400.00			1,400.00		CA	GAS	CA, GAS, RCC, PAC
8. Hold quarterly GSFP-IC Meeting	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		CA	DED, DHD	CA, MGCSP, DED, DHD, RCC
9. Equip the Client Service Unit	Hwidiem					1,800.00		1,800.00			CA		CA, RCC, LGS
10. Update Assembly's Website weekly	District wide					2,250.00			2,250.00		CA	Ghana Districts.com	CA, Ghana Districts.com, LGS, MLGRD
11. Organize 2 Public Hearing forum or town Hall Meetings/ social accountability	Hwidiem					12,400.00			12,400.00		CA	ISD, TA	CA, ISD, LGS
12. Build Capacity of Assembly	Hwidiem					100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00			CA	LGS and	CA, LGS,

Staff and Assembly Members												Consultants	Consultants
13. Organize staff durbar	Hwidiem					11,400.00			11,400.00		CA	All staff	CA, RCC, LGS
14. Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Hwidiem					22,000.00	20,000.00		2,000.00		CA	All Heads of Dept	CA, RCC, All Heads of Depart., LGS
15. Prepare service charter for the Assembly	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00				CA		LGS, RCC
16. Organized District Tender meetings	Hwidiem					4,700.00	4,700.00				CA		RCC
17. Conduct data collection and manage district data base systems	District wide					10,000.00	10,000.00				CA		RCC
18. Prepare and submit budget reports	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		CA		RCC
19. Prepare 2019 Annual Composite Budget	Hwidiem					20,000.00	20,000.00				CA		RCC, MoF
20. Monitor programmes and projects quarterly	District wide					43,000.00	25,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00		CA	DPCU	CA, DPCU, RCC, MLGRD, NDPC
21. Organize mid-year review of the AAP	Hwidiem					3,200.00			2,200.00		DPCU	DA	RCC/RCC
22. Submit progress reports	RCC and NDPC					500.00			500.00		DPCU	DA	RCC/NADPC
23. Organize stakeholders meeting to develop the AAP for 2019	Hwidiem					1,500.00			1,500.00		DPCU	DA	
24. Organize quarterly DAC /DRMT Meetings	Hwidiem					4,000.00	4000.00				DA	GAC	GAC
25. Organize HIV Testing and Counselling quarterly	District Wide					8,000.00	8,000.00				DA		
26. Procure a closed cupboard for closed files	Hwidiem					1,000.00			1,000.00		DA		
27. Conduct Street naming exercise at Acherensua	Acherensua					50,000.00	50,000.00				DA	TCP	
	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00				DA		

28.	Procure 2 swivel chairs, printer and flash disk for secretaries office													
29.	Audit Common Fund and special project Management/ school feeding programme	Hwidiem				900.00			900.00			DA		
30.	Procure 2 Desk Top Computers, laptops and accessories for the MIS Registry Units, budget, planning and works	Hwidiem				50,000.00	50,000.00					DA		
31.	Installed of intercom and internet facility	Hwidiem				60,000.00	60,000.00					DA		
32.	Purchase Revenue/Security Management System	Hwidiem				30,000.00	30,000.00					DA		
33.	Extend electricity to 7 communities and rehabilitate street light in selected communities	Hwidiem				150,000.00	150,000.00					DA		
34.	Routine servicing and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles and Grader	Kumasi				122,669.75	122,669.75					DA		
35.	Conduct My first Day At School	All Schools				7,000.00	6,000.00		1,000.00			DA	GES	DA, LGS
36.	Conduct B.E.C.E Mock Exams	All Schools				12,000.00	12,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
37.	Conduct STME Clinic					6,000.00	6,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
38.	Conduct Sports And Culture activities	All Circuits				12,000.00	12,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
39.	Renovate 5 selected basic schools and support community initiated projects	5 selected Schools				140,000.00	140,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
40.	Procure 1000 dual desk, 50 round tables and 300 chairs	All schools				65,000.00	32,000.00	33,000.00				DA	GES	DA, LGS
41.	Support 8 Brilliant but needy students	All schools				20,000.00	20,000.00					DA	GES	LGS

42. Support 100 PWDs	District wide					150,000.00	150,000.00					DA	SW	DA, SW
43. Register and Supervise Day Care Centers	District Wide					1,600.00		800.00	800.00			SW	SW	DED, DHD,
44. Make payments to 573 LEAP beneficiaries	District Wide					1,000.00		500.00	500.00			SW	Action Aid, Unit com. Ass. members	SW, ACTION AID
45. Organize case work with families	Hwidiem					960.00		960.00				SW	Ass. and unit com.	SW, Ass. and unit com..
46. Facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS cards for indigents, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries	District wide					500.00			500			SW	SW, NHIA	SW,NHIA
47. Train youths in alternative economic activities: mushroom cultivation; liquid soap production; and processing of plantain (BY BAC)	5 communities					20,000.00	20,000.00					BAC	BAC	CDU
48. Train 50 community mobilisers ( WASANS)	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					CDU		CDU
49. Support for youth Employment	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00						Works	DPCU
50. Sensitize 15 Communities on Development Control	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00						Works	Works
51. Reshape 50km length of feeder roads to provide Access	Selected Communities					300,000.00	300,000.00						Works	DA
52. Organize 4 statutory and Technical sub-Committee Meeting quarterly	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00						Physical planning Dept	Other Departments
53. Rehabilitate 10 no.	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00						Works	DA

Boreholes in some Communities														
54. Drilled and Construct 12 no. Boreholes and 7 hand Dug wells	District Wide					215,000.00	215,000.00						Works	DA
55. Organized revenue mobilization education in the District	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					Task force	Revenue officers	Works/Da
56. Educate 30 basic schools on school health	District wide					3,000.00			3,000.00			Enironmental Health	GES/	.
57. Conduct Clean-Up exercise in 4 Communities	District wide					9,000.00	9,000.00					DEH		
58. Conduct Open defecation (ODF) and related education in 8 Communities	District wide					15,000.000	15,000.00					DEH	GES	
59. Conduct food vendors medical screening and education	District wide					12,000.00			12,000.00			DEH		
60. Organize training programme for environmental protection volunteers	District wide					18,000.00	18,000.00					DEH	NADM O, EPA, Forestry COmm	
61. acquire land for final disposal of liquid waste and solid waste	Acherensua Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba					39,000.00	39,000.00					CA	DEH/DA/ Traditional Authorities	DA/
62. Complete Construct of 1 No. Dormitory block at Dadiesoaba Health Assistant training school	Dadiesoaba					391,299.04	391,299.04					CA	DHD	DHD/ DA
63. Construct and equipped 2 CHPS compounds	Konkontreso and Manhyia					440,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00				CA	DWD/DHD	DA
64. Procure Equipment for CHPS zones and health facilities	District wide					136,000.00	50,000.00			86,000.00		DHD	DHD	DHD/DA

65.	Procure 2 Desktop computers and 2 laptops and accessories for data management	District wide				15,900.00				15,900.00	DHD	DHD/D A	DHD
66.	Train 20 CHNs and midwives on the provision of quality maternal and child health services	District wide				2,500.00				2,500.00	DHD	DHD	DHS
67.	Conduct education on malaria and distribute mosquito nets	District wide				10,000.00			10,000.00		DA	DHD/D A	DA
68.	Train 30 TBAs and Traditional healers & Leaders of prayer camp on Maternal and child health services	District wide				3,000.00				3,000.00	DHD	DHD	DHS
69.	Hold 6 community durbars and screening on communicable and non-communicable diseases	District wide				12,400.00				12,400.00	DHD	DHD	DHS
70.	Construct 2 No. 2 unit-unit KG block with 6 round table and 32 chairs at Dadiesoaba and Onwe	Dadiesoaba and Onwe				230,000.00	230,000.00				CA	GES	DA
71.	Construct 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities, 1No. 2 seater toilet facility and 90pieces of dual desk at Nkaseim D/A "A" school	Nkaseim				246,040.90	246,040.90				CA	GES	DA
72.	Furnish Administration Block at Hwidiem	Hwidiem				80,000.00	80,000.00				CA	Works/DA	DA

73. Construct 2 No. 2-Unit Weighing Centre at Ayargo and Nkrankrom	Ayargo/Nkrankrom					180,000.00	180,000.00					CA	DHD	DA
74. Construct 5No. 20 seater and 1No. 14 seater water closet toilet facilities at Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua					2,775,000.00				2,775,000.00		CA	Works/DA Ghana First Co. Ltd	DA
75. Construct 1 No. 2 police Post at Atta-ne Atta	Atta-ne-Atta					50,000.00	50,000.00					CA	Works	DA
76. Construct Bus terminal/Lorry Broni Yaaya	Broni Yaaya					300,000.00		300,000.00				CA	Works	DA
77. Construct 1 No. 4-unit Chamber and Hall Teachers Quarters at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,000.00		300,000.00				CA	Works	DA
78. Support for Government Priority Programs	District Wide					100,000.000	100,000.00					CA	DA	DA
79. Complete Construction of 1 No. 6-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mankasim	Mankesim					103,112.00	103,112.00					CA	Works	DA

80. Complete Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility at Mehame and Kwaku Nyumah	Mehame/ Kwaku Nyumah					187,879.00	187,879.00					CA	Works	DA
81. Complete Construction of 7No. 16-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet Facility at Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Woramumuso, and Acherensua, Kontreso, Mehame	Nkaseim, Nkrankro m, Woramum uso, and Acherensu a, Kontreso, Mehame					258,628.00	258,628.00					CA	Works/ EH	DA
82. Complete Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Aportoyiwa and Mehame	Aportoyiw a and Mehame					140,000.00	140,000.00					CA	DHD/ Works	DA
83. Counterpart Funding for Construction of 1No. Rural Clinic and 1No. Maternity block projects at Woramumuso and Mehame	Woramum uso and Mehame					145,000.00	145,000.00					CA	Works	DA
84. Complete Construction of 1 No. 2-unit Lecture Hall at Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Dadiesoab a					80,000.000	80,000.00					CA	Works/ DHD	DA
85. Acquire Asset for Assembly, Area Council, Physical Planning Dept, Feeder Roads Unit, Social Welfare, Community Development Unit and Department of Agriculture	Hwidiem					302,000.00	302,000.00					CA,	DA, Physical Planning Dept., FRU,SW, CD,DAD U	DA

86. Complete Construction of 1 No. 5-bedroom bungalow and 2-bedroom Boys Quarters and Fence wall at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,183.00	300,183.00				CA	Works	DA
87. Construct 17 No. and Rehabilitate 25No. of Boreholes	District Wide					175,000.00	175,000.00				CA	Works / CD	DA
88. Construct 12No. Hand-dug wells	District Wide					70,000.00	70,000.00				CA	CD	DA
89. Construct Pavement at Hwidiem new Market (Phase 1)	Hwidiem					130,098.00	130,098.00				CA	Works	DA
90. Acquire Nkasiem market	Nkaseim					70,000.00	70,000.00				CA	DWD	DA
91. Procure 6 GPS Machines for data exercise	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00				CA	DPCU	DA
92. Construct Urinal, Toilet and Bath facility at Dadiesoaba Nursing training College	Dadiesoaba					250,000.00	250,000.00				CA	Works	DA
93. Prepare land use plan for Nkasiem Community	Nkasiem					6,000.00	6,000.00				TCP	DA	Chiefs, DA
94. Procure publication and printed material and stationeries	Hwidiem					31,000.00	31,000.00				CA	DA	DA
95. Furnishing Strengthening of 4 Area Council	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkasiem, Dadiesoaba					50,000.00	50,000.00				CA	DA	DA
96. Construct 1No. Irrigation facility for Acherensua and Surrounding	Acherensua					476,893.00	476,893.00				DA	Works	Works

Communities														
97. Evacuate 5No. Unapproved refuse dumps at Acherensua and Nkaseim	Acherensua and Nkaseim					359,462.00	359,462.00					DA	Works	Works
98. Procure petty tools and equipment	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00					EH	DEH	DA
99. Conduct Climate change and natural resources management education in 12 Communities	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					NAD MO	Forestry Depart.	DA
100. Organized Disaster prevention and management education	District Wide					20,000,00	20,000.00					NAD MO	Fire service	DA
101. Support Government Flagship Programme	District wide					100,000						CA		

**Table 5.2 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 20219**

**ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
2019 ACTION PLAN**

PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (QUARTER)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHC)				IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES		RESPONSIBILITY FOR M&E
		1	2	3	4		DACF	DDF	IGF	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB	
<b>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability</b>													
1. Organize 3 General Assembly Meetings	Hwidiem					20,550.00			20,550.00		DA		DA, LGS
2. Organize 3 Executive Committee Meetings of the Assembly	Hwidiem					4,560.00			4,560.00		DA		DA,LGS
3. Organize 21 Assembly's Sub-Committee Meetings	Hwidiem					21,450.00			21,450.00		DA		DA, LGS
4. Hold Management Meetings	Hwidiem					3,600.00			3,600.00		DA		DA, LGS
5. Convene monthly District Security Committee (DISEC) Meetings	Hwidiem					5,760.00			5,760.00		DA		RISEC/NATIONAL SECURITY
6. Organize Sensitization workshops on LGS Protocols for staff	Hwidiem					11,400.00			11,400.00		DA		DA, RCC
7. Convene Audit Implementation Committee (AIC) Meetings	Hwidiem					1,400.00			1,400.00		DA		LGS
8. Hold quarterly GSFP-IC Meeting	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		DA	GSFP	DA
9. Equip the Client Service Unit	Hwidiem					1,800.00		1,800.00			DA	RCC	LGS
10. Update Assembly's Website weekly	District wide					2,250.00			2,250.00		DA		LGS
	Hwidiem					12,400.00			12,400.00		DA		LGS

11. Organize 2 Public Hearing forum or town Hall Meetings/ social accountability														
12. Build Capacity of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members of ASDA	Hwidiem					100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00				DA	LGS	
13. Organize staff durbar	Hwidiem					11,400.00			11,400.00			DA	LGS	
14. Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Hwidiem					22,000.00	20,000.00		2,000.00			DA	LGS	
15. Prepare service charter for the Assembly	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00					DA	LGS	
16. Organized District Tender meetings	Hwidiem					4,700.00	4,700.00					DA		
17. Conduct data collection and manage district data base systems	District wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					DA		
18. Prepare and submit budget reports	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00			DA		
19. Prepare and implement 2020 Annual Composite Budget	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00					DA		
20. Monitor programmes and projects quarterly	District wide					48,000.00	30,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00			DPCU	DA	DPCU/RCC
21. Organize mid-year review of the AAP	Hwidiem					1,500.00			1,500.00			DPCU	DA	RCC/RCC
22. Submit progress reports	RCC and NDPC					700.00			700.00			DPCU	DA	RCC/NADPC
23. Organize stakeholders meeting to develop the AAP for 2020	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00			DPCU	DA	
<b>DIMENSION: Social Development</b>														
24. Organize quarterly DAC /DRMT Meetings	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00					DA	GAC	GAC

25. Organize HIV Testing and Counselling quarterly	District Wide					9,000.00	9,000.00					DA		
26. Procure a closed cupboard for closed files	Hwidiem					1,000.00			1,000.00			DA		
<b>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>														
27. Conduct Street naming exercise at Acherensua	Acherensua					50,000.00	50,000.00					DA	TCP	
28. Procure 2 swivel chairs, printer and flash disk for secretaries office	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00					DA		
29. Audit Common Fund and special project Management/ school feeding programme	Hwidiem					1,000.00			1,000.00			DA		
30. Procure 2 Desk Top Computers, laptops and accessories for the MIS Registry Units, budget, planning and works	Hwidiem					50,000.00	50,000.00					DA		
31. Installed of intercom and internet facility	Hwidiem					60,000.00	60,000.00					DA		
32. Purchase Revenue/Security Management System	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00					DA		
<b>DIMENSION: Social Development</b>														
33. Extend electricity to 7 communities and rehabilitate street light in selected communities	Hwidiem					150,000.00	150,000.00					DA		
34. Routine servicing and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles and Grader	Kumasi					122,669.75	122,669.75					DA		
35. Conduct My first Day At School	All Schools					8,000.00	7,000.00		1,000.00			DA	GES	DA, LGS
36. Conduct B.E.C.E Mock Exams	All Schools					13,000.00	13,000.00					DA	GES	DA,LGS

37. Conduct STME Clinic					7,000.00	7,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
38. Conduct Sports And Culture activities	All Circuits				13,000.00	13,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
39. Renovate 6 selected basic schools and support community initiated projects	6 selected Schools				180,000.00	180,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
40. Procure 700 dual desk, 50 round tables and 300 chairs	All schools				58,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00				DA	GES	DA, LGS
41. Support 10 Brilliant but needy students	All schools				30,000.00	30,000.00					DA	GES	LGS
42. Support 100 PWDs	District wide				150,000.00	150,000.00					DA	SW	DA, SW
43. Register and Supervise Day Care Centers	District Wide				1,600.00		800.00	800.00			SW	Ass. members, GES, GHS	SW
44. Make payments to 573 LEAP beneficiaries	District Wide				1,000.00		500.00	500.00			SW	Action Aid, Unit com. Ass. members	SW, ACTION AID
45. Organize case work with families	Hwidiem				960.00		960.00				SW	Ass. and unit com.	SW, Ass. and unit com..
46. Facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS cards for indigents, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries	District wide				500.00			500			SW	SW, NHIA	SW, NHIA
<b>DEMENSION: Economic Development</b>													
47. Train youths in alternative economic activities: mushroom cultivation; liquid soap production; and	5 communities				30,000.00	30,000.00					BAC	BAC	CDU

processing of plantain (BY BAC)													
48. Train 50 community mobilisers ( WASANS)	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					CDU	CDU
49. Support for youth Employment	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00					Works	DPCU
50. Sensitize 15 Communities on Development Control	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00					TCP	Works
<b>DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development</b>													
51. Reshape 45km length of feeder roads to provide Access	Selected Communities					240,000.00	240,000.00					Works	DA
52. Organize 4 statutory and Technical sub-Committee Meeting quarterly	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00					Physical planning Dept	Other Departments
53. Rehabilitate 7 no. Boreholes in some Communities	District Wide					18,000.00	18,000.00					Works	DA
54. Drilled and Construct 12 no. Boreholes and 7 hand Dug wells	District Wide					215,000.00	215,000.00					Works	DA
55. Organized revenue mobilization education in the District	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					Task force	Revenue officers
56. Educate 30 basic schools on school health	District wide					3,000.00				3,000.00		Enironmental Health	GES/
57. Conduct Clean-Up exercise in 5 Communities	District wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					DEH	
58. Conduct Open defecation (ODF) and related education in 8 Communities	District wide					15,000.00	15,000.00					DEH	GES
	District wide					15,000.00				15,000.00		DEH	



70. Construct 2 No. 2 unit-unit KG block with 6 round table and 32 chairs at Dadiesoaba and Onwe	Dadiesoab aand Onwe					230,000.00	230,000.00				CA	GES	DA
71. Complete Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities, 1No. 2 seater toilet facility and 90pieces of dual desk at Nkaseim D/A "A"school	Nkaseim					246,040.90	246,040.90				CA	GES	DA
72. Furnish Administration Block at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					80,000.00	80,000.00				CA	Works/ DA	DA
73. Complete Construct 2 No. 2-Unit Weighing Centre at Ayargo and Nkrankrom	Ayargo/Nk rankrom					180,000.00	180,000.00				CA	DHD	DA
74. Construct 5No. 20 seater and 1No. 14 seater water closet toilet facilities at Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua	Hwidiem, Dadiesoab a, Nkasiem, Acherensu a and Ohiatua					2,775,000.00				2,775,000 .00	CA	Works/ DA Ghana First Co. Ltd	DA
75. Construct 1 No. 2 police Post at Atta-ne Atta	Atta-ne- Atta					50,000.00	50,000.00				CA	Works	DA

76. Construct Bus terminal/ Lorry Broni Yaaya	Broni Yaaya					300,000.00		300,000.00			CA	Works	DA
77. Complete Construction of 1 No. 4-unit Chamber and Hall Teachers Quarters at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,000.00		300,000.00			CA	Works	DA
78. Support for Government Priority Programs	District Wide					100,000.000	100,000.00				CA	DA	DA
79. Complete Construction of 1 No. 6-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mankasim	Mankesim					103,112.00	103,112.00				CA	Works	DA
80. Complete Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility at Mehame and Kwaku Nyumah	Mehame/ Kwaku Nyumah					187,879.00	187,879.00				CA	Works	DA
81. Complete Construction of 7No. 16-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet Facility at Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Waramumuso, and Acherensua, Konkntreso, Mehame	Nkaseim, Nkrankro m, Woramum uso, and Acherensu a, Kontreso, Mehame					258,628.00	258,628.00				CA	Works/ EH	DA
82. Complete Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Aportoyiwa and Mehame	Aportoyiw a and Mehame					140,000.00	140,000.00				CA	DHD/ Works	DA

83. Counterpart Funding for Construction of 1No. Rural Clinic and 1No. Maternity block projects at Woramumuso and Mehame	Woramumuso and Mehame					145,000.00	145,000.00				CA	Works	DA
84. Complete Construction of 1 No. 2-unit Lecture Hall at Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Dadiesoaba					80,000.000	80,000.00				CA	Works/ DHD	DA
85. Acquire Asset for Assembly, Area Council, Physical Planning Dept, Feeder Roads Unit, Social Welfare, Community Development Unit and Department of Agriculture	Hwidiem					302,000.00	302,000.00				CA,	DA, Physical Planning Dept., FRU,SW, CD,DAD U	DA
86. Complete Construction of 1 No. 5-bedroom bungalow and 2-bedroom Boys Quarters and Fence wall at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,183.00	300,183.00				CA	Works	DA
87. Construct 17 No. and Rehabilitate 25No. of Boreholes	District Wide					175,000.00	175,000.00				CA	Works / CD	DA
88. Construct 12No. Hand-dug wells	District Wide					70,000.00	70,000.00				CA	CD	DA
89. Construct Pavement at Hwidiem new Market (Phase 1)	Hwidiem					130,098.00	130,098.00				CA	Works	DA
90. Acquire Nkaseim market	Nkaseim					70,000.00	70,000.00				CA	DWD	DA

91. Procure 6 GPS Machines for data exercise	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00					CA	DPCU	DA	
92. Construct Urinal, Toilet and Bath facility at Dadiesoaba Nursing training College	Dadiesoaba					250,000.00	250,000.00					CA	Works	DA	
93. Prepare land use plan for Nkasiem Community	Nkasiem					6,000.00	6,000.00					TCP	DA	Chiefs, DA	
94. Procure publication and printed material and stationeries	Hwidiem					31,000.00	31,000.00					CA	DA	DA	
95. Furnishing Strengthening of 4 Area Council	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkasiem, Dadiesoaba					50,000.00	50,000.00					CA	DA	DA	
96. Complete Construction of 1No. Irrigation facility for Hwidiem and Surrounding Communities	Hwidiem					476,893.00	476,893.00					DA	Works	Works	
97. Complete the Evacuation of 5No. Unapproved refuse dumps at Acherensua and Nkaseim	Acherensua and Nkaseim					359,462.00	359,462.00					DA	Works	Works	
98. Procure petty tools and equipment	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00					EH	DEH	DA	
99. Conduct Climate change and natural resources management education in 12 Communities	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					NAD MO	Forestry Depart.	DA	
100. Organized Disaster prevention and management education	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00					NAD MO	Fire service	DA	
101. Support Government Flagship Programmes	District wide					100,000						CA			

**Table 5.3 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2020**  
**ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**  
**2020 ACTION PLAN**

PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (QUARTER)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHC)				IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES		RESPONSIBILITY FOR M&E
		1	2	3	4		DACF	DDF	IGF	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB	
<b>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability</b>													
1. Organize 3 General Assembly Meetings	Hwidiem					30,000.00			30,000.00		DA		DA, LGS
2. Organize 3 Executive Committee Meetings of the Assembly	Hwidiem					5,000.00			5,000.00		DA		DA, LGS
3. Organize 21 Assembly's Sub-Committee Meetings	Hwidiem					25,450.00			25,450.00		DA		DA, LGS
4. Hold Management Meetings	Hwidiem					4,600.00			4,600.00		DA		DA, LGS
5. Convene monthly District Security Committee (DISEC) Meetings	Hwidiem					6,760.00			6,760.00		DA		RISEC/NATIONAL SECURITY
6. Organize Sensitization workshops on LGS Protocols for staff	Hwidiem					12,400.00			12,400.00		DA		DA, RCC
7. Convene Audit Implementation Committee (AIC) Meetings	Hwidiem					3,400.00			3,400.00		DA		LGS
8. Hold quarterly GSFP-IC Meeting	Hwidiem					2,500.00			2,500.00		DA	GSFP	DA

9. Equip the Client Service Unit	Hwidiem					1,800.00		1,800.00			DA	RCC	LGS
10. Update Assembly's Website weekly	District wide					2,250.00			2,250.00		DA		LGS
11. Organize 2 Public Hearing forum or town Hall Meetings/ social accountability	Hwidiem					12,400.00			12,400.00		DA		LGS
12. Build Capacity of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members of ASDA	Hwidiem					100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00			DA		LGS
13. Organize staff durbar	Hwidiem					11,400.00			11,400.00		DA		LGS
14. Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Hwidiem					22,000.00	20,000.00		2,000.00		DA		LGS
15. Prepare service charter for the Assembly	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00				DA		LGS
16. Organized District Tender meetings	Hwidiem					4,700.00	4,700.00				DA		
17. Conduct data collection and manage district data base systems	District wide					10,000.00	10,000.00				DA		
18. Prepare and submit budget reports	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		DA		
19. Prepare and implement 2020 Annual Composite Budget	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00				DA		
20. Monitor programmes and projects quarterly	District wide					48,000.00	30,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00		DPCU	DA	DPCU/RCC
21. Organize mid-year review of the AAP	Hwidiem					1,500.00			1,500.00		DPCU	DA	RCC/RCC
22. Submit progress reports	RCC and NDPC					700.00			700.00		DPCU	DA	RCC/NADPC
23. Organize stakeholders meeting to develop the AAP for 2020	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		DPCU	DA	

<b>DIMENSION: Social Development</b>														
24.	Organize quarterly DAC /DRMT Meetings	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00				DA	GAC	GAC
25.	Organize HIV Testing and Counselling quarterly	District Wide					9,000.00	9,000.00				DA		
26.	Procure a closed cupboard for closed files	Hwidiem					1,000.00			1,000.00		DA		
<b>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>														
27.	Conduct Street naming exercise at Acherensua	Acherensua					50,000.00	50,000.00				DA	TCP	
28.	Procure 2 swivel chairs, printer and flash disk for secretaries office	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00				DA		
29.	Audit Common Fund and special project Management/ school feeding programme	Hwidiem					1,000.00			1,000.00		DA		
30.	Procure 2 Desk Top Computers, laptops and accessories for the MIS Registry Units, budget, planning and works	Hwidiem					50,000.00	50,000.00				DA		
31.	Installed of intercom and internet facility	Hwidiem					60,000.00	60,000.00				DA		
32.	Purchase Revenue/Security Management System	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00				DA		
<b>DIMENSION: Social Development</b>														
33.	Extend electricity to 7 communities and rehabilitate street light in selected communities	Hwidiem					150,000.00	150,000.00				DA		
34.	Routine servicing and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles and Grader	Kumasi					122,669.75	122,669.75				DA		

35. Conduct My first Day At School	All Schools					8,000.00	7,000.00		1,000.00		DA	GES	DA, LGS
36. Conduct B.E.C.E Mock Exams	All Schools					13,000.00	13,000.00				DA	GES	DA,LGS
37. Conduct STME Clinic						7,000.00	7,000.00				DA	GES	DA, LGS
38. Conduct Sports And Culture activities	All Circuits					13,000.00	13,000.00				DA	GES	DA, LGS
39. Renovate 6 selected basic schools and support community initiated projects	6 selected Schools					180,000.00	180,000.00				DA	GES	DA, LGS
40. Procure 700 dual desk, 50 round tables and 300 chairs	All schools					58,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00			DA	GES	DA, LGS
41. Support 10 Brilliant but needy students	All schools					30,000.00	30,000.00				DA	GES	LGS
42. Support 100 PWDs	District wide					150,000.00	150,000.00				DA	SW	DA, SW
43. Register and Supervise Day Care Centers	District Wide					1,600.00		800.00	800.00		SW	Ass.me mbers, GES,GH S	SW
44. Make payments to 573 LEAP beneficiaries	District Wide					1,000.00		500.00	500.00		SW	Action Aid, Unit com. Ass. members	SW, ACTION AID
45. Organize case work with families	Hwidiem					960.00		960.00			SW	Ass. and unit com.	SW, Ass. and unit com..
46. Facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS cards for indigents, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries	District wide					500.00			500		SW	SW, NHIA	SW,NHIA

<b>DEMENSION: Economic Development</b>														
47. Train youths in alternative economic activities: mushroom cultivation; liquid soap production; and processing of plantain (BY BAC)	5 communities					30,000.00	30,000.00					BAC	BAC	CDU
48. Train 50 community mobilisers ( WASANS)	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					CDU		CDU
49. Support for youth Employment	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00						Works	DPCU
50. Sensitize 15 Communities on Development Control	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00						TCP	Works
<b>DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development</b>														
51. Reshape 45km length of feeder roads to provide Access	Selected Communities					240,000.00	240,000.00						Works	DA
52. Organize 4 statutory and Technical sub-Committee Meeting quarterly	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00						Physical planning Dept	Other Departments
53. Rehabilitate 7 no. Boreholes in some Communities	District Wide					18,000.00	18,000.00						Works	DA
54. Drilled and Construct 12 no. Boreholes and 7 hand Dug wells	District Wide					215,000.00	215,000.00						Works	DA
55. Organized revenue mobilization education in the District	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					Task force	Revenue officers	Works/Da
56. Educate 30 basic schools on school health	District wide					3,000.00				3,000.00		Enironmental Health	GES/	.
57. Conduct Clean-Up exercise in 5 Communities	District wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					DEH		
	District wide					15,000.000	15,000.00					DEH	GES	

58. Conduct Open defecation (ODF) and related education in 8 Communities														
59. Conduct food vendors medical screening and education	District wide					15,000.00			15,000.00			DEH		
60. Organize training programme for environmental protection volunteers	District wide					18,000.00	18,000.00					DEH	NADM O, EPA, Forestry Comm	
61. acquire land for final disposal of liquid waste and solid waste	Acherensua Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba					39,000.00	39,000.00					CA	DEH/DA/ Traditional Authorities	DA/
62. Complete Construct of 1 No. Dormitory block at Dadiesoaba Health Assistant training school	Dadiesoaba					391,299.04	391,299.04					CA	DHD	DHD/ DA
63. Construct and equipped 2 CHPS compounds	Konkontreso and Manhya					440,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00				CA	DWD/DHD	DA
64. Procure Equipment for CHPS zones and health facilities	District wide					136,000.00	50,000.00			86,000.00		DHD	DHD	DHD/DA
65. Procure 2 Desktop computers and 2 laptops and accessories for data management	District wide					15,900.00				15,900.00		DHD	DHD/DA	DHD
66. Train 20 CHNs and midwives on the provision of quality maternal and child health services	District wide					2,500.00				2,500.00		DHD	DHD	DHS
67. Conduct education on malaria and distribute mosquito nets	District wide					10,000.00			10,000.00			DA	DHD/DA	DA
68. Train 30 TBAs and Traditional healers & Leaders of prayer camp on Maternal and child health services	District wide					3,000.00				3,000.00		DHD	DHD	DHS

69. Hold 6 community durbars and screening on communicable and non-communicable diseases	District wide					12,400.00					12,400.00	DHD	DHD	DHS
70. Construct 2 No. 2 unit-unit KG block with 6 round table and 32 chairs at Dadiesoaba and Onwe	Dadiesoaba and Onwe					230,000.00	230,000.00					CA	GES	DA
71. Complete Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities, 1No. 2 seater toilet facility and 90pieces of dual desk at Nkaseim D/A "A" school	Nkaseim					246,040.90	246,040.90					CA	GES	DA
72. Furnish Administration Block at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					80,000.00	80,000.00					CA	Works/DA	DA
73. Complete Construct 2 No. 2-Unit Weighing Centre at Ayargo and Nkrankrom	Ayargo/Nkrankrom					180,000.00	180,000.00					CA	DHD	DA
74. Construct 5No. 20 seater and 1No. 14 seater water closet toilet facilities at Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua					2,775,000.00					2,775,000.00	CA	Works/DA Ghana First Co. Ltd	DA
75. Construct 1 No. 2 police Post at Atta-ne Atta	Atta-ne-Atta					50,000.00	50,000.00					CA	Works	DA

76. Construct Bus terminal/ Lorry Broni Yaaya	Broni Yaaya					300,000.00		300,000.00			CA	Works	DA
77. Complete Construction of 1 No. 4-unit Chamber and Hall Teachers Quarters at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,000.00		300,000.00			CA	Works	DA
78. Support for Government Priority Programs	District Wide					100,000.000	100,000.00				CA	DA	DA
79. Complete Construction of 1 No. 6-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mankasim	Mankasim					103,112.00	103,112.00				CA	Works	DA
80. Complete Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility at Mehame and Kwaku Nyumah	Mehame/ Kwaku Nyumah					187,879.00	187,879.00				CA	Works	DA

81. Complete Construction of 7No. 16-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet Facility at Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Waramumuso, and Acherensua, Konkotreso, Mehame	Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Waramumuso, and Acherensua, Konkotreso, Mehame					258,628.00	258,628.00				CA	Works/EH	DA
82. Complete Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Aportoyiwa and Mehame	Aportoyiwa and Mehame					140,000.00	140,000.00				CA	DHD/Works	DA
83. Counterpart Funding for Construction of 1No. Rural Clinic and 1No. Maternity block projects at Woramumuso and Mehame	Woramumuso and Mehame					145,000.00	145,000.00				CA	Works	DA
84. Complete Construction of 1 No. 2-unit Lecture Hall at Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Dadiesoaba					80,000.00	80,000.00				CA	Works/DHD	DA
85. Acquire Asset for Assembly, Area Council, Physical Planning Dept, Feeder Roads Unit, Social Welfare, Community Development Unit and Department of Agriculture	Hwidiem					302,000.00	302,000.00				CA,	DA, Physical Planning Dept., FRU,SW, CD,DADU	DA
86. Complete Construction of 1 No. 5-bedroom bungalow and 2-bedroom Boys Quarters and Fence wall at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,183.00	300,183.00				CA	Works	DA
87. Construct 17 No. and Rehabilitate 25No. of Boreholes	District Wide					175,000.00	175,000.00				CA	Works / CD	DA

88. Construct 12No. Hand-dug wells	District Wide					70,000.00	70,000.00					CA	CD	DA
89. Construct Pavement at Hwidiem new Market (Phase 1)	Hwidiem					130,098.00	130,098.00					CA	Works	DA
90. Acquire Nkasiem market	Nkaseim					70,000.00	70,000.00					CA	DWD	DA
91. Procure 6 GPS Machines for data exercise	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00					CA	DPCU	DA
92. Construct Urinal, Toilet and Bath facility at Dadiesoaba Nursing training College	Dadiesoaba					250,000.00	250,000.00					CA	Works	DA
93. Prepare land use plan for Nkasiem Community	Nkasiem					6,000.00	6,000.00					TCP	DA	Chiefs, DA
94. Procure publication and printed material and stationeries	Hwidiem					31,000.00	31,000.00					CA	DA	DA
95. Furnishing Strengthening of 4 Area Council	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkasiem, Dadiesoaba					50,000.00	50,000.00					CA	DA	DA
96. Complete Construction of 1No. Irrigation facility for Hwidiem and Surrounding Communities	Hwidiem					476,893.00	476,893.00					DA	Works	Works
97. Complete the Evacuation of 5No. Unapproved refuse dumps at Acherensua and Nkaseim	Acherensua and Nkaseim					359,462.00	359,462.00					DA	Works	Works

98. Procure petty tools and equipment	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00					EH	DEH	DA	
99. Conduct Climate change and natural resources management education in 12 Communities	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					NAD MO	Forestry Depart.	DA	
100. Organized Disaster prevention and management education	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00					NAD MO	Fire service	DA	
101. Construct 1No.6-Unit Self contain quarters for Doctors	Hwidiem					390,000						CA		DA	
102. Construct 1 No. 2-Unit Children ward with ancillary faculties	Hwidiem					150,000						CA	DHD		
103. Support Government Flagship programmes	District wide					100,000						CA			

**Table 5.4DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2021**

**ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY  
2021 ACTION PLAN**

PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (QUARTER)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	SOURCE OF FUNDING (GHC)				IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES		RESPONSIBILITY FOR M&E	
		1	2	3	4		DACF	DDF	IGF	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLAB		
<b>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability</b>														
1. Organize 3 General	Hwidiem					30,000.00			30,000.00			DA		DA, LGS

Assembly Meetings													
2.	Organize 3 Executive Committee Meetings of the Assembly	Hwidiem				5,000.00			5,000.00		DA		DA,LGS
3.	Organize 21 Assembly's Sub-Committee Meetings	Hwidiem				25,450.00			25,450.00		DA		DA, LGS
4.	Hold Management Meetings	Hwidiem				4,600.00			4,600.00		DA		DA, LGS
5.	Convene monthly District Security Committee (DISEC) Meetings	Hwidiem				6,760.00			6,760.00		DA		RISEC/NATIONAL SECURITY
6.	Organize Sensitization workshops on LGS Protocols for staff	Hwidiem				12,400.00			12,400.00		DA		DA, RCC
7.	Convene Audit Implementation Committee (AIC) Meetings	Hwidiem				3,400.00			3,400.00		DA		LGS
8.	Hold quarterly GSFP-IC Meeting	Hwidiem				2,500.00			2,500.00		DA	GSFP	DA
9.	Equip the Client Service Unit	Hwidiem				1,800.00		1,800.00			DA	RCC	LGS
10.	Update Assembly's Website weekly	District wide				2,250.00			2,250.00		DA		LGS
11.	Organize 2 Public Hearing forum or town Hall Meetings/ social accountability	Hwidiem				12,400.00			12,400.00		DA		LGS
12.	Build Capacity of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members of ASDA	Hwidiem				100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00			DA		LGS
13.	Organize staff durbar	Hwidiem				11,400.00			11,400.00		DA		LGS
14.	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Hwidiem				22,000.00	20,000.00		2,000.00		DA		LGS
15.	Prepare service charter for the Assembly	Hwidiem				2,000.00	2,000.00				DA		LGS
16.	Organized District Tender	Hwidiem				4,700.00	4,700.00				DA		

meetings													
17. Conduct data collection and manage district data base systems	District wide					10,000.00	10,000.00				DA		
18. Prepare and submit budget reports	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		DA		
19. Prepare and implement 2020 Annual Composite Budget	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00				DA		
20. Monitor programmes and projects quarterly	District wide					48,000.00	30,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00		DPCU	DA	DPCU/RCC
21. Organize mid-year review of the AAP	Hwidiem					1,500.00			1,500.00		DPCU	DA	RCC/RCC
22. Submit progress reports	RCC and NDPC					700.00			700.00		DPCU	DA	RCC/NADPC
23. Organize stakeholders meeting to develop the AAP for 2020	Hwidiem					2,000.00			2,000.00		DPCU	DA	
<b>DIMENSION: Social Development</b>													
24. Organize quarterly DAC /DRMT Meetings	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00				DA	GAC	GAC
25. Organize HIV Testing and Counselling quarterly	District Wide					9,000.00	9,000.00				DA		
26. Procure a closed cupboard for closed files	Hwidiem					1,000.00			1,000.00		DA		
<b>DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>													
27. Conduct Street naming exercise at Acherensua	Acherensua					50,000.00	50,000.00				DA	TCP	
28. Procure 2 swivel chairs, printer and flash disk for secretaries office	Hwidiem					2,000.00	2,000.00				DA		

29. Audit Common Fund and special project Management/ school feeding programme	Hwidiem					1,000.00				1,000.00		DA		
30. Procure 2 Desk Top Computers, laptops and accessories for the MIS Registry Units, budget, planning and works	Hwidiem					50,000.00	50,000.00					DA		
31. Installed of intercom and internet facility	Hwidiem					60,000.00	60,000.00					DA		
32. Purchase Revenue/Security Management System	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00					DA		
<b>DIMENSION: Social Development</b>														
33. Extend electricity to 7 communities and rehabilitate street light in selected communities	Hwidiem					150,000.00	150,000.00					DA		
34. Routine servicing and Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles and Grader	Kumasi					122,669.75	122,669.75					DA		
35. Conduct My first Day At School	All Schools					8,000.00	7,000.00			1,000.00		DA	GES	DA, LGS
36. Conduct B.E.C.E Mock Exams	All Schools					13,000.00	13,000.00					DA	GES	DA,LGS
37. Conduct STME Clinic						7,000.00	7,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
38. Conduct Sports And Culture activities	All Circuits					13,000.00	13,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
39. Renovate 6 selected basic schools and support community initiated projects	6 selected Schools					180,000.00	180,000.00					DA	GES	DA, LGS
40. Procure 700 dual desk, 50 round tables and 300 chairs	All schools					58,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00				DA	GES	DA, LGS
41. Support 10 Brilliant but needy students	All schools					30,000.00	30,000.00					DA	GES	LGS

42. Support 100 PWDs	District wide					150,000.00	150,000.00					DA	SW	DA, SW
43. Register and Supervise Day Care Centers	District Wide					1,600.00		800.00	800.00			SW	Ass. members, GES, GH S	SW
44. Make payments to 573 LEAP beneficiaries	District Wide					1,000.00		500.00	500.00			SW	Action Aid, Unit com. Ass. Members	SW, ACTION AID
45. Organize case work with families	Hwidiem					960.00		960.00				SW	Ass. And unit com.	SW, Ass. And unit com..
46. Facilitate the registration and renewal of NHIS cards for indigents, PWDs and LEAP beneficiaries	District wide					500.00			500			SW	SW, NHIA	SW, NHIA
<b>DEMENSION: Economic Development</b>														
47. Train youths in alternative economic activities: mushroom cultivation; liquid soap production; and processing of plantain (BY BAC)	5 communities					30,000.00	30,000.00					BAC	BAC	CDU
48. Train 50 community mobilisers ( WASANS)	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00					CDU		CDU
49. Support for youth Employment	District Wide					5,000.00	5,000.00						Works	DPCU
50. Sensitize 15 Communities on Development Control	District Wide					20,000.00	20,000.00						TCP	Works
<b>DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development</b>														

51. Reshape 45km length of feeder roads to provide Access	Selected Communities				240,000.00	240,000.00						Works	DA
52. Organize 4 statutory and Technical sub-Committee Meeting quarterly	Hwidiem				5,000.00	5,000.00						Physical planning Dept	Other Departments
53. Rehabilitate 7 no. Boreholes in some Communities	District Wide				18,000.00	18,000.00						Works	DA
54. Drilled and Construct 12 no. Boreholes and 7 hand Dug wells	District Wide				215,000.00	215,000.00						Works	DA
55. Organized revenue mobilization education in the District	District Wide				10,000.00	10,000.00					Task force	Revenue officers	Works/Da
56. Educate 30 basic schools on school health	District wide				3,000.00				3,000.00		Enironmental Health	GES/	
57. Conduct Clean-Up exercise in 5 Communities	District wide				10,000.00	10,000.00					DEH		
58. Conduct Open defecation (ODF) and related education in 8 Communities	District wide				15,000.000	15,000.00					DEH	GES	
59. Conduct food vendors medical screening and education	District wide				15,000.00				15,000.00		DEH		
60. Organize training programme for environmental protection volunteers	District wide				18,000.00	18,000.00					DEH	NADMO, EPA, Forestry Comm	
61. acquire land for final disposal of liquid waste and solid waste	Acherensua Nkaseim, Dadiesoaba				39,000.00	39,000.00					CA	DEH/DA/ Traditional Authorities	DA/

62.	Complete Construct of 1 No. Dormitory block at Dadiesoaba Health Assistant training school	Dadiesoaba					391,299.04	391,299.04					CA	DHD	DHD/ DA
63.	Construct and equipped 2 CHPS compounds	Konkontreso and Manhyia					440,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00				CA	DWD/DHD	DA
64.	Procure Equipment for CHPS zones and health facilities	District wide					136,000.00	50,000.00			86,000.00		DHD	DHD	DHD/DA
65.	Procure 2 Desktop computers and 2 laptops and accessories for data management	District wide					15,900.00				15,900.00		DHD	DHD/DA	DHD
66.	Train 20 CHNs and midwives on the provision of quality maternal and child health services	District wide					2,500.00				2,500.00		DHD	DHD	DHS
67.	Conduct education on malaria and distribute mosquito nets	District wide					10,000.00			10,000.00			DA	DHD/DA	DA
68.	Train 30 TBAs and Traditional healers & Leaders of prayer camp on Maternal and child health services	District wide					3,000.00				3,000.00		DHD	DHD	DHS
69.	Hold 6 community durbars and screening on communicable and non-communicable diseases	District wide					12,400.00				12,400.00		DHD	DHD	DHS
70.	Construct 2 No. 2 unit-unit KG block with 6 round table and 32 chairs at Dadiesoaba and Onwe	Dadiesoaba and Onwe					230,000.00	230,000.00					CA	GES	DA

71. Complete Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities, 1No. 2 seater toilet facility and 90pieces of dual desk at Nkaseim D/A "A"school	Nkaseim					246,040.90	246,040.90					CA	GES	DA
72. Furnish Administration Block at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					80,000.00	80,000.00					CA	Works/DA	DA
73. Complete Construct 2 No. 2-Unit Weighing Centre at Ayargo and Nkrankrom	Ayargo/Nkrankrom					180,000.00	180,000.00					CA	DHD	DA
74. Construct 5No. 20 seater and 1No. 14 seater water closet toilet facilities at Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua	Hwidiem, Dadiesoaba, Nkasiem, Acherensua and Ohiatua					2,775,000.00				2,775,000.00		CA	Works/DA Ghana First Co. Ltd	DA
75. Construct 1 No. 2 police Post at Atta-ne Atta	Atta-ne-Atta					50,000.00	50,000.00					CA	Works	DA
76. Construct Bus terminal/ Lorry Broni Yaaya	Broni Yaaya					300,000.00		300,000.00				CA	Works	DA
77. Complete Construction of 1 No. 4-unit Chamber and Hall Teachers Quarters at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,000.00		300,000.00				CA	Works	DA

78. Support for Government Priority Programs	District Wide					100,000.00	100,000.00				CA	DA	DA
79. Complete Construction of 1 No. 6-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mankasim	Mankesim					103,112.00	103,112.00				CA	Works	DA
80. Complete Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facility at Mehame and Kwaku Nyumah	Mehame/ Kwaku Nyumah					187,879.00	187,879.00				CA	Works	DA
81. Complete Construction of 7No. 16-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet Facility at Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Waramumuso, and Acherensua, Konkantreso, Mehame	Nkaseim, Nkrankrom, Woramumuso, and Acherensua, Konkantreso, Mehame					258,628.00	258,628.00				CA	Works/ EH	DA
82. Complete Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Aportoyiwa and Mehame	Aportoyiwa and Mehame					140,000.00	140,000.00				CA	DHD/ Works	DA
83. Counterpart Funding for Construction of 1No. Rural Clinic and 1No. Maternity block projects at Woramumuso and Mehame	Woramumuso and Mehame					145,000.00	145,000.00				CA	Works	DA

84. Complete Construction of 1 No. 2-unit Lecture Hall at Dadiesoaba Nursing Training School	Dadiesoaba					80,000.00	80,000.00					CA	Works/ DHD	DA
85. Acquire Asset for Assembly, Area Council, Physical Planning Dept, Feeder Roads Unit, Social Welfare, Community Development Unit and Department of Agriculture	Hwidiem					302,000.00	302,000.00					CA,	DA, Physical Planning Dept., FRU,SW, CD,DAD U	DA
86. Complete Construction of 1 No. 5-bedroom bungalow and 2-bedroom Boys Quarters and Fence wall at Hwidiem	Hwidiem					300,183.00	300,183.00					CA	Works	DA
87. Construct 17 No. and Rehabilitate 25No. of Boreholes	District Wide					175,000.00	175,000.00					CA	Works / CD	DA
88. Construct 12No. Hand-dug wells	District Wide					70,000.00	70,000.00					CA	CD	DA
89. Construct Pavement at Hwidiem new Market (Phase 1)	Hwidiem					130,098.00	130,098.00					CA	Works	DA
90. Acquire Nkasiem market	Nkasiem					70,000.00	70,000.00					CA	DWD	DA
91. Procure 6 GPS Machines for data exercise	Hwidiem					30,000.00	30,000.00					CA	DPCU	DA
92. Construct Urinal, Toilet and Bath facility at Dadiesoaba Nursing training College	Dadiesoaba					250,000.00	250,000.00					CA	Works	DA
93. Prepare land use plan for Nkasiem Community	Nkasiem					6,000.00	6,000.00					TCP	DA	Chiefs, DA

94. Procure publication and printed material and stationeries	Hwidiem					31,000.00	31,000.00				CA	DA	DA	
95. Furnishing Strengthening of 4 Area Council	Hwidiem, Acherensua, Nkasiem, Dadiesoba					50,000.00	50,000.00				CA	DA	DA	
96. Complete Construction of 1No. Irrigation facility for Hwidiem and Surrounding Communities	Hwidiem					476,893.00	476,893.00				DA	Works	Works	
97. Complete the Evacuation of 5No. Unapproved refuse dumps at Acherensua and Nkaseim	Acherensua and Nkaseim					359,462.00	359,462.00				DA	Works	Works	
98. Procure petty tools and equipment	Hwidiem					5,000.00	5,000.00				EH	DEH	DA	
99. Conduct Climate change and natural resources management education in 12 Communities	District Wide					10,000.00	10,000.00				NAD MO	Forestry Depart.	DA	
100. Organized Disaster prevention and management education	District Wide					20,000,00	20,000.00				NAD MO	Fire service	DA	
101. Support Government Flagship programmes	District Wide					100,000					CA			

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

This chapter of the development plan seeks to outline the institutional arrangements in terms of monitoring and evaluation that will facilitate effective and efficient use of resources during the implementation of the DMTDP at the district level. It will also assess the output, outcomes and impact of the deliveries. The section will define roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in accordance with collaboration and other relevant legal provisions. The emphasis will be the involvement of traditional authorities, Area Councils, civil society organizations and development partners and instituting effective feedback mechanisms that will enhance monitoring and evaluation information.

Monitoring is a process that ensures that, at any given stage of a project, the required inputs are delivered on time, used as intended and the desired results produced. To determine whether these results have been achieved, the causes of deviation, if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences, evaluation processes are undertaken. The main purpose for evaluation is to give feedback which leads to re-planning.

Since plans may be affected by uncontrollable situations such as socio-economic changes, political climate and international relations, it is necessary that they are constantly monitored and necessary remedies made accordingly. The process will look at monitoring activities over the implementation period, on-going evaluation occurs at specific points within the implementation phase and terminal evaluation occurs at the end of the project

#### **6.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

To facilitate decentralized monitoring and evaluation, NDPC has prepared guidelines for the preparation of the District M&E Plan. This provides a comprehensive framework for undertaking M&E activities in the district.

At the district level, monitoring and evaluation activities are the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), as stipulated in Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).

Here the DPCU is set up to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions.

The DPCU will be responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines. Again, it is required to play a leading role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies, programmes and projects. In the course of doing its job, the DPCU will collaborate with communities, governmental, non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups in the district.

The DPCU shall perform the following key functions:

- Responsible for the development and implementation of the District M&E plan
- Convene quarterly DMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- Liaise with RPCU to agree on goals, targets and specific indicators
- Define indicators for measuring change, especially on issues that cut across the themes of the Medium-Term Policy Framework 2018-2021
- Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for preparation of the District Annual Progress Report
- Conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP

### 6.3 DMTDP MONITORING AND REPORT

Formal Monitoring of the DMTDP begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Here monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned. To facilitate proper reporting, the DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district in accordance with NDPC Guidelines on M&E Plans Preparation. This Register shall be updated quarterly with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc. The DPCU is expected to produce District Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports using the following NDPC proposed District M&E Reporting format.

## 6.4 DMTDP EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Evaluation is conducted in greater details at the project level. Ex-post factor evaluation is conducted in order to find out whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of output, and outcomes and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project when the impact of the project should be evident

In accordance with provisions in the NDPC guidelines for M & E planning, the DPCU and other stakeholders are supposed to conduct Mid-Term and terminal evaluations of the DMTDP. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain whether the interventions have met its intended objectives.

### 6.4.1 Evaluation Topics

The evaluation will look at the following issues;

#### ***Objectives***

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- Has the programme/project supported the policy (ies) as planned?
- Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved reasons shall be give
- State any policies which need adjustment.

#### ***Time and Finance***

- Was the project completed on schedule? If not state length of over-run and give reasons.
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over (or under) expenditure and reasons.
- Did the funds come as planned and anticipated? If not what was shortfalls and reasons.

#### ***Programme targets***

- Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached.

- Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfall.
- Is revenue at the planned level? If not state shortfall (for programme/projects designed to be revenue earning only)
- Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries have not been achieved give reason in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

### ***Operations***

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure.
- Where future action is required, this should be stated in detail including when and by whom the action is to be taken.
- Augment internal evaluation results, the District Assembly through the DPCU may undertake or commission other studies such as:
  - Strategic Evaluation
  - Socio-economic Survey
  - Social and Environmental Impact Assessments
  - District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
  - Thematic Evaluation Studies
  - Beneficiary Assessment

#### **6.4.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders**

The criteria for the selection of agencies responsible for the implementation of each project in the annual plan are as follows:

- Existing and expected functions
- Ongoing and planned projects by the agency in question
- Technical resource available
- Expertise in the relevant project

It is expected that the successful implementation of the annual plan will provide the needed socio-economic and technical infrastructure conditions for the subsequent realization of the overall goals of the district as envisaged in the Log frame.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring & Evaluation Stakeholders**

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Local community	To demand accountability and support data collection
District Assembly/Assembly Members	Policy formulation and development planning
Regional Coordinating Council	Policy, planning and development coordination
Ministries Departments and Agencies	Policy formulation and coordination
Political Parties	To evaluate performance of government
Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow
Researchers / Institutions	Input for research
Media	Information to the general public
TAs and Civil Society Groups	To demand accountability, information dissemination and advocacy

**Table 6.2: M&E Responsibility of Key Personnel within the District Assembly**

Unit or Position	Monitoring Role	Evaluation Role
District Chief Executive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring of performance, progress and expenditure</li> <li>2. Identify and address challenges and constraints for the achievement of government policies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Field Verification</li> <li>ii. Social Impact Assessment of results, quality and efficiency</li> <li>iii. Evaluation of risk review of Project documentation</li> <li>iv. Political Acceptability</li> </ol>
District Co-ordinating Director	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring of development and financial performance, and Financial Management Accountability.</li> <li>2. Compliance with Government directives</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Contribute to analysis of Evaluation</li> <li>ii. Studies/workshops and identification of lessons</li> <li>iii. Evaluation of performance outcomes and risk</li> <li>iv. Communicate evaluation outcomes to policy level stakeholders</li> </ol>
District M&E Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring Progress against Development plan</li> <li>2. Submission of M&amp;E Report</li> <li>3. Monitoring information flow from DA's and assessing its quality</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conducting, managing, analyzing and documenting evaluation activities</li> <li>ii. Eliciting lessons</li> <li>iii. Evaluation performance at DAs</li> <li>iv. Evaluating performance at stakeholders level</li> </ol>
Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collating information from DAs on M&amp;E</li> <li>2. Monitoring performance &amp; expenditure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Oversight and support of M&amp;E activities</li> <li>ii. Eliciting and collating lessons</li> <li>iii. Communicating lessons for policy studies</li> </ol>

	3. Reviewing M&E documentation	iv. Dissemination of information
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**Table 6:3 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar for the 2018 – 2021 Plan Implementation Period**

<b>Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Development</b>										
<b>Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>										
<b>Policy Objective I: Build a competitive and modern construction industry</b>										
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Definition</b>	<b>Indicator Type</b>	<b>Baseline 2017</b>	<b>Targets</b>				<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
				<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
<b>Stakeholders Meeting</b>	<b>16 Stakeholders input gathered analyzed and reviewed</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>2 stakeholders meetings</b>					<b>30 females 50 males</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>	<b>DPCU members, Assembly Members, Chiefs, Opinion Leaders</b>
<b>Monitoring of Assembly Projects</b>	<b>48 Monitoring of projects</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<b>10 M&amp;E conducted</b>					<b>10 females 20 males</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>DPCU members, Chiefs and Assembly Members</b>
<b>Policy Objective II: Promote proper maintenance culture</b>										
<b>Prepare assembly property maintenance plan</b>	<b>4 years Assembly property maintenance plan</b>	<b>Maintenance Plan</b>	<b>2 Maintenance Plan Prepared</b>						<b>Yearly</b>	<b>DPCU members</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Develop efficient land administration and management system</b>										
<b>Conduct building inspection in the District</b>	<b>Routine building inspection in the District</b>	<b>Building Inspection</b>	<b>Regular building inspection</b>					<b>4 males</b>	<b>Routine</b>	<b>Works, TCP</b>

<b>Policy Objective: Address recurrent devastating floods</b>										
Monitor flood and disaster zones	Regular monitoring of disaster zones	Monitoring of Disaster zones	Quarterly monitored					4 males	Quarterly	NADMO
<b>Development Dimension: Economic Development</b>										
Adopted Goal: <b>Build a Prosperous Society</b>										
<b>Policy Objective: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</b>										
Monitor the activities of framers in the District (PFFJProgram)	Monthly monitor the activities of farmers	Monitor the activities of farmers	4 activities					15 males	Monthly	Agrict Dept.
<b>Development Dimension: Social Development</b>										
Adopted Goal: <b>Create opportunities for all</b>										
<b>Policy Objective I: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level</b>										
Conduct Monitoring and evaluation exercise in all schools in the District	Monthly Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation	Quarterly monitoring Exercise conducted						Monthly	Education Dept
<b>Policy Objective II: Strengthen healthcare management system</b>										
Conduct monthly and quarterly supervisory and monitoring visits	Monthly and quarterly supervision and monitoring visits	Monitoring and supervision	12 monthly monitoring						Monthly and quarterly	Health Dept
<b>Policy Objective III: 4Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>										

<b>Organized HIV/AIDS testing and Counselling</b>	<b>Yearly Organized HIV/AIDS testing and Counselling</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS Testing and Counselling</b>						<b>Yearly</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS Focal persons, SHEP Cord. GHS,</b>
<b>Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>									
Adopted Goal: <b>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>									
<b>Policy Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>									
<b>Mid-year review</b>	<b>To evaluate and assess the performance of DMTDP</b>	<b>Mid-year review</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>Annually</b>	<b>DPCU Members</b>
<b>Policy Objective II: Improve decentralised planning</b>									
<b>Prepare quarterly and annual progress report to NDPC</b>	<b>To evaluate and assess the performance of projects and programmes</b>	<b>Quarterly and annually progress report</b>	<b>4 report submitted</b>					<b>Quarterly and Annually</b>	<b>DPCU</b>
<b>Prepare quarterly and Annually M&amp;E Report to NDPC</b>	<b>To track and assess the performance of programmes and projects</b>	<b>Quarterly and Annually M&amp;E Report</b>	<b>3 report submitted</b>					<b>Quarterly and Annually</b>	<b>DPCU</b>

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

#### **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

The District Medium–Term Development Plan represents the visions and aspirations of all the people of Asutifi South for the period 2018 – 2021. It is therefore very important to develop an effective communication strategy to ensure that everybody in the district is informed of the content of the plan, the direction of development of the district for the plan and the timeline for the implementation of specific projects or programmes in their specific communities or towns.

The communication strategy seeks not only to ensure the ownership of the plan by the people, but also to enlist the support of the people to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan. This chapter therefore spells out the communication strategy to be adopted for the implementation of the development plan for the period 2018 – 2021.

#### **7.2 DISTRICT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

The District communication strategy will essentially look at ways of effectively disseminating the content of the plan to its stakeholders especially the residents and people of the District. Some of the strategies that will be adopted to disseminate the content of the development plan include:

1. Public hearings/ Town hall meetings
2. Area council meetings
3. Announcements

##### **7.2.1 Public Hearings**

One of the methods that will be adopted to disseminate the content of the development plan is by way of public hearings. Most communities were involved in the plan preparation stage. A platform will therefore be created for community members to have a look at the final outcome of all their contributions. When all are satisfied with the outcome of the plan, which is in fact a representation of their needs and aspirations, the plan will then be adopted as the official development agenda for the district for the period 2018-2021.

### Area Council Meetings

Various area council meetings will also be held. These meetings will incorporate all unit committees as well to ensure that at all levels of the district; the contents of the development plan are known and accepted by all. This is to ensure ownership of the plan and mobilize support for the implementation of specific projects of the plan.

### Announcements

The DPCU will also utilize the services of the Information Services Department to create awareness of the existence of the development plan to guide the development process of the district. Through the activities of the Information Services Department important sections of the plan will be made known to residents. This process will also encourage participation of communities in pursuing the development agenda in their specific communities.

### Town Hall Meetings

During implementation of the development plan, town hall meetings will hold to disseminate the programmes, projects and activities as well as the annual progress reports to inform and also create awareness. This will promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the plan. Again, this will promote access and manage expectations of the public concerning services of the District. In view of this, a five member committee will be tasked with the communication of the development plan and its implementation.

Table 7.1 District Communication Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Area Councils and Traditional authorities	Community durbars	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
	To inform and update the citizens on the development of the District	Community members, Business operators, Traditional Authorities and Political leaders	Town hall meetings	Hall yearly	DCE and DPCU
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audiovisuals	First Quarter of the year	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and PowerPoint presentations.	Fourth Quarter of the year	
Public education	To inform the general public on the status of the District	Development Partners, GoG, Citizens of the District	Radio programs and putting information of the District web site	Quarterly	DPCU and IT Officer
Management Meetings	To identify problems and the way forward of the DMTD and the Assembly	DPCU members	Meeting	Monthly	DPCU/ DCE
Public Durbars	Community durbars would be used to propagate development information	DPCU Members, Area Council members, Assemble, Members, Unit Committee members	Community Forum	Annually	DPCU Members
General Assembly Meetings	Matters arising from the meetings would be communicated to various Community members	Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, DCE, media	Meeting	Quarterly	DPCU, / DCE/ PM
Repot and Debriefing	Sending copies of progress and annual reports to RCC and NDPC	RCC/NDPC	Reports	Quarterly and Annually	DPCU
Stakeholders meetings	A meeting would be organize quarterly to	Stakeholders , Assembly Members, Chiefs, Unit	Open forum	2 times every year	DPCU, Reps of Sub-Committee

	solicit the views of stakeholders for proper dissemination of information	Committee members			
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## **7.2 The First Public Forum**

The first public forum for the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework was held on Thursday April 13, 2017 at the District's Assembly Hall. It was organized by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Among those invited for the meeting were the Heads of Department, Assembly and Area Council Members and some chiefs. As it is done in every three years, the purpose of the meeting was made known to them. The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework was launched with the participants present to furnish with the DPCU activities, programmes and data from their various domain or realm to impute them in the plan. The meeting also sought to select stakeholders who would play a leading role during the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

### **7.3 The Second Public Forum**

The second public hearing was held on Wednesday June 21, 2017. Three venues (Area Councils) were selected Dadiesoaba, Acherensua and Nkasiem. In other words, three Area Councils were grouped under one venue and two area councils were grouped each. The rationale behind it was to bring the interaction to the doorstep of the people and also to avoid the hassle of coming to Hwidiem. Members of the DPCU were divided and assigned roles during this forum. All the members who were invited for the first public forum were also present during the second public forum. The aim here was to gather all the communities identified problems and challenges and see if there were any gaps that could be filled and later harmonized. The sector departments also brought or presented their inputs during the meetings.

### **7.4 The Third Public Forum**

The third public forum or hearing was held on Tuesday April 3, 2018. This platform was used to brief the members on the finalization of the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework under An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal opportunity For All 2018-2021. The venue for the forum was the District's Assembly Hall. Among those invited were the Assembly and Area Council Members. Major issues were discussed and concerns were raised during the third public hearing. Notable among these were the:

- Brief overview of the District performance from 2018-2021 plan implementation period
- Problems encountered during the implementation of the 2018-2021 An Agenda for Jobs and
- District development focus and programmes/projects for 2018-2021

There were no controversies surrounding the presentation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework except that some corrections needed to be made and the work arranged in that order. The main concerns raised by the participants were that most of the projects executed were not completed on time and also the remotest areas of the District should be reached in sharing the programmes and projects. The level of participation was very high. The reason was that every participant had the opportunity to contribute to the discussion.

**REPORT FOR FINAL PUBLIC HEARING**

**DISTRICT:** ASUTIFI SOUTH DISTRICT

**REGION:** BRONG AHAFO

**VENUE:** DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, HWIDIEM

**DATE:** APRIL 3, 2018

**MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS:** The medium of invitation was through invitation letters, information centres throughout the District.

**SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS INVITED:** Special interest groups invited for the public hearings were the District Chief Executive who was the chair for the occasion, heads of department, Assembly and Area Council Members.

**IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION:** There were other identifiable people representing the Chiefs especially the three paramount chiefs from Acherensua.Hwidiem. Nkasiem.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AT THE HEARING:** There were a total of Seventy-Four (74) people at the final public hearing including Twenty-five (25) women and Fourty-Ninet (49) Men

**LANGUAGE USED:** Twi was the main language used during the public hearing and in some cases English was used for the benefits some DPCU members.

**MAJOR ISSUES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING:** The main topical issues discussed during the presentation were the performance of 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan, identified gaps and problems encountered during the plan implementation period. The discussion also touched on the development focus of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan. All harmonized inputs from community action plans were all highlighted and then again the annual action plan.

**MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS:** Few complaints emerged from the Assembly Members. Some claimed their needs were not factored into the plan. They also raised concern about abandoned projects and the way the Assembly was going about them to have them completed.

**PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMPLAINTS:** During the discussions, the people were made to understand that not all their needs were captured in the plan. All the inputs collated were harmonized and prioritized. Although it might look as if some of the needs of some communities were not captured, but looking at them critically, some activities and programmes were made District Wide. This meant that they encompassed all the communities.

**UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS OR QUERIES:** All queries that came from the participants were resolved.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

Signature of:

District Chief Executive.....

District Co-ordinating Director.....

Presiding Member .....

Chair, Development Planning Sub-Committee.....

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER.....

**7.5 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it must be emphasized that notwithstanding the expected assistance from external donors and agencies, the onerous responsibility of raising enough funds to implement the Medium Term Development Plan lies primarily with the District Assembly, the Central Government and the communities themselves.