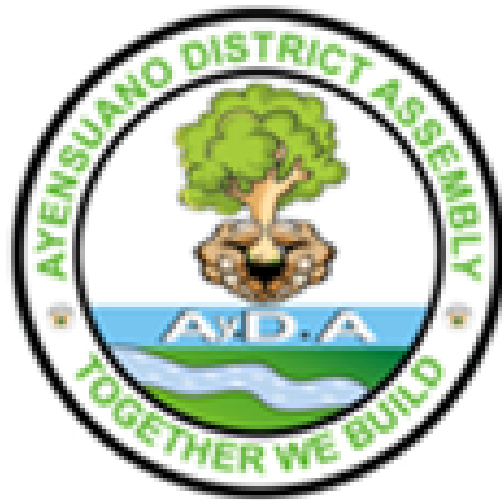


AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| AAP | Annual Action Plan |
| APR | Annual Progress Report |
| ARV | Anti Retro Viral |
| AyDA | Ayensuano District Assembly |
| CBO | Community Base Organization |
| CHRAJ | Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice |
| CLGF | Commonwealth Local Government Forum |
| CWSA | Community Water and Sanitation Agency |
| D.A | District Assembly |
| DACF | District Assembly Common Fund |
| DCD | District Coordinating Director |
| DCE | District Chief Executive |
| DDF | District Development Facility |
| DFO | District Finance Officer |
| DHMT | District Health Management Team |
| DMTDP | District Medium Term Development Plan |
| DoA | Department of Agriculture |
| DPCU | District Planning Coordinating Unit |
| DPO | District Planning Officer |
| DSD | Department of Social Development |
| EPI | Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| FBO | Farmer Base Organization |
| GoG | Government of Ghana |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| GSGDA | Ghana Shed Growth Development Agenda |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IGF | Internally Generated Fund |
| ISD | Information Service Department |
| LEAP | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty |
| LGS | Local Government Service |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MLGRD | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development |
| MMDA | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| NADMO | National Disaster Management Organisation |
| NCCE | National Commission for Civic Education |
| NDPC | National Development Planning Commission |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHIS | National Health Insurance Scheme |
| NMTDPF | National Medium Term Development Policy Framework |

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother - to - Child Transmission |
| POCC | Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges |
| PPM | Prioritization Programme Matrix |
| PWD | Persons with Disability |
| RCCs | Regional Coordinating Councils |
| RPCU | Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit |
| UHC | Universal Health Coverage |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ayensuano District is one of the twenty-six (26) administrative Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out from the then Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District Assembly by Legislative Instrument Number 2052 and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The District has its capital at Coaltar.

Politically, the District has only one Constituency called the Ayensuano Constituency with twenty-seven (27) electoral areas. Ayensuano District is made up of three (3) Area Councils which are known as Obesua, Anum Apapam and Kraboa-Coaltar.

The District covers a land size of approximately 499km² with a population of 77,193 (GSS, PHC 2010). This is constituted by 38,440(49.8%) males and 38,753(50.2%). But as at 2017, the projected population of the District was 95,232 people. This comprised of 47,423 males and 47,809 females.

Vision statement – “To be one of the most effective and efficient local governance units in Ghana, promoting development for the citizens of the District”.

Mission Statement – “Ayensuano District Assembly exists as a proactive and client focused Assembly to promote good local governance, effective service delivery through an efficient harnessing of its resources towards the improvement of the social and economic wellbeing of its people.”

Goal - “To achieve the socio-economic wellbeing of the people, ensure the sustainable use of the natural environment, address the issues of poverty and improve in the delivery of basic services”.

The functions exercised by the Assembly are deliberative, legislative as well as executive. The specific functions among others as stipulated in the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 include:

- Responsibility for the overall development of the District by ensuring the preparation and submission of District Development Plans and Budget through the Regional Coordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning respectively for approval.
- Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development

- Sponsoring 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
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- Ensuring ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice
- Acting to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district
- Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment and perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment

The Core Values of the Ayensuano District Assembly are outlined below;

- Client focus:
- Professionalism:
- Transparency:
- Participation:
- Accountability:
- Effective and efficient use of resources:

The District Medium Term Development Plan was prepared by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. Through the plan preparation, series of workshops and community forums were employed through the collection of data, needs prioritization, analysis and harmonization. The draft reports was discussed with the Development Planning Sub- committee, Executive Committee and subsequently approved by the General Assembly through a public hearing. The DMTDP output is therefore as a result of the involvement of communities and all stakeholders in the District and was facilitated by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit.

During the plan period of GSGDA II, 2014-2017, 171 activities were earmarked to be implemented. However, 115 activities were implemented which made the overall percentage performance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP implemented by the Assembly to be 67.3%.

However with the new framework of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, 131 activities have been outlined to be implemented under four (4) out of five (5) development dimensions in the policy framework. These programmes have been earmarked to address Economic, Social, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements as well as Governance, Corruption and Public accountability.

The main sources of funding for the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan implementation will be Government of Ghana (GoG) direct transfers, District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Development Facility (DDF) and funding for planned programmes of development partners and Donors.

The projected revenue for the plan period is Thirty-Three Million, Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Twenty-One Ghana Cedis, Fifteen Ghana Pesewas (GH¢33,232,221.15). This amount has a compensation transfer (GoG Salaries) component of Five Million, Seven Hundred and Eighty-three Thousand, Nine Hundred and Six Ghana Cedis, Twenty Ghana Pesewas (GH¢5,783,906.20). This implies that Twenty-seven Million, Four Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand, Three Hundred and fourteen Ghana Cedis, Ninety- Five Ghana Pesewas (GH¢27,448,314.95) will be available for the implementation of the plan.

The financial projection indicates that DACF will be a major contributor to the plan implementation as its accounts for 59% of the expected revenue inflow. However, Internally Generated Fund (IGF) which the District has control over constitutes only 9%. Thus any delay in the release of the GoG transfer will have a significant impact on the implementation of the planned programmes and projects.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/ CURRENT SITUATION/ BASELINE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter takes into account the Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values of the Assembly, analysis of the performance of the various thematic areas of the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan 2014-2017 under the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) and other interventions from 2014-2017. It also elaborates on the current sector development situation and profile of the District and summarizes the key development problems/ issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

1.1 Vision

To be one of the most effective and efficient local governance units in Ghana, promoting development for the citizens of the District

1.2 Mission Statement

Ayensuano District Assembly exists as a proactive and client focused Assembly to promote good local governance, effective service delivery through an efficient harnessing of its resources towards the improvement of the social and economic wellbeing of its people.

1.3 Functions of the Ayensuano District Assembly

The District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provides guidance, give direction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the District.

The functions exercised by the Assembly are deliberative, legislative as well as executive. The specific functions among others as stipulated in the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 include:

- Responsibility for the overall development of the District by ensuring the preparation and submission of District Development Plans and Budget through the Regional Coordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning respectively for approval.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district

- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development
- Sponsoring 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
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- Ensuring ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice
- Acting to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district
- Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment and perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment

1.4 Core Values of the Ayensuano District Assembly

The Core Values of the Ayensuano District Assembly are outlined below:

Client focus: Client focus is using client requirements to patronize and consistently develop affordable and accessible services in a timely manner.

Professionalism: best practices in the delivery of services to the satisfaction of the client whilst adhering to ethical standards.

Transparency: Transparency is providing all stakeholders with the understanding of how LGS operates, and furnishing them with easy access to adequate and timely information regarding decisions and actions taken by the service.

Participation: Participation is the involvement of relevant stakeholders including Civil Society Groups, Media, NGOs, Private Sector and Community Members in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery at the Ayensuano District Assembly.

Accountability: Accountability is taking responsibility for one's actions and/or in-actions in rendering services and informing citizens on the use of public resources.

Effective and efficient use of resources: Efficient and effective use of resources is the optimal use of resources (including time, human resources, natural resources, financial resources etc) to provide services and product that satisfy the requirement of users in a timely manner

1.5 Performance Review of the Implementation of District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017) under GSGDA II

The performance review of the DMTDP (2014-2017) will help give an insight into the new plan for 2018-2021 and as such the review is carried out to identify the extent of the implementation of the proposed programmes and projects. This will highlight whether the projects and programmes proposed were fully implemented, on-going, started but abandoned, not implemented or implemented but were not in the proposed plan.

The implementation of the plan depended on the regular and adequate flow of funds from the Government of Ghana, Foreign donors, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's) as well as the Assembly itself in respect of its Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

The performance of the Ayensuano District Assembly under the thematic areas of the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) are as follows;

Table 1.0: Performance Review of 2014 Composite Annual Action Plan Implementation

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MICRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ensuring efficient revenue generation and transparency in local resource management | Construction of Market sheds, Urinal and pave lorry park at Dokrochiwa | Dokrochiwa, | 0 | 8 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were readily available and the community members as well as the contractor were cooperative. |
| 2 | | Construction of Satellite Market at Adimadim | Adimadim | 0 | 1 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were readily available and community members were cooperative |
| THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Improve Agricultural Productivity | Organise community fora on sustainable management of land and environment | District wide | 2 fora | 16 fora | | √ | | 3 community fora | Due to unavailability of funds, all the planned fora could not be achieved |
| 4 | | Carry out frequent Extension services to ensure good agric practices (GAP) | District wide | 48 visits | 96 visits to farmers | | √ | | 68 visits to farmers | Due to unavailability of funds and inadequate staff, the extension services do not follow scheduled itinerary. |
| 5 | | Celebration of Farmers Day | Teacher Mante | 2 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | The budget of the DoA was honored to carry out the celebration |
| 6 | Reserve forest and land degradation | Sensitization to Plant trees along major roads in communities and river banks and conserve forest | District wide | 0 | 1000 tree species | | √ | | 400 trees planted | Due to unavailability of funds, the proposed places to plant trees were not fully covered |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPE- MENTED | ON- GOING | NOT IMPE- MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Adopt a sector-wide approach to water and environmental sanitation delivery to ensure effective sector coordination | Rehabilitation of some Toilet Facilities in the District | District wide | 0 | 8 | | √ | | 1 | Untimely release of funds delayed the implementation of the project and all proposed projects were not implemented. |
| 8 | | Construction of 2No. 16 Seater Acqua Privy Toilet | Teacher Mante, Coaltar | 0 | 8 | √ | | | 2 | Funds were readily available for the execution of the project. The contractor and the community members were cooperative |
| 9 | | Construction of 1No.8 Seater KVIP | Yawkorkor | 2 | 8 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were readily available for the execution of the project. The contractor and the community members were cooperative |
| 10 | | Drill 5No. boreholes in the District | Ntowkrom, Alafia, Bonkua, Minimade, Mankrong | 37 | 40 | √ | | | 5 | Funds were readily available for the execution of the project. The contractor and the community members were cooperative |
| 11 | | Rehabilitation of 5No. Boreholes | Mfranor, Ayekokoose, Kofi Pare & Kraboa | 37 | 20 | √ | | | 5 | Funds were readily available for the execution of the project. The contractor and the community members were cooperative |
| 12 | | Drill 2No. Hand Dug well | BoaseSibi, Boase | 5 | 10 | | √ | | 1 | Funds were readily available. One of the well was not successful due to the presence of rocks |

| S/N | | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 13 | | Carry out medical screening for Food/Drink Vendors | District wide | 1 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Screening of food and drink vendors in urine, blood-hepatitis B but due to the works of night traders, all the vendors were not covered. |
| 14 | Adopt a sector-wide approach to water and environmental sanitation deliver to ensure sector coordination | Carry out hygiene education in schools and communities | District wide | 4 | 16 | | √ | | 2 | Inadequate fund hindered the covering of all proposed schools |
| 15 | | Evacuation of Refuse dumps in the Districts, desilting of gutters and procurement of refuse containers | District wide | 0 | 6 | | √ | | 1 | Only Amanase Refuse dump was evacuated due to inadequate and untimely release of funds |
| 16 | | Extension of street light system in the District | District wide | 38 streets lights | 800 streets lights | | √ | | 140 | Inadequate street lights components due to untimely release of funds |
| 17 | Create and sustain an effective transport system that meets user needs | Reshaping of about 60km minor roads in the District | District wide | 15km | 240km | | √ | | 15.5km | Blading of road surfaces, ditch cleaning and grass cutting on roads |
| 18 | | Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing in the District | District wide | 0 | 20 communities | | √ | | 5 communities. | Inadequate funds and staff have hindered the progress of work. There MIS office also do not have full set of required equipment |
| THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Improve governance and strengthen efficiency and effectiveness in Health service delivery | Support and Immunize 2000 children in the District with e.g Vitamin A, Polio, vaccines etc. | District wide | 2600 children | 8000 children | √ | | | 2340 children were vaccinated | The target was over achieved due to effective publication and willingness of parents to vaccinate their children |
| 20 | | Support Malaria programmes in the District through the Distribution of 2500 mosquito nets | District wide | 1,200 nets | 10,000 nets | | √ | | 1,800 nets | This was possible through the support of Ministry of Health |

| S/N | | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPE-MENTED | | |
| 21 | | Sensitisation and prevention methods for HIV/AIDS in the District (eg. Distribution of condoms) | District wide | 0 | 16 | √ | | | 2 | Unavailability of funds hindered the planned activities |
| 22 | | Organise community workshops on stigma reduction and Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) | District wide | 0 | 16 | | √ | | 2 | Not all the quarterly meetings were organized due to absence of funds |
| 23 | | Celebration of World AIDS Day in the District | Coaltar | 1 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available for the celebration with the support of Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) |
| 24 | | Support education of Sexual Reproductive Health | District wide | 0 | 16 | | √ | | 1 | This was possible through the support of VSO |
| 25 | Increase equitable access to and participation in Education at all levels | Complete the construction of 2No. 6 Unit classroom blocks for primary schools | Mfranta, Wurudurudu | 24 | 8 | √ | | | 2 | Funds were made available and the contractor, school management committee and entire community members were corporative. |
| 26 | | Organise STME in the District | District wide | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Boys and girls were selected to partake in the clinic |
| 27 | | Build the capacity of SMCs/PTAs to ensure enrolment drive in the District | District wide | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | This was possible through the support of VSO |
| 28 | | Sustain and expand the school feeding programme in the District | District wide | 16 schools | 20 schools | | √ | | 0 | Number of enrolled remained the same due to limited funds |

| S/N | | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPE-MENTED | | |
| 29 | | Support for elimination of Child Labor activities in the District (Distribution of uniforms, books etc.) | District wide | 0 | 200 children | | √ | | 55 children | This was possible through the support of Child Rights International |
| 30 | | Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students in the District | | 0 | 40 | | √ | | 2 | Not all the applications were honoured |
| 31 | Develop targeted social intervention for the vulnerable and the marginalized groups | Support to Address security issues in the District (eg. Financial/ logistics) | District wide | 0 | | | √ | | 2 ceiling fans, 1 desktop computer and 3 rooms office accommodation | This was provided to the District police Command and Coaltar Police station |
| 32 | | Support the business expansion of PWDs (eg. Financial/logistics) | District wide | 0 | 200 | | √ | | 25 | Not all the request were honored due to limited funds |
| 33 | | Training of women groups in additional livelihood programmes (eg. Value addition) | District wide | 0 | 45 | | √ | | 14 | Enterprise groups were trained on packaging, bar and liquid soap making through the support of VSO |
| 34 | | Facilitate the provision of Start-up kits and credit facilities for IGAs in the District | District wide | 0 | 45 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 35 | | Organise workshop on Gender, Diversity and Discrimination | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | The activity was implemented by VSO in the Districts |

| S/N | | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPL-EMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPL-EMENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Strengthen institutions to offer support to ensure social cohesion at all levels of society | Capacity building/ Training for Staffs and Assembly members | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | | √ | | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 37 | | Preparation of Budget and Estimates for 2015 | Coaltar | 2 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and stakeholders participated fully. |
| 38 | | Monitoring of development projects and programmes | District wide | 2 | 16 visits | | √ | | 4 | Stakeholders and project contractors participated |
| 39 | Strengthen institutions to offer support to ensure social cohesion at all levels of society | Strengthen and support Area Councils in the District (eg. Training and Financial) | District wide | 3 | 3 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 40 | | Train revenue collectors on effective ways of revenue generation | Coaltar | 8 | 30 | √ | | | 30 | Funds were readily available |
| 41 | | Service and Maintain office equipment (eg. Air conditioners, fridges, tv, furniture etc.) | Coaltar | | | | √ | | All equipment | All the office equipment were serviced on schedule |
| 42 | | Maintain and service of official vehicles and motorbikes | Coaltar | 2 | 4 | | √ | | | All the office vehicles were serviced on schedule |
| 43 | | Support for Departments of the District (eg. Financial/ Logistics) | District wide | | | | √ | | | Logistics were provide but not all the request were honoured |

| S/N | | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPE- MENTED | ON- GOING | NOT IMPE- MENTED | | |
| 44 | | Preparation of 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan | Coaltar | 1 | 1 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and stakeholders fully participated |
| 45 | | Organise mid and annual review meetings | Coaltar | 0 | 8 | √ | | | 2 | Both mid and annual review meetings were organized |
| 46 | Strengthen institutions to offer support to ensure social cohesion at all levels of society | Organise public education programmes on the Assembly and Government policies in the District | District wide | | | | √ | | | Limited funds and absence of ISD in the District |
| 47 | | Purchase 1No. Pick up for Monitoring | Accra | 2 | 2 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available |
| 48 | | Up-date and review Revenue Database for the District | Coaltar | | | √ | | | Database was updated | Funds were readily available |
| 49 | | Acquisition of land for official use | Coaltar | 0 | 30 acres | √ | | | 25 acres | Funds were made available |

Table 1.1: Performance Review of 2015 Composite Annual Action Plan Implementation

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Improve agricultural productivity | Facilitate the provision of improved seeds/seedlings / planting materials farmers | District wide | 0 | 600 farmers | √ | | | 41 farmers | This was feasible through the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) |
| 2 | | Facilitate the provision of subsidized agro chemicals to farmers | District wide | 0 | | | | √ | 0 | No input dealer in the District |
| | Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market | Organize farmers day celebration | Kofi Pare | 1 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and all farmers were cooperative |
| 3 | Reserve forest and land degradation | Sensitization to plant trees along major towns and river banks in the District | District wide | 0 | 8 sensitizations | | √ | | 4 | Funds and seedlings were not provided |
| 4 | | Sensitization to fight against any environmental disasters (eg. Bush fires, soil erosions) | District wide | | 48 sensitizations | √ | | | 14 | Availability of NADMO and extension officers and funds to carry out sensitization |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLEMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLEMENTED | | |
| ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MICRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Improve fiscal resource mobilisation | Organize training workshops for revenue supervisors on monitoring of collection and keeping of records of collection etc. | Coaltar | 0 | 1 | √ | | | 1 | This was financed by DDF capacity building grant |
| 6 | | Carry out street naming and property addressing exercise in the District | District wide | 0 | 20 communities | | √ | | 5 communities | Inadequate funds and staff have hindered the progress of work. There MIS office also do not have full set of required equipment |
| 7 | | Carry out monitoring on projects and programmes under implementation | District wide | 4 visits | 16visits | √ | | | 4 | Stakeholders and project contractors participated |
| 8 | | Carry out maintenance of official vehicles including motor cycles | Coaltar | 3 | 4 | √ | | | All vehicles | Four Official Vehicles were serviced and maintained on schedule |
| 9 | | Service and maintain office equipment and fittings (i.e air conditioners, fans, furniture, fridge etc) | | | | | | | All equipment | All the available office equipment and fittings were serviced and maintained on schedule |
| THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs | Reshaping of 60km feeder roads in the District | District wide | 15km | 240km | | √ | | 12km | Unavailability of funds hindered the achievement of planned length of road to be reshaped |
| 11 | | Construct culverts for easy access | Selected roads | 2no. | 12no. | | √ | | 2no. | Availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLEMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLEMENTED | | |
| 12 | Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the District | Extension of street lights in the District | District wide | 38 streets lights | 800 streets lights | | √ | | 150 | Inadequate street lights components due to untimely release of funds |
| 13 | Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water | Rehabilitate 5No. boreholes | Kwaboanta, Ogbolu, Yawkorko, Ayibontey, Otoase | 37 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds to execute rehabilitation works |
| 14 | | Construct 5No. Boreholes | Coaltar, Ntowkrom, Agbodza, Aworeso, Hwereso | 37 | 40 | √ | | | 5 | Funds were readily available for the execution of the project |
| 15 | Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation | Construct 2 No. 16 seater Acqua privy Toilets | Krabokese, Anfaso | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 16 | | Evacuation of refuse dumps and desilting of gutters in the District | District wide | | | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 17 | Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development | Organize monthly meetings of SPC and the technical team | Coaltar | 0 | 48 | | √ | | 6 | SPC meetings were not carried in all the months to approve permits |
| 18 | | Prepare sector lay-outs for 3No. settlements with population of 3000 and above | Coaltar, Dokrochiwa, Teacher Mante | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 19 | | Conduct regular inspections and site selection to ensure development control in the District | District wide | 5 visits | 48 visits | | √ | | 9 | Site visits were not carried out in all the months due to absence of vehicle and other logistics |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLEMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLEMENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels | Construct 2No. 2-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for KG | Ntowkrom, Mensahkrom | 12 | 8 | | √ | | 1 | Out of the two planned, only one was implemented at Ntowkrom |
| 21 | | Construct 2No. 2-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities | Fawutrikosie, KwadwoFosu | | | | √ | | | |
| 21 | | Sustain and expand the Ghana school feeding programme | District wide | 16 schools | 20 schools | | | √ | 0 | Number of enrolled schools remained same due to limited funds |
| 23 | Improve management of education service delivery | Provide scholarship for brilliant but needy students in the District | District wide | 0 | 40 | | √ | | 20 | Funds were made available and planned target of 10 was over achieved |
| 24 | Bridge gender gap in access to education | Organize STME for pupils in the District | AnumApapam, Coaltar, Asuboi | 0 | 4 | | √ | | 1 | Girls and boys were selected to partake in the exercise |
| 25 | Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor | Construct 2No. CHPs Centres | Achiansa, Ayekokooso | 2 | 8 | | | √ | 1 | Out of the 2 planned only Achiansa project was implemented |
| 26 | | Sustain the NHIS services provided for vulnerable, aged, pregnant women and indigents | GHS and Accredited Facilities | 0 | 800 | | | √ | 375 | Availability of funds and the vulnerable were actively participative |
| 27 | Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services | Support and Immunize 2000 children in the District with e.g Vitamin A, Polio, vaccines etc. | District wide | 2600 children | 8000 children | | √ | | 2200 children were vaccinated | The target was over achieved due to effective publication and willingness of parents to vaccinate their children |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 28 | Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles | Support Malaria programmes in the District through the Distribution of 2500 mosquito nets | District wide | 1,200 nets | 10,000 nets | | √ | | 2000 nets | This was possible through the support of Ministry of Health |
| 29 | Ensure the reduction of new HIV/STIS/TB transmission | Carry out public sensitization on the various ways in which HIV/AIDS is contracted and prevention methods | District wide | 0 | 16 | √ | | | 5 | Funds were made available from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) |
| 30 | | Organize the celebration of World AIDS Day | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available for the celebration with the support of Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) |
| 31 | | Hold quarterly District AIDs oversight committee meetings | GHS Facilities | 2 | 16 | | √ | | 2 | All quarterly meetings were not held due to limited funds |
| 32 | Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas | Support elimination of child labor activities in the District | District wide | | | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 32 | | Identify and register OVCs and provide them with free school uniforms | District wide | 0 | 200 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 34 | Ensure coordinated implementation of new youth policy | Facilitate to train young people under LESDEP | Suhum/ Koforidua | 0 | 200 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLEMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLEMENTED | | |
| 35 | Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process | Support the LEAP Programme in the District | District wide | 0 | 400 | √ | | | 0 | The District was not part of the beneficiary districts |
| 36 | Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large | Support PWDs financially to expand their business and pay their medical bills | District wide | 0 | 200 | | √ | | 15 | Availability of funds |
| THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act | Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rate | Area Council Centres | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and stakeholders participated fully |
| 38 | | Preparation of the 2016 composite budget | Coaltar | 2 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and stakeholders participated fully. |
| 39 | | Support to address security issues in the District (ie. financial and logistics) | District wide | | | | √ | | | The Police services was supported with fuel to carry out routine patrol |
| 40 | | Support development programmes and projects of private organisations (counterpart funding) | District wide | | | | | √ | 0 | Unavailable funds and absence of counterpart funding request |
| 41 | | Build Capacity of Office Staff and Assembly Members | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | | √ | | 1 | Availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLIMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLIMENTED | | |
| 42 | | Strengthen the sub-structure of the District (ie. financially and logistics) | Area council centres | 3 | 3 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 43 | | Organize quarterly/mid-year and annual review meetings on annual action plans on the DMTDP | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and stakeholders participated fully. |
| 44 | | Construction of the District Chief Executive's Bungalow | Coaltar | 0 | 1 | | √ | | 1 | Unavailability of funds |
| 45 | | Construction of residential accommodation for 2 senior staff in the District (DCD &DFO) | Coaltar | 0 | 6 | | √ | | 1 | Only DCD accommodation was initiated due to inadequate funds |
| 46 | | Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act | Support for Departments of the Assembly (ie. Financial and Logistics) | Coaltar | | | √ | | | Computers and office desks provided |
| 47 | Update and review revenue database of the District. Phase 2 | | Coaltar | | | √ | | | Database updated | Data collected to update revenue database |
| 48 | Acquire land for light industrial area in the District | | Kraboia | | | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 49 | Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development | Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and record keeping | Coaltar | 0 | 40 | √ | | | 11 | Funds were made available and officers from the Department were cooperative |
| 50 | | Train Women Groups in tye and dye and soap making | District wide | 0 | 20 | | √ | | 14 | Groups from were trained by VSO |

Table 1.2: Performance Review of 2016 Composite Annual Action Plan Implementation

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MORDINSATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESORCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Improve agricultural productivity | Organize 2 training for 20 DOA Staff on FBO Capacity building in Group/ Business Development | District Wide | 0 | 8 | √ | | | 2 | Availability of funds |
| 2 | | Provide farmers with improved seeds/seedlings | District wide | 0 | 600 farmers | √ | | | 243 | This was feasible through the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) This was obtained from CSIR, Crop Research at Fumesua |
| 3 | | Acquire 12 monthly weather data | Accra/ Koforidua | 0 | 48 monthly data | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 4 | | Provide farmers with subsidized agro chemicals | District wide | 0 | 600 farmers | | | √ | 0 | No input dealer in the District |
| 5 | | Organize 8 demonstrations/ training for 480 farmers in processing, preservation and utilization of local foods | District wide | 0 | 32 | | √ | | 19 demonstration/ training for 3936 farmers | Availability of Funds and resource persons, EAAs and farmers were cooperative |
| 6 | | Organize 1 research – extension – linkage committee (RELC) planning and review meeting for 130 participants | District wide | 0 | 4 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 7 | Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market | Organize farmers day celebration | Kuano | 2 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and all farmers were cooperative |
| 8 | | Construction of 2 No. market centres | Bepoase, Asuboi | 0 | 8 | | √ | | 1 | Funds were readily available and the community members as well as the contractor were cooperative. However, only Asuboi project was implemented |
| 9 | Reduce production and distribution of risks/ bottlenecks in agriculture and industry | Supply input credits (seed maize and fertilizer) to 50 farmers to cultivate 100 acres of maize and vegetables under the youth in agriculture | District wide | 0 | 600 farmers | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of input suppliers |
| 10 | Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry | Promote the use of organic fertilizer and agro inputs on cocoa farmers | CocoaLife Communities | 120 farmers | 800 farmers | √ | | | 200 | This was obtained through Cocoa Life/VSO |
| 11 | | Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings | CocoaLife Communities | 0 | 120,000 | √ | | | 20,000 | This was carried out due to the support of an NGO known as VSO |
| 12 | Reserve forest and land degradation | Plant trees at open places in major towns in the District | District wide | 0 | 1000 trees | | √ | | 600 | This was made feasible through the District NADMO |
| 13 | | Re-claimation of degraded lands (ie. Covering of pits) | District wide | 0 acres | 20 acres | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income | Rehabilitate roads to tourist sites | Obuoho, Nyarko | 0 km | 20km | | | √ | 0 km | Non availability of funds and investors |
| 15 | Deepen the capital market | Establish community bank | Asuboi | 0 | 3 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds and financial institutions |
| 16 | Improve fiscal resource mobilization | Pay unscheduled inspection visits to markets | Market centers | 6 monthly visits | 48 monthly visits | | √ | | 6 | Willingness of DA staff to help increase IGF |
| 17 | | Name all streets and address properties in the District | District wide | 0 | 20 communities | | | √ | 0 | Inadequate funds and staff have hindered the progress of work. There MIS office also do not have full set of required equipment |
| 18 | Improve public expenditure management | Make a schedule of maintenance of vehicles including motor cycles and adhere to it | Coaltar | 3 | 4 | √ | | | 4 | Four official vehicles were serviced and maintained regularly |
| 19 | | Carry out auditing of project and programme funds quarterly | District wide | 2 quarterly audits | 16 quarterly audits | | √ | | 3 | All the four quarterly audits were not achieved |
| THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Create sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs | Spot improvement of roads in the District | District wide | 0 km | 20 km | | √ | | 5.5 km | Blading of road surfaces, ditch cleaning and grass cutting, gravelling and drainages |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 21 | Create sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs | Reshape 60km feeder roads in the district | District wide | 15km | 240km | | √ | | 22 km | The Department of Feeder Roads did a chunk of the reshaping on behalf of the District Assembly |
| 22 | Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district | Connect rural communities to the national grid | District wide | 62 commu nities | 140 commu nities | | √ | | 30 communities | New communities were hooked to the national grid and existing communities with electricity has been extended to cover other areas within same communities |
| 23 | Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water | Rehabilitate 5No. boreholes | Selected communities | 37 | 20 | √ | | | 2 | This was possible through an NGO know as One Love Foundation |
| 24 | | Drill and mechanize 2No. Boreholes | Asuboi, AnumApapam | 0 | 8 | √ | | | 2 | This was carried out by an NGO known as CBN |
| 25 | | Rehabilitate 5No. HDWs | Selected communities | 5 | 10 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 26 | | Construct 5No. Boreholes | Selected communities | 37 | 40 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 27 | | Construct 5No. hand-dug-wells | Selected communities | 0 | 10 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 28 | Ensure efficient management of water resources | Organize quarterly interface between WATSAN Communities and other community members | Borehole communities | 0 | 16 | | √ | | 3 | Availability of funds and willingness of the Assembly to restructure the WATSAN committees |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 29 | Accelerate the provision and improve environment sanitation | Construct 2No. 16-Seater Aqua privy Toilets | Marfo, Sowatey | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 30 | | Acquire 10 No. metal containers | Selected location | 11 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 31 | | Acquire 10No. bicycle drawn effuse bins | District wide | 5 | 40 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 32 | Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlement for socio-economic development | Conduct regular inspections/site selection to ensure development control | District wide | 5 | 48 visits | | √ | | 8 | Availability of funds |
| 33 | | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team | Coaltar | 0 | 48 | | √ | | 8 | SPC meetings were not carried out in all the months to approve permit |
| 34 | | Prepare sector lay-out for 3No. settlements with population of 3000 and above | Selected communities | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPOWERMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels | Construct 1No. 6- Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities | Aboabo Sonkoh | 24 | 8 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and the contractor and school management and community were corporative. |
| 36 | | Construct 2No. 3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for KG | Selected Communities | 12 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 37 | | Construct 2No. 3unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for JHS | Selected communities | 16 | 12 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 38 | | Rehabilitation of 1No. 6-unit classroom blocks with sanitation facility | | 24 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 39 | | Rehabilitation of 2No. 3-unit classroom block | | 16 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 40 | | Supply 1000 pieces of furniture to schools in the District. | District wide | 2,600 | 4,000 | √ | | | 1,400 | The target was over achieve through the assistance of GETFund |
| 41 | | Construct 1No.6- room teachers quarters with sanitary facilities | Aboabo Sonkoh | 1 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and the contractor and school management and community were corporative. |
| 42 | | Construction of 1No. boys dormitory at Presby SHS | Coaltar | 0 | 1 | | | √ | 1 | This project has commenced by GETFund and is on-going |
| 43 | | Expand the Ghana school feeding programme | District wide | 16 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Number of enrolled schools remained the same due to limited funds |
| 44 | | Improve quality of teaching and learning | Sponsor 10 teacher trainees | Colleges of education | 0 | 20 | | | √ | 0 |
| 45 | Organise joint mock examination for JHS 3pupils | | District wide | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | The GES directorate organized 1 mock exams for the BECE candidates |
| 46 | Construct and furnish computer workshops in 3 schools | | Selected schools in each Area Council | 1 | 3 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 47 | Improve management of education service delivery | Carry out monitoring visits to public and private basic schools | District wide | 14 | 36 | | √ | | 6 | The GES directorate could not do all the monthly visits due to limited funds |
| 48 | Bridge gender gap in access to education | Organize enrolment drive in rural communities | District wide | 0 | 4 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 49 | | Select 50 girls and 20 boys to take in the STME clinic | District wide | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Availability of funds and 40 girls and 30 boys participated at the regional level |
| 50 | Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protects the poor | Construct 2No. CHPs Centre | District wide | 2 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 51 | | Train TBAs | Area Councils | 12 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 52 | | Sponsor trainees nurses | District wide | 0 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 53 | improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services | Support immunization of 2000 children in the District | District wide | 2,600 children | 8,000 children | √ | | | 2,380 children | The target was over achieved due to effective publication an willingness of parents to vaccinate their children |
| 54 | Prevent and control the spread of communicable disease and promote healthy lifestyles | Support malaria Programme through the distribution 2,500 of mosquito nets in the District | District wide | 1,200 | 10,000 | √ | | | 3,100 | This was possible through the support of Ministry of health |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 55 | | Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercise in all communities and desilt all gutters | District wide | 0 | 48 | √ | | | 5 | Inadequate funds hindered the planned number of exercises |
| 56 | Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission | Organize health durbars on TB | District wide | 0 | 16 | | √ | | 2 | Not all the planned activities were implemented |
| 57 | | Educate the public on the various ways in which HIV/AIDS is conducted | District wide | 0 | 16 | | √ | | 3 | Funds were made available from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC). 1070 pupils and 24 teachers were reached during sensitization in 5 schools Also 110 volunteers requested for the free medical screening |
| 58 | | Organize and celebrate World AIDS Day | Coaltar | 1 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available for the celebration with the support of Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) |
| 59 | Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas | Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears | District wide | 0 | 200 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds and absence of donor support |
| 60 | Integrated issues on ageing in the development planning process | Support LEAP programme in the District | District wide | 0 | 400 | √ | | | 131 | Funds were made available by the MoG&CP and the District LEAP Management secretariat was supportive |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 61 | Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large | Support PWDs financially to expand their business and pay their medical bills | District wide | 0 | 200 | | | √ | 32 | Not all the request were honoured due to limited funds |
| THEMATIC AREA: DEEPING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance | Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes | District wide | 0 | 16 (every quarter) | | √ | | 2 | Not all the quarterly meetings were organized due to inadequate funds |
| 63 | | Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rate | Area Council Centers | 1 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available |
| 64 | | Organize public hearings on the budget and development plan preparation | Coaltar | 1 | 3 | | √ | | 1 | Not all the public hearings were organized due to absence of funds |
| 65 | Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act | Organize mid-year/ annual review meetings on annual action plans on the DMTDP | Coaltar | 1 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 66 | Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development | Organize workshop on effective participation in decision making for women | Coaltar | 0 | 1 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITY | LOCATON | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTAION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENTS | REMARKS |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLI-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 67 | | Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping | Coaltar | 0 | 35 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 68 | | Train Women Groups in tye and dye and soap making | District wide | 0 | 35 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 69 | Increase capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all | Construct a building for Magistrate court at Coaltar | Coaltar | 0 | 1 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 70 | | Establish a magistrate court at Coaltar | Coaltar | 0 | 1 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

Table 1.3 Performance Review of 2017 Composite Annual Action Plan Implementation

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Improve agricultural productivity | Organize 2 training for 20 DOA staff on FBO capacity in Groups / Business Development | District wide | 0 | 8 | √ | | | 2 | This was achieved through the MAG funds |
| 2 | | Acquire 12 monthly weather data | Accra / Koforidua | 0 | 48 monthly data | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 3 | | Provide farmers with subsidized agro chemicals | District wide | | | | | √ | 0 | No input dealer in the District |
| 4 | Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market | Organize farmers day celebration | Site to be selected | 2 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available and all farmers were cooperative |
| 5 | | Construction of 2 No. 100 Units markets sheds , warehouse and urinal market | Ayekokooso, Asuboi | | | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available for the Asuboi project and that of Ayekokooso is outstanding |
| 6 | Reduce production and distribution risks/ bottlenecks in agriculture and industry | Supply input credits(seed maize and fertilizer) to 50 farmers to cultivate 100 acres of maize and vegetables under the youth on agriculture | District wide | 0 | 600 farmers | √ | | | 150 farmers | This was done through the PFJ programme within the District |
| 7 | | Provide farmers with credit for the cultivation of non-traditional crops | District wide | 0 | 200 | | | √ | 0 | Unwillingness of financial institutions to lend farmers to cultivate |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 8 | Promote selected crop development for food security , export and industry | Promote the use of organic fertilizers and agro inputs on cocoa farms | CocoaLife communities | 120 farmers | 800 farmers | | | √ | 0 | The NGOs (VSO) which has been assisting has rolled out |
| 9 | | Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings | CocoaLife communities | 0 | 120,000 | √ | | √ | 0 | The NGOs (VSO) which has been assisting has rolled out |
| 10 | Reserve forest and land degradation | Plant trees along roads in major towns and river banks in the district | District wide | 0 | 1000 trees | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO – ECONOMIC STABILITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Improve fiscal resource mobilisation | Carry out streets naming and property addressing exercise in the District | District wide | 0 | 20 communities | | √ | | 5 | Inadequate funds and staff have hindered the progress of work |
| 12 | | Pay unscheduled inspection visits to markets | Market centres | 6 monthly visits | 48 monthly visits | | | | 6 | Availability of vehicle |
| 13 | Improve public expenditure management | Carry out regular auditing of stores | Coaltar | | | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of stores at the Assembly |
| 14 | | Carry out maintenance of vehicles and motor cycles | Coaltar | 3 | 4 | √ | | | 4 | Four Official vehicles were serviced and maintained regularly |
| 15 | | Carry out auditing of projects and programme funds quarterly | District wide | 2 quarterly audits | 16 quarterly audits | | √ | | 3 | All the 4 quarterly audit were not achieved |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLEMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLEMENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs | Spot improvement of roads in the district | District wide | 0 km | 20km | | | √ | 0km | Unavailability of funds |
| 17 | | Reshaping of feeder roads | District wide | 15km | 240km | | √ | | 13km | Availability of funds |
| 18 | | Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district | Connect rural communities to the national grid | District wide | | | | √ | | |
| 19 | Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water | Rehabilitate 5 No. boreholes | Selected communities | 37 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 20 | | Drill and mechanize 2 No. boreholes | Asuboi, Anum Apapam | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 21 | | Construct 5 No. boreholes | Selected communities | 37 | 40 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 22 | Ensure efficient management of water resources | Organize quarterly interface meeting between WATSAN Committees and other community members | Borehole communities | 0 | 16 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 23 | Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation | Construct 2 No. 16 – seater Aqua privy toilets | Selected communities | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 24 | | Acquire 10 No. metal refuse containers | Accra, Koforidua | 11 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 25 | | Acquire 10. No. bicycle drawn refuse bins | Accra, Koforidua | 5 | 40 | | | √ | 0 | Unavailability of funds |
| 26 | Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development | Conduct regulate inspection / site selection to ensure development control | District wide | 5 | 48 visits | | √ | | 5 | Availability of funds |
| 27 | | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team | Coaltar | 0 | 48 | √ | | | 12 | This activity was possible due to the fact that plans were submitted on time |
| 28 | | Prepare sector layout for 3 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above | Coaltar Kraboa , Dokrochiwa | 0 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds and inadequate staff at the Physical Planning Department |
| 29 | THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels | Construct 1 No 6 – Unit Classroom blocks with ancillary facilities | Selected community | 24 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 31 | | Construct 2 No. 2 unit classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities for KG | Selected communities | 12 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels | Construct 2 No. 3 – Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for J.H.S | Selected communities | 16 | 12 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 33 | | Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6-unit classroom blocks with sanitary facilities | Budu | 24 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 34 | | Rehabilitation of 2 No. 3 – unit classroom block | Selected schools | 16 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 35 | | Supply 1000 pieces of furniture (dual desks) to schools | District wide | 2,600 | 4,000 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 36 | | Construct 1 No. 6 – room Teachers Quarters with Sanitary Facilities | | 1 | 4 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 37 | Improve quality of teaching and learning | Facilitate the Expansion of the Ghana school feeding programme | District wide | 16 | 20 | | √ | | 16 | Number of schools enrolled remained the same due to limited funds |
| 38 | | Sponsor 10 number teacher trainees | College of Education | 0 | 20 | | | | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 39 | | Organize joint mock examination of JHS 3 pupils | District wide | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | The GES directorate organized 1 mock exams for the BECE candidates |
| 40 | | Construct and furnish computer workshops in 3 schools | Selected schools in each area councils | 1 | 3 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 41 | Improve management of education service delivery | Carry out monitoring to public and private basic schools | District wide | 14 | 36 | | √ | | | The GES directorate could not do all the monthly visits due to limited funds |
| 42 | Bridge gender in access to education | Organize enrollment drive in rural communities | District wide | | | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 43 | | Organize STME in the district | District wide | | | √ | | | 1 | Availability of funds and pupil participated |
| 44 | Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor | Construct 1 No. CHPs center | Obuoho Nyarko | 2 | 8 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 45 | | Sponsor 10 number trainee nurses | District wide | 0 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 46 | Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services | Support immunization of 2,000 children in the District | District wide | 2,600 | 8,000 | √ | | | | |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLIMENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLIMENTED | | |
| 47 | Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote health lifestyle | Support malaria programme through the distribution of 2,500 mosquito nets in the District | District wide | 1,200 | 10,000 | √ | | | | |
| | | Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters | District wide | 0 | 48 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 48 | Ensure the reduction of new HIV and | Organize health durbar on T.B. | Endemic areas | | | | √ | | | Not all planned activities were implemented |
| 49 | AIDS/STIs/T.B transmission | Educate the public on prevention methods of HIV/AIDS | District wide | | | √ | | | | Funds were made available from Ghana AIDS Commission(GAC) |
| 50 | | Organize and celebrate world AIDS day | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available for the celebration with the support of Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) |
| 51 | Promote effective child development in all communities , especially deprived areas | Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears | District wide | | | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds and absence of donor support |
| 52 | Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process | Support the LEAP programme in the District | | 0 | 400 | √ | | | 131 | Funds were made available by the MoG&CP and the District LEAP Management secretariat was supportive |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 53 | Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large | Support PWDs financially to expand their business and pay their medical bills | District wide | | | | √ | | 15 | Provision of funds and support from the Department of Social Development and resource person |
| THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance | Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes | District wide | 0 | 16 (every quarter) | | √ | | 2 | Non availability of funds |
| 55 | | Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rates | Area council centres | 0 | 4 | √ | | | 1 | Funds were made available |
| 56 | | Organize public hearing on the budget and development plan preparation | Coaltar | 1 | 1 | | √ | | 1 | Not all public hearing were organized |
| 57 | Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance | Carry out quarterly stakeholders monitoring on development project and programmes by the DPCU | District wide | 2 | 16 visits | √ | | | 4 | Stakeholder and project contractors participated |

| S/N | POLICY OBJECTIVE | ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS | LOCATION | INDICATORS | | IMPLIMENTATION STATUS | | | ACHIEVEMENT | REMARKS |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | BASE-LINE (2013) | MTDP TARGET | FULLY IMPLE-MENTED | ON-GOING | NOT IMPLE-MENTED | | |
| 58 | Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act | Organize quarterly/ mid-year and annual review workshops on annual action plans on the DMTDP | Coaltar | 0 | 4 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 59 | | Procure 1 No. pick-up vehicle for the DPCU secretariat for monitoring | Accra | 2 | 2 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 60 | | Construct 1No. area council office | Anum Apapam | 0 | 3 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| 61 | Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development | Train 10 women group in group dynamics , entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping | Coaltar | 0 | 40 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |
| | | Train women group in tye and dye and soap making | District wide | 0 | 20 | | | √ | 0 | Non availability of funds |

1.5.1 Summary of Performance of the 2014 -2021 Medium Term Development Plan

In the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA II, the Ayensuano District was implementing from six (6) thematic areas out of Seven (7) thematic areas in the Policy Document. These were Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability, Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Human Development, Productivity and Employment, and Transparent and Accountable Governance.

In the Plan, there were 171 Programmes and Projects which were outlined to be implemented under the various thematic areas. The table below outlines the overall performance of the District in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP of the District.

Table 1.4: Proportion of the 2014-2017 DMTDP Implemented by the Ayensuano District Assembly

| Thematic area | Total No. of Planned Activities in DMTDP (2014-2017) | Percentage (%) by Thematic Area | Implementation Status | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Overall Thematic Performance in the Plan Period | |
| | | | No. | Percentage (%) |
| Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability | 25 | 14.6% | 14 | 8.2 |
| Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector | 6 | 3.5% | 3 | 1.8 |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management | 28 | 16.4% | 18 | 10.5 |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 38 | 22.2% | 26 | 15.2 |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | 43 | 25.1% | 32 | 18.7 |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | 31 | 18.1% | 22 | 12.9 |
| Overall Total | 171 | 100% | 115 | 67.3% |

The table above indicates that, out of 171 projects and programmes planned to be implemented, 115 were implemented which translates into overall proportion of the implemented plan by the Assembly to be 67.3%

1.6 Summary of Revenue and Expenditure Pattern from 2014-2017

Table 1.2a shows a summary of the district's Revenue and Expenditure pattern for the period 2014-2017. Both the budgeted, actual revenues and expenditure have been outlined in the table

Table1.5a. Total Releases from Government of Ghana

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Year | Requested As Planned (A) | Approved As per Ceiling (B) | Released (C) | Deviations | | Actual Expenditure (D) | Variance (C-D) |
| | | | | A-B | B-C | | |
| 2014 | 151,200.00 | 150,000.00 | 149,200.00 | 1,200.00 | 800.00 | 149,100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2015 | 223,200.00 | 221,000.00 | 220,000.00 | 2,200.00 | 218,800.00 | 219,850.00 | 150.00 |
| 2016 | 176,129.00 | 172,000.00 | 171,432.00 | 4,129.00 | 560.00 | 171,411.00 | 21.00 |
| 2017 | 206,000.00 | 204,000.00 | 129,373.62 | 2,000.00 | 74,626.38 | 129,373.62 | - |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE / ASSETS | | | | | | | |
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 2,290,000.00 | 2,281,798.00 | 1,071,713.27 | 8,202.00 | 1,210,084.73 | 1,156,276.28 | (84,563.01) |
| 2015 | 2,600,000.00 | 2,558,319.00 | 1,901,155.00 | 41,681.00 | 1,901,155.00 | 1,540,837.42 | 17,470,317.76 |
| 2016 | 3,500,000.00 | 3,400,000.00 | 2,459,587.00 | 100,000.00 | 940,413.00 | 2,789,169.70 | (329,582.7) |
| 2017 | 4,500,000.00 | 4,408,488.00 | 1,518,816.45 | 91,512.00 | 2,889,671.55 | 1,350,109.50 | 168,706.95 |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2015 | 3,500.00 | 2,000.00 | 1,860.00 | 1,500.00 | 140.00 | 860.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 2016 | 8,000.00 | 8,100.00 | 7,952.00 | 100.00 | 148.00 | 7,952.00 | - |
| 2017 | 16,200.00 | 16,100.00 | 15,045.89 | 100.00 | 1,054.11 | 21,000.00 | (5,954.11) |

NOTE:

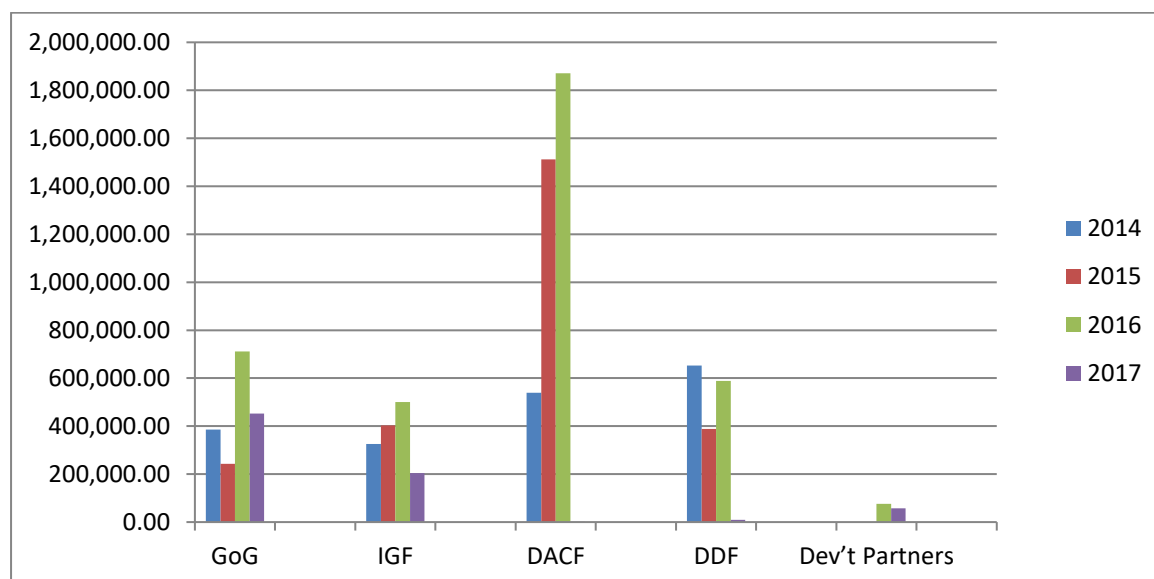
- 1) Personnel emoluments: these are salaries of both staff of central Administration and other departments of the Assembly.
- 2) Capital expenditure / assets were obtained from the addition of amount received from both DDF and DACF of the respective years.
- 3) Goods and services are those amounts transferred directly to other departments from GoG

Table 1.5b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Ayensuano District Assembly

| Sources | 2014 | | | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Planned | Actual Received | Variance | Planned | Actual Received | Variance | Planned | Actual Received | Variance | Planned | Actual Received | Variance |
| GoG | 151,200.00 | 149,200.00 | 2,000.00 | 226,700.00 | 228,100.00 | 1,400.00 | 192,329.00 | 179,384.00 | 12,945.00 | 222,200.00 | 144,418.89 | 77,781.1 |
| IGF | 386,780.00 | 325,925.00 | 60,855.00 | 428,890.00 | 403,092.14 | 25,797.86 | 525,600.00 | 500,045.75 | 25,554.25 | 716,250.00 | 204,461.83 | 101,405.08 |
| DACF | 1,626,290.00 | 539,547.56 | 1,086,742.44 | 1,924,482.73 | 1,512,204.01 | 412,278.72 | 2,700,000.00 | 1,871,353.79 | 828,646.21 | 3,708,488.00 | 267.49 | 1,003,819.43 |
| DDF | 655,508.00 | 653,146.01 | 2,362.00 | 633,836.00 | 388,950.94 | 244,885.06 | 700,000.00 | 588,233.37 | 111,766.63 | 700,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| Dev't Partners (CLGF) | | | | | | | 90,000.00 | 76,050.03 | 13,949.97 | 50,000.00 | 57,225.30 | 57,225.30 |
| GETFund | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,819,778.00 | 1,667,818.57 | 1,151,959.44 | 3,213,908.73 | 2,532,347.09 | 684,361.64 | 4,207,929.00 | 3,215,066.94 | 992,862.06 | 5,396,938.00 | 416,373.51 | 1,325,230.91 |

NOTE: This table depicts amounts received from the Assembly's own operations, those from central Government and other Development partners

Figure 1.0 Graphical Representation of Fund Receipt for the Ayensuano District Assembly



1.7 Key challenges

- Delays in the release of funds from the central government (i.e DACF, DDF) constrained the implementation of the planned programmes and projects on schedule.
- Not much funding was received from development partners to finance specific projects and programmes
- Inadequate logistics such as vehicles, motor bikes among others for revenue generation and monitoring of development projects and programmes
- Non availability of office space for some of the Departments within the District hindered the implementation of assigned programmes on schedule

1.8 Lessons learnt

- Poor project planning and effective monitoring leads to project failure
- Involvement of beneficiary communities in project implementation is prudent for project sustainability but over reliance on community participation could delay project implementation
- Effective partnership with development partners and all departments of the Assembly is key to successful project and programme implementation

1.9 Current Sector Development Situation / District Profile

The Ayensuano District is one of the twenty-six (26) administrative Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out of the then Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District Assembly by Legislative Instrument Number 2052. It was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 with its District capital at Coaltar.

1.9.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The human resource establishment as well as the logistics and its conditions of the Assembly has been analysed to determine the gaps the needs to be filled to ensure effective operation of the Assembly.

1.9.1.1 Human Resource Establishment of the Ayensuano District

The Ayensuano District Assembly does not have all the required human resources to run the Assembly. However, the gaps which exist within the departments of the Assembly the Assembly has been identified to be filled. Refer to Appendix 13 for the detailed analysis.

1.9.1.2 DPCU Conditions and Capabilities

Monitoring of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is very crucial as it serves as the basis for assessing the status of its implementation. The District Development Management Capacity Index (DDMCI) is the primary tool that has been used to assess the DA's and DPCU's capacity.

In arriving at the scoring, the DPCU gathered information regarding the capacity of each of the department/officials represented on the DPCU after which their averages corrected to the nearest figure was found. The DPCU capacity and management index for Ayensuano District Assembly is 6.4 which an average performance.

The DPCU is however constrained with inadequate training on Monitoring and Evaluation, Database management and computer programmes and incentives. Inadequate logistics such as computers, photocopies, printers, and documentation centre constitute a major problem.

To ensure the efficient performance of the DPCU and effective Monitoring and Evaluation, there is the need to enhance the capacity of DPCU members through training and capacity building on Monitoring and Evaluation, Database management and other computer programmes, project and contract management and report writing skills. This will enhance member's capacity to deliver, instill confidence and ensure improved competences.

The DPCU also require sufficient funding and logistics for effective Monitoring and Evaluation. Refer to Appendix 14 for the DPCU capacity and management index details.

1.9.1.3 Logistics of the Ayensuano District

The gaps in the required logistics of the Assembly have also been analyzed to enable the Assembly make provisions to ensure the smooth operations of the Assembly. The current stock of the items and its conditions has been highlighted on. Refer to annex 14 for the detailed analysis

1.9.2 Characteristics of the District Profile

1.9.2.1 Physical and Natural Environment

1.9.2.1.1 Location and Size

The District lies within Latitudes $5^{\circ} 45'N$ and $6^{\circ} 5' N$ and Longitudes $0^{\circ} 15'W$ and $0^{\circ} 45'W$. It is located in the southern part of the Eastern Region and shares boundaries with Suhum Municipality to the North; Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality to the South; Akwapem South District to the East and Upper West Akim District and West Akim Municipality to the West. The District has a total land area of $499km^2$.

The district is located within three major municipalities which attracts majority of the people in the District to resort to those Districts for trade and other services which has an impact on the development of the District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ayensuano District

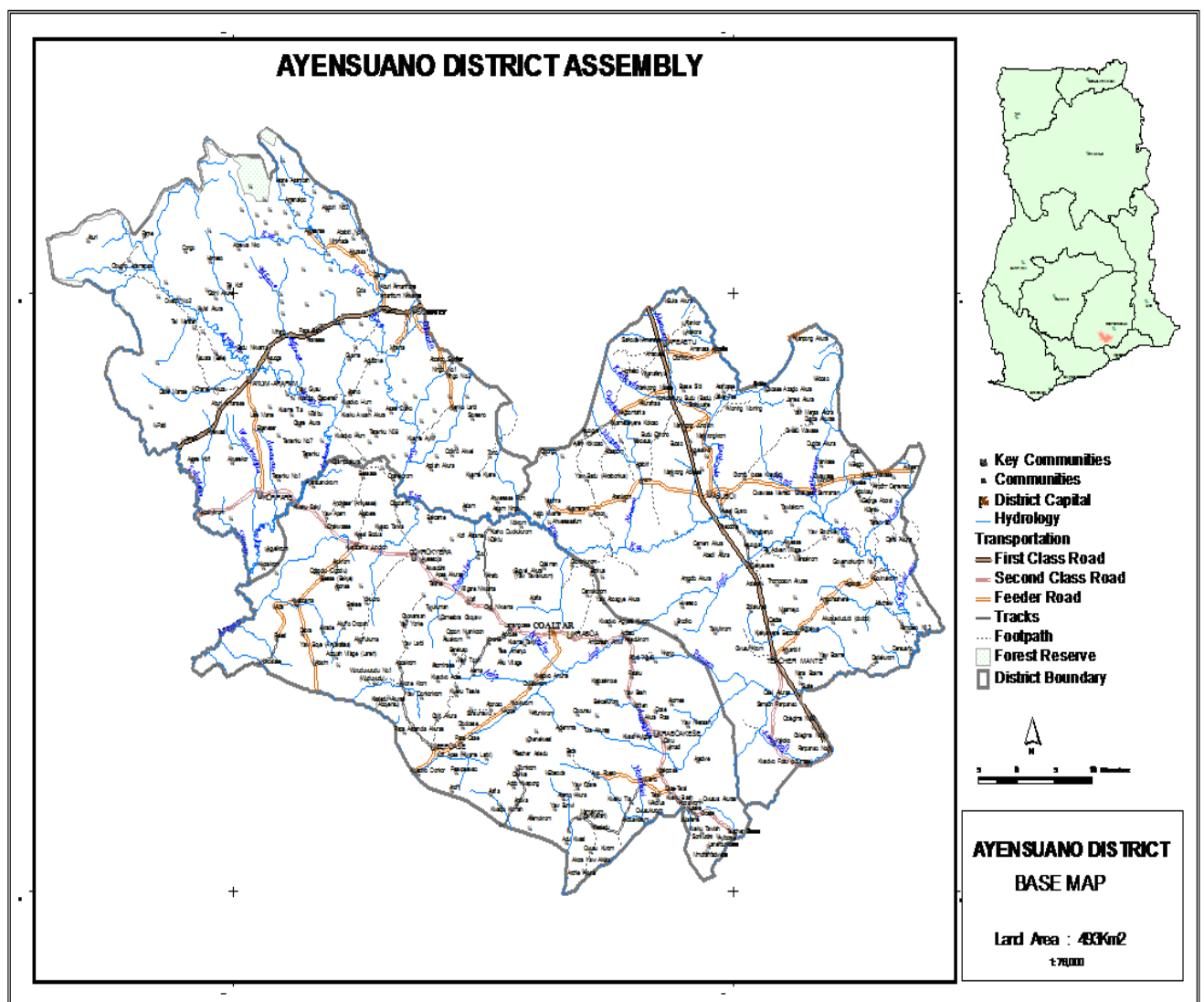


Figure 1.2: Ayensuano District in National Context

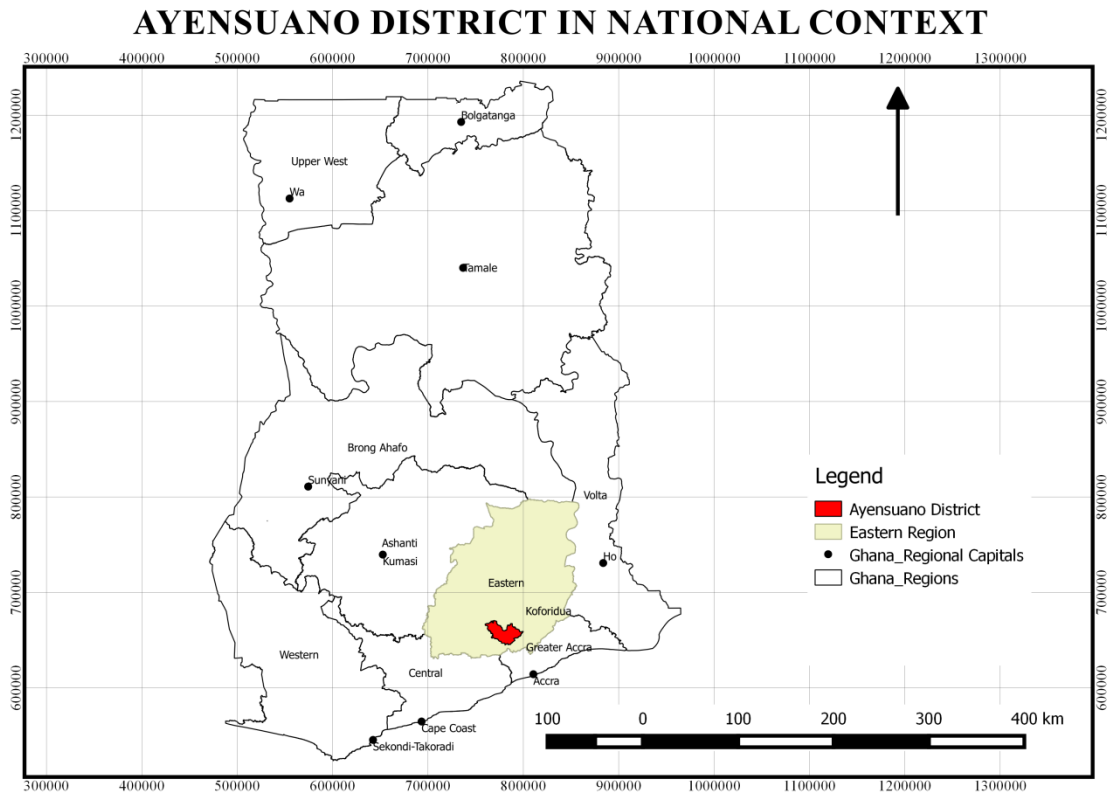
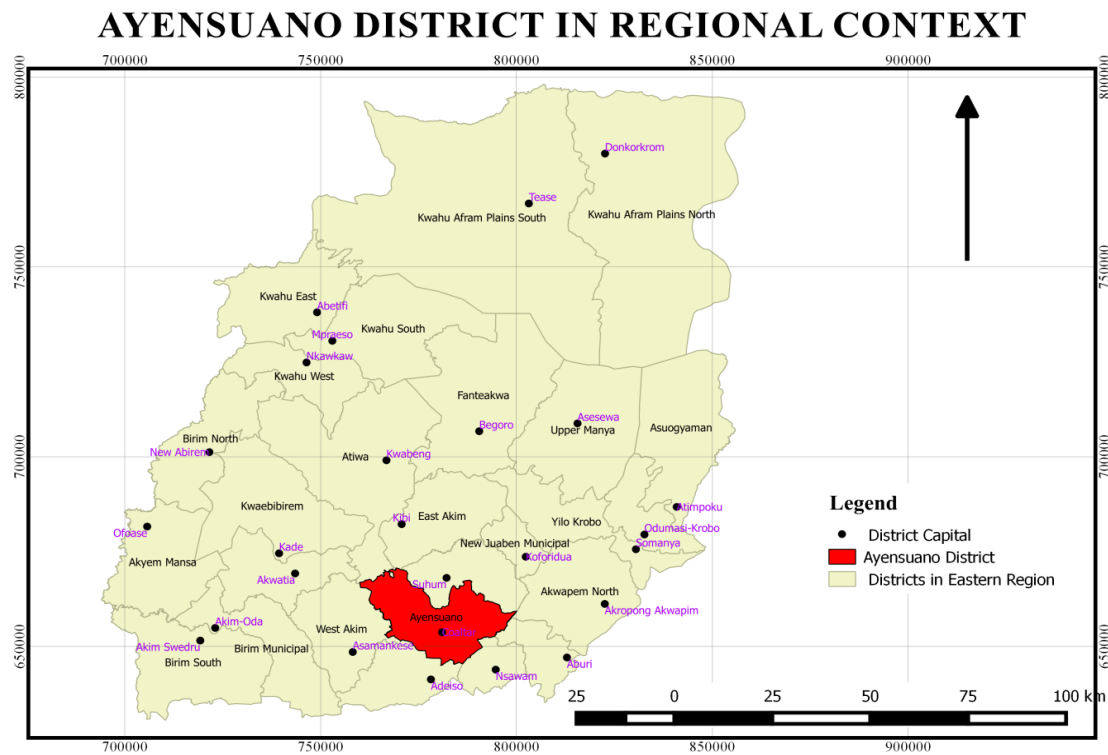


Figure 1.3: Ayensuano District in Regional Context



1.9.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The District has a few highlands with the Atiwa range which stands at about 610m above sea level being the highest elevation in the District. This range is the catchment area of the major rivers and streams in the District, namely Ayensu, Kua, Anfa, Amo Kofi etc.

There are flat plains within the hills which serve as agriculture land for cultivation of various crops. However, the availability of the above stated river bodies can be exploited for irrigation to enable farmers plant throughout the year but not only depend on rainfalls

1.9.2.3 Climate

The District is located in the forest zone of Ghana. The climatic conditions are of the tropical type where average temperatures are usually high throughout the year and this range from 24⁰C to 29⁰C. The hottest months are March and April while the coolest months are December and January. Relative humidity especially in the rainy season (April to November) is 87% and 91%. In the dry season, it is between 48% and 52%. The rainfall pattern is influenced by the tropical monsoon winds which originate from the south-west and move to the north-east respectively. The first and major season occurs between April and July and the second and minor season occurs between September and November. The annual rainfall figure for the district ranges between 1270mm and 1651mm. The climatic conditions of the district is favorable for agriculture development

1.9.2.4 Vegetation

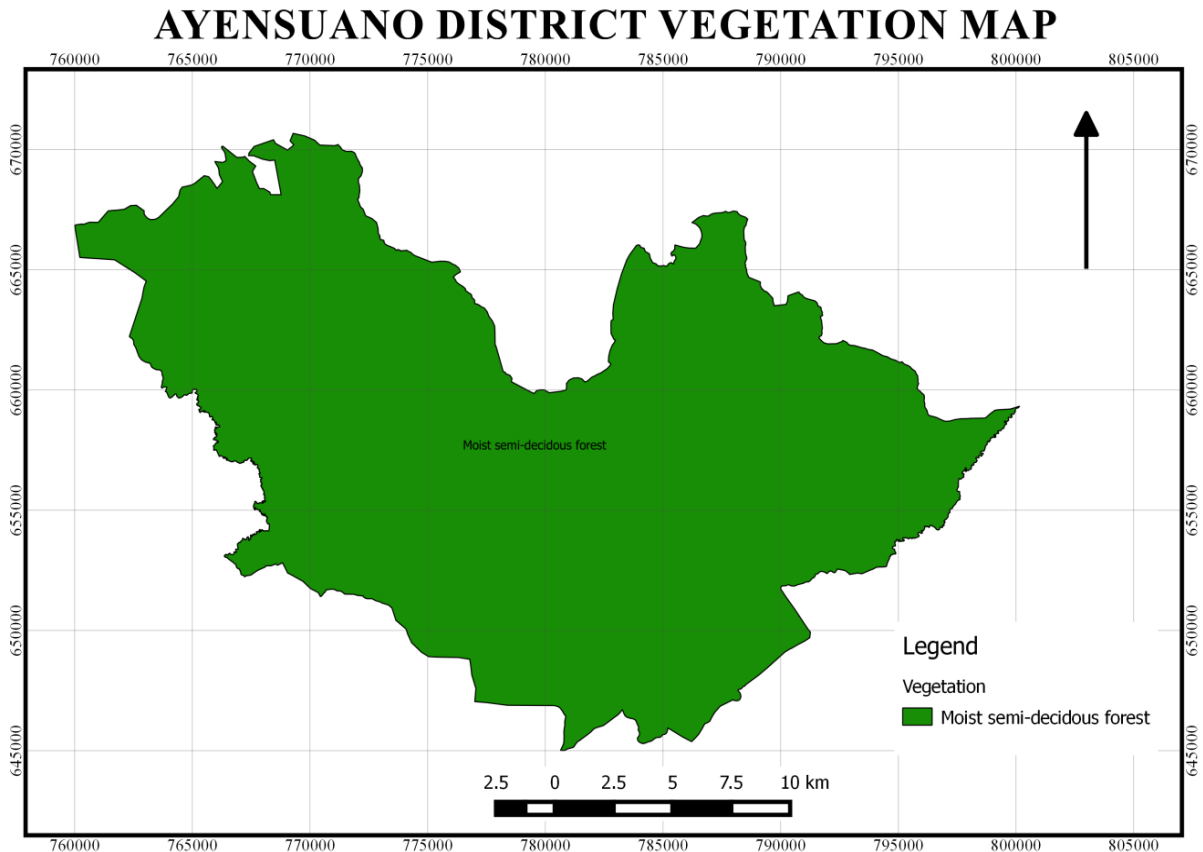
The District was originally covered by a moist semi deciduous forest. However, human activities have considerably reduced the land covered by the original vegetation to an insignificant level and is now covered mostly by re-growth thickets and secondary forests.

The environment has been of great importance to human existence, and the people of Ayensuano have been benefiting immensely from the forest and the vegetative nature of the district. Among such benefits include provision of wind belt, moist environment and fertile land for agricultural activities which is the major source of livelihood for the people in the district.

However, human activities in the district tend to put these attributes of the natural environment into extinct leading to the unpredictability of climate conditions for most economic activities especially agriculture activities in the district. A catalogue of human activities in the district that have negative impact on the environment are indiscriminate waste disposal, open defecation, location of cemeteries and toilet facilities along water bodies, indiscriminate falling down of trees (deforestation) or illegal chain sawing operation activities, free range practice of animal rearing, crude farming and hunting practices, excessive use of chemicals in farming and fishing, illegal mining or ‘galamsey’ activities,

sand winning, stone quarrying, over-grazing, Fulani activities, uncontrolled bush and refuse burning, erosion, uncontrolled smoking and use of obsolete toilet facilities (pit latrines, pan latrines etc.). The vegetation of the district is favorable for agriculture and this can be exploited to cultivate all kinds of cash and food crops.

Figure 1.4: Vegetation Map of Ayensuano District

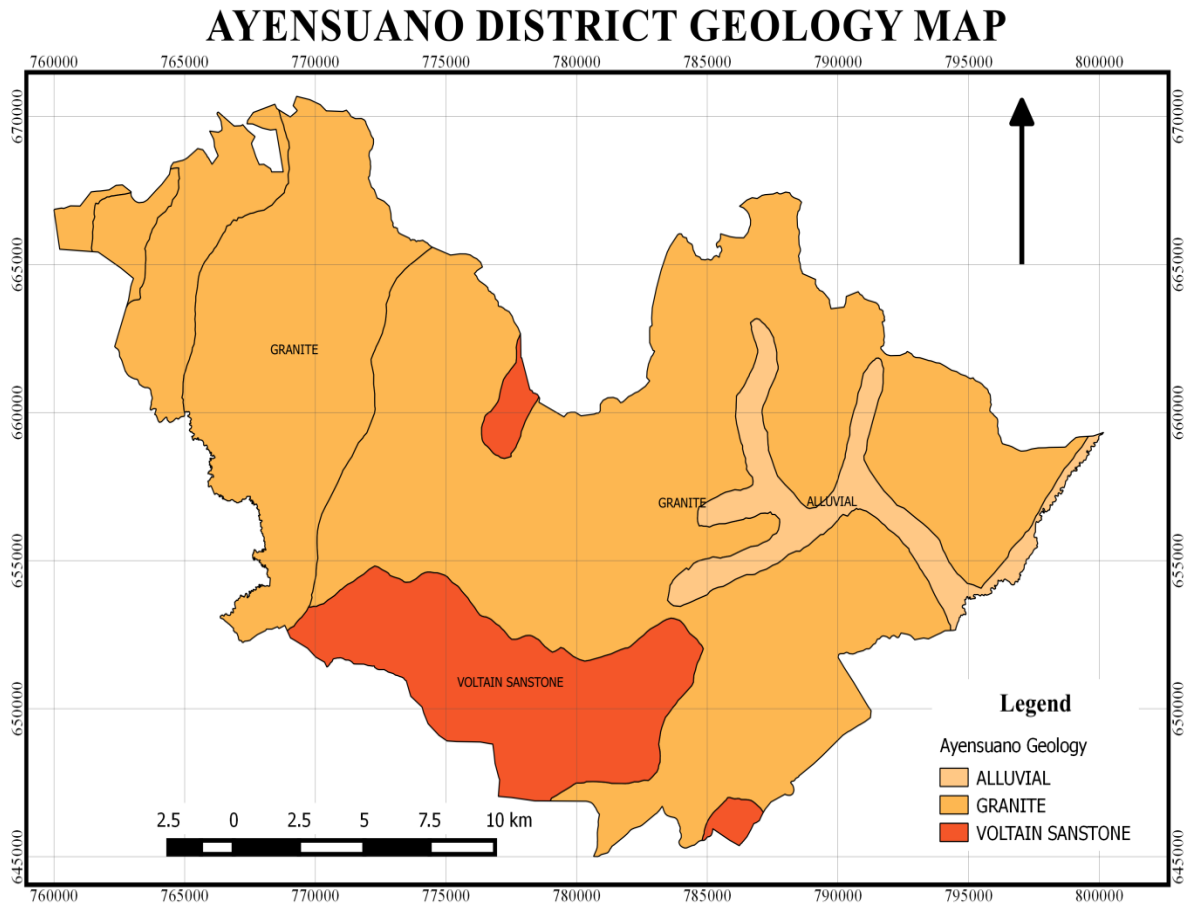


1.9.2.5 Geology and Minerals

The District falls under the Birrmain and Voltarian formations. The major underlying rock is the Birrmain formation which is economically the most important geological formations in Ghana since it contains most of the valuable minerals such as gold and bauxite which can be exploited for foreign exchange. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded with the rocks.

The rocks (esp. granite) found in the District are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the District. The mineral deposits can also be exploited to generate more revenue for financing of developmental projects and programmes. The exploitation of these mineral resources, especially by illegal miners called galamsey cause havoc to the immediate environment – land degradation and pollution of water bodies.

Figure 1.5: Ayensuano District Geology Map



1.9.2.6 Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture

The District has very suitable soil conditions for the development of agriculture and the lumber industry. Generally, the soil found in the District is fertile for both food crops such as Cocoa, coffee, fruits, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and cereals. The production of these crops helps to sustain food supply and reduces hunger and poverty in the District. Most of these crops are exported to other places such as Accra, Tema, Koforidua, among others.

Intensive farming activities for the production of both plantain and food crops and other human activities within the thickly populated areas have greatly influenced the nature of soils resulting in nutrient depletion, soil erosion, iron pan formation and land degradation.

The types of soil, where they occur in the district and what they are capable of producing are shown in the table below;

Table 1.6: Major Soil Associations and their Capabilities.

| SOIL CLASSIFICATION | AREA FOUND | SOIL CAPABILITY |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin, Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin and Bekwai-Nzima/Oda Soil Associations | Kofi Pare, Anum-Apapam Kuano | Export crops - cocoa, coffee, rubber, cola, oil palm. Non-traditional export crops – black pepper, sweet berry, ginger. Food crops - maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, potato, vegetables. |
| Atewa/Ansum, Adawso Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin, Atewiredu-Katie and Atukrom-Asikuma Soil Associations | Amanase, Coaltar, Dokrochiwa | Well suited for hand cultivation of maize, cassava, cocoyam, cocoa, plantain, oil palm, ginger, tiger nuts, pawpaw and vegetables |
| Chichiwere-Ayensu/Kakum and Amo-Tefle Soil Association | Asuboi, Kyekyewere, Govinakrom | Suitable for the cultivation of maize, pepper, tomatoes, onions and garden eggs and pawpaw |
| Pegi-Agu, Adunjansu Bechem/Nta Ofin and Koforidua-Nankese/Nta-Ofin Soil Association | Ntowkrom | Suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, black pepper sweet berry ginger, rubber, sunflower, oil palm, maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, soya bean, banana, sugar-cane and vegetable |

Source: Soil Research Institute (CSIR)

1.9.3 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

Natural environment is of crucial importance for social and economic life. It provides food, shelter, energy and recreation. In this respect the diversity of nature not only offers man a vast power of choice for his current needs and desires. It also enhances the role of nature as a source of solutions for the future needs and challenges of mankind.

Everything that humans do has some impact on the environment. The district has to a larger extent, been spared the drudgery of human activities such as land and water pollution through industrial activities and mining. A minor part of the environment has remained in their natural state while the rivers and streams have not undergone any serious siltation.

However, recent developments in the District have the potential of damaging the serene environment. Sand Winning and Mineral extraction by galamsay operators destroys the natural state of the environment.

Moreover, poor farming activities including over use of pesticides and weedicides have both contributed to loss of soil fertility which have resulted in low agriculture production.

Furthermore, wood logging, chain saw activities and charcoal burning also have a toll on the environment. The few available hard woods in the in some parts of the district are being cut for charcoal without replanting. There is the need to establish woodlots in areas where firewood harvesting and charcoal production are high in order to preserve the existing tree cover.

Stone quarrying activities along the Asuboi- Suhum road do not only destroy the land but also create cracks in the walls and foundations of houses due to the use of dynamites. It is therefore incumbent on the Assembly to put in place measures to control activities that negatively affect the environment through public sensitization, legislation and prosecution of recalcitrant offenders.

Some of the mitigation interventions that the Assembly intends to adopt include making the construction of rain harvesting mandatory in both public and private building plans, engagement of the youth in land reclamation activities at mining and quarrying sites and planting of ornamental plants along major roads and in schools. The Education directorate shall be supported to institute annual awards for environmentally responsible schools while encouraging the formation of environmental clubs at both basic and second cycle schools.

1.9.4 Water Security

The main sources of water for domestic purposes for most inhabitants in the District are boreholes, hand-dug wells, streams, rivers, rain water and ponds. The District is faced with a problem of inadequate water supply, as a result of a geological paradox and inadequate rainfall. This problem has resulted in an intense pressure on the low yielding boreholes; coupled with inadequate rainfall has worsen the peoples plight of getting portable water for domestic, agri-business and industrial usage. This indirectly affects productivity as workers and pupils have to spend their productive hours (2hrs or more) looking for streams and ponds, while others need to move beyond 3km. The effect of this is more felt within the dry season where women and children are mostly affected.

Beside the challenges facing the people of the district in getting access to potable water, human activities have also been compounding the problem of water inadequacy. Among such activities include cutting down of trees along river and stream bodies, dumping refuses into rivers and streams, use of chemicals in fishing (DDT) and farming (weedicides), open defecating along water bodies, sand winning and ‘galamsey’ activities along water bodies, animals drinking and swimming in the samewater bodies used by human beings.

These practices pollute water bodies and hence, render water bodies contaminated and unhygienic for both drinking and domestic use by households.

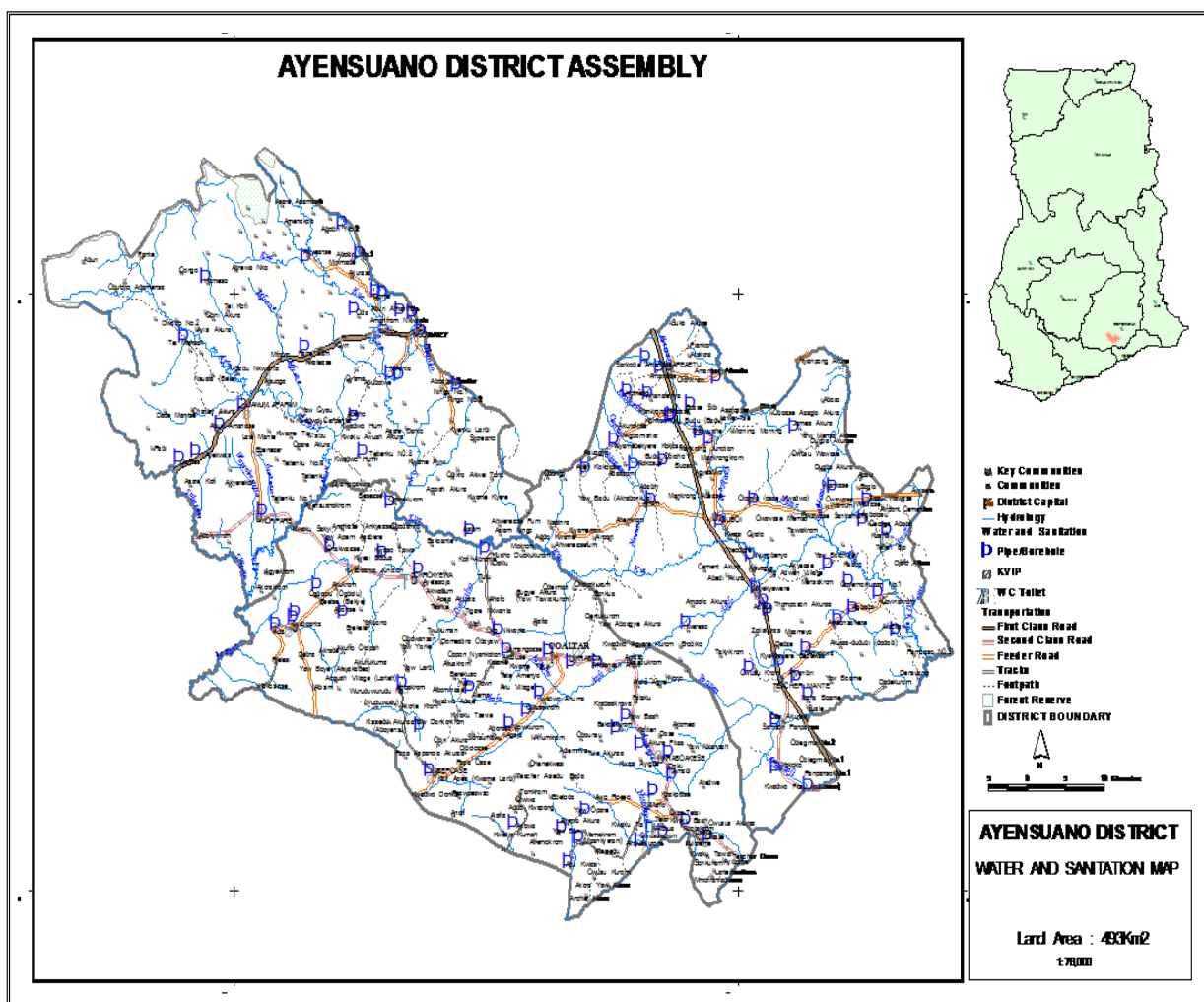
Table 1.7: Sources of water supply in the Ayensuano District

| Sub-District | Dug-Out | Ponds | Stream | River | Spring | Hand-dug well | Bore-holes | Stand Pipes | Private Conn. |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Anum | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | 4 | 24 | - | - |
| Apapam | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | 4 | 24 | - | - |
| Coaltar | - | 5 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 22 | - | - |
| Obeasua | - | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 51 | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | - | 7 | 32 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 118 | 2 | |

Source: AyDA DPCU, 2017

From the table above, there is a significant number of potable water (boreholes) in almost all the sub-districts. It's only one of the sub-districts which enjoy stand pipes. However, many households and communities still rely on non-potable water sources (streams and rivers) due to either unavailability of potable water in the communities.

Figure 1.6: Existing Water Facility Map of Ayensuano District



1.9.5 Natural and man-made disasters

The forest nature of the District makes it prone to natural phenomena like wind storm, rain storm, erosion and flood which have devastating effects on human and animal lives, properties, farms lands, food shortage etc. Ayensuano District has major flood prone areas which are both within the urban and rural areas. Among them are the centre of Amanase, AsuboiZongo, Dokrochiwa market and Anum Apapam. Nonetheless, some human activities have also been linked to occurrence of these natural events; deforestation, excessive lumbering, poor drainage systems, building along water ways, poor spatial planning, sand winning, mining, indiscriminate refuse disposal etc. Also, human economic activities and practices like ‘crude’ farming practices, charcoal production, smoking, palm wine tapping, improper burning of refuse, bush burning, sand winning, quarrying and illegal small scale mining activities (ie.galamsay) also pose serious threats to the environment such as depletion of the natural species, depletion of soil fertility, pollution of the physical environment, water and air etc. All these activities have an eventual effect of affecting agricultural production in the district and safeguard against any natural phenomena.

However, concerted effort will be put in place to minimize the drivers that are potential to causing these natural and man-made disasters in the district. NADMO and other allied agencies and departments in the District will be assisted by the District Assembly to develop Community Disaster Preparedness Plans for communities in the district to serve as mitigation measures against some possibly effects from the environment due to both man- made and natural disasters like wind storm, rain storm, flooding, bush fire and erosion.

1.9.6 Natural Resource Utilization

The District was originally covered by a moist semi deciduous forest. However, human activity in the form of cultivation, lumbering and extraction of fuel wood has considerably reduced the land covered by the original vegetation to an insignificant level and is now covered mostly by re-growth thickets and secondary forests. Nonetheless, the reserved forest with varied wood logs (like timber) furnishes artisans with wood for most wood work activities in the district and other areas in the country. Furthermore, the forest has been a hub for potent herbal trees which are mostly utilized for medicinal purposes traditionally. Again, most forest zones in the district have great potential to generate revenue to the District if developed as tourist sites especially the waterfall, sand paint, stone cave and snake-liked palm tree at Obuoho Nyarko. The District also has very suitable soil conditions for the development of agriculture and the lumber industry. There are large scale production of cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cassava, plantain, maize, vegetables and fruits. These crops are produced on commercial and subsistence basis.

The District is blessed with a number of rivers and streams like the Ayensu River, Kua, Anfa, Amo Kofi among others. These natural water bodies largely complement other potable water sources for household domestic activities like washing, drinking, cooking, bathing, food processing, spraying, building and ‘Akpeteshie’ distilling.

Also, the moist nature of the land with high yielding underground water facilitates the drilling of more boreholes and hand dug wells as a means to providing the people in the district with potable source of water.

The District falls under the Birrmain and Voltarian formations. The major underlying rock is the Birrmain formation which is economically the most important geological formations in Ghana since it contains most of the valuable minerals exploited from the country for foreign exchange. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded in the rocks. The rocks found in the District are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the District. Beside these rich rocks, sand is another potent mineral asset of the district serving the constructional needs of the district and most neighbouring towns.

The mineral deposits can therefore be exploited to generate more revenue for financing developmental projects and programmes. The exploitation of these mineral resources, especially by illegal miners called galamsey cause havoc to the immediate environment – land degradation and pollution of water bodies. To curb these illegal mining practices and to facilitate benefits to the communities and the district, there should be resolute effort to regulate the activities and practices of mining companies and as well attract large scale mining companies to mine these natural resources where the district can benefit from royalties and corporate social responsibility activities of these companies.

1.9.7 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic structure of the Ayensuano District bears similarities with other rural districts in Ghana. The district is characterized by relatively large household sizes, high illiteracy and mortality rates among others discussed as follows:

1.9.7.1 Population Size and Distribution

The District is characterized by relatively youthful population, large household sizes, and high fertility rates among others. The total population for the District as at 2010 is 77,193 which is made up of 38,440 (49.8%) males and 38,753 (50.2%) females. The projected population of the District for 2017 is 90,511 made up of 44,350 males and 46,161 females. Majority of the District's population live in the rural areas (93%) while only a few proportion of the population resides in the urban areas (7%).

In terms of spatial distribution, most of the three hundred and twenty (345) settlements (localities) of the District have population of less than 500. The largest settlements by projected population as at 2017 are Anum Apapam (6,358), Amanase (5,742), Teacher Mante (4,570), Asuboi (4,237), Coaltar (2,850), Dokrochiwa (2,555), Otoase (2,281), Achiansa (2,198), Kuano (2,106), Kofi Pare (1,993), Sowatey (1637), Krabokese (1441), Kwaboanta (1436), Ayekokooso (1232), Mfanor (1209), Obuoho (1204), Kokosiase (1186), Wurudwurudu (1182), Marfokrom (1160), and Duodokrom (1120).

The district has a household population of 75,843 with a total number of 18,098 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.2 percent

The population growth rate for the District is 3.044% with a Total Fertility Rate of 4.2 which is higher than the Eastern regional figure of 3.5. This therefore implies that large population without a corresponding increase in job opportunities has the potential of leading to high unemployment among the youthful population and eventually may result in social vices in the district. There is the urgent need to curb this increasing rate of birth through family planning and other birth controlling mechanisms.

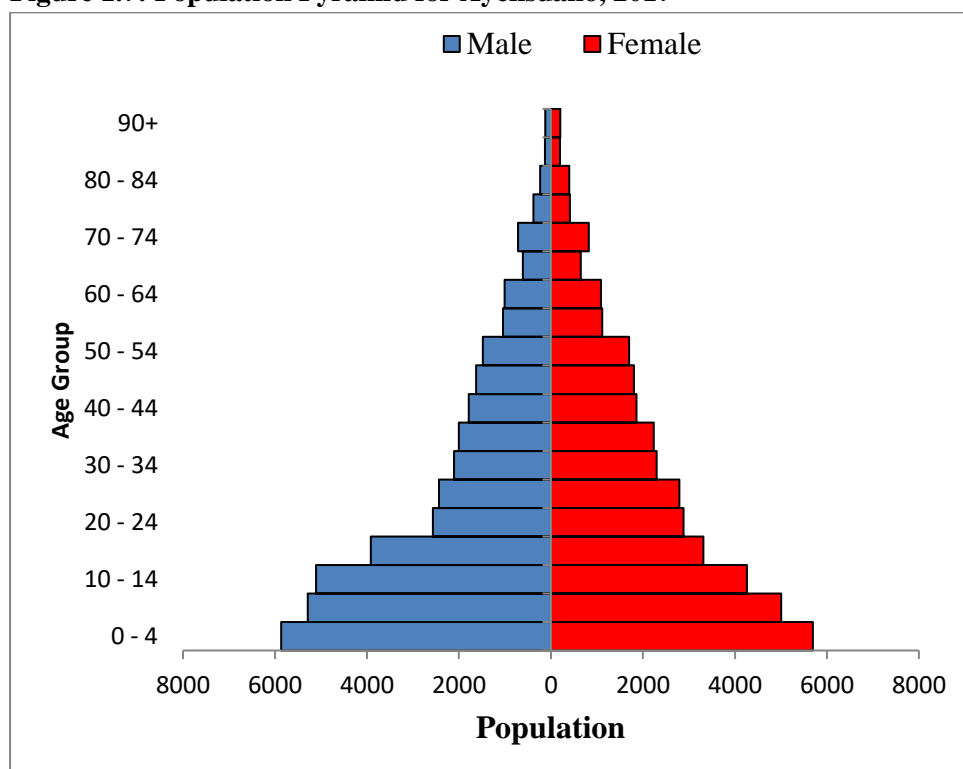
1.9.7.2 Age-Sex Structure

The District population is of youthful nature as majority of the district population fall within under 15 years (40.5%), 15-24 years (16.4) and 30-59 years (27.3%) age groups. There are disparities across the different age groups for both males and females. The under 15 (42.3%) and 15-24 years (16.9) age groups has higher proportion of males than females. But the proportion of females from the age group 25-29 (7.2%), 30-59 (28.4%) and 60+ years (9.8%) are higher than that of males.

The sex ratio of the District is 99.2 and higher for the age group 0-19 years (2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service).

The pictorial view of the age-sex structure of the Ayensuano District has been shown below

Figure 1.7: Population Pyramid for Ayensuano, 2017



1.9.7.3 Population Density

With a land area of 499sq km and projected population size of 90,511 in 2017, the population density of the district was 181 per square kilometers in 2017.

1.9.7.4 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years.

The total dependency ratio of the District is 88. This suggests that for every 100 people in the working age population, about 88 people depend on them. But child dependency constitutes more than half (76.1) as compared with old age dependency ratio (11.9).

Child dependency ratio among males (81.4) is higher than females (71). This means 100 persons in the working class cater for almost 82 (81.4) male children while 100 persons cater for 71 female children. On the other hand, with old age dependency ratio, 100 persons cater for 11 males and almost 13 (12.8) females respectively.

1.9.8 Social Characteristics

The district can be classified as a settler one with more than 90% of the people tracing their current ancestry from other districts of the region or other parts of the country. Though the decline of the cocoa industry in the district led to people leaving in search for new land elsewhere and the loss of business, people from less endowed parts of the country still continue to come in search of land for food crop farming.

1.9.8.1 Ethnicity

The District population is a mixture of all the ethnic groups of the country made up of Akan, Ewe, Northerners, Ga Adangbe, Krobo, Ga, Nzema, Larteh, and Akuapem. Other nationals in the District are from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Ivory Coast. The pre-dominant language of the district is Twi. There are two types of inheritance system in the District: The Akan speaking people are matrilineal while the rest including the Guans are patrilineal. All ethnic groups and people are free to observe their religious/traditional festivals in the areas they inhabit. However, Odwira is the main festival celebrated by the people in the District which is observed from September to November.

1.9.8.2 Traditional Setup and Religion

In terms of traditional authority, the District is part of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area whose overlord is the Okyenhene. The sub chiefs of the District though of settler stock origin have been made members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council.

The population of the district is made up of Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists. Christians constitute about 84 percent (82.8%) of the population, Muslims about 4 percent, Traditionalists 2 percent and people with no religion about 9.4 percent.

1.9.8.3 Households

There are 18,098 households in the district and an average household size of 4.3 persons. Heads constitute 23.9 percent of household members with more male heads (30.9%) than female heads (16.8%). The predominant (26.4%) household composition in relation in the District is Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only while the least (0.7%) household composition is spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head.

1.9.8.4 Marital Status

In the district, almost 43 percent (42.9%) of persons 12 years and older are married while 34.3 percent have never married. There is disparity between among sexes, of the male population 41.9 percent are married while 42.4 percent have never married. In relation to females, 43.9 percent are married while 26.5 percent have never married.

1.9.8.5 Level of Education and Literacy

The level of education by school attendance indicates that majority of the population (96.2%) are currently attending basic education (8.7% Nursery, 17.1% Kindergarten, 53.6% Primary and 16.8% JHS). The proportion of the population who has attained basic education in the past constitutes about 91 percent (27.8% Primary, 30.8% JSS, and 32.3% Middle school). Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population currently attending school is from secondary to tertiary. This is far below those who have attained secondary to tertiary education in the past (2.2%).

Out of the persons 11 years and older, 20.3 percent are not literate while 79.7 percent are literate. Among the literate population, 53.9 percent are males while 46.1 are females. On the other hand, females constitute more than half (69.4%) of the illiterate population while the males are 30.6 percent.

1.9.8.6 Status of Disability

The District has 3,505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are about 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability while the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.6%) and physical disability (29%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

1.9.9 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Ayensuano population is made up of diverse ethnic groupings. In 2017, out of the total population of 90,511, 66.5% are born elsewhere in the same region (eastern), 31% are born elsewhere in other region and 2.5% outside Ghana. Among the migrant population, persons from Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Ashanti Regions are in the majority.

Some of the migrants' tribes in the district are Ewe, Northerners, Ga Adangbe, Krobo, Ga, Nzema, Larteh, and Akuapem. Other nationals in the District are from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Ivory Coast.

The reasons accounting for emigration are marriage, evangelism, affordability and easy access to farm and residential land, serene environment and pursuance of economic activities like galamsey, farming etc. Emigration has contributed to the ascendancy of economic activities especially in the service sector of the district facilitating employment for the teeming unemployed youth and serving as an avenue for revenue generation for the District Assembly. Notwithstanding this, development issues and social vices such as theft, armed robbery, use of 'illicit' drugs, pressure on few social amenities, land litigation, increase in population, teenage pregnancy, school drop-out and other social welfare issues have also been on the increase in the district.

The district has also been experiencing the outflow of its inhabitants to other places especially the nearest adjoining commercial towns like Suhum, Asamake, Nsawam, Amasaman, Accra etc. Among the reasons for people migrating from the district include education and pursuance of artisanal training in carpentry, head dressing, dress making etc. Most importantly, the deplorable state of the roads and other infrastructure within the district do make life difficult. As such the citizen do resort to other adjoining district which have those infrastructure such as good roads, hospitals, schools, pipe borne water, good telecommunication coverage among others.

1.9.10 Gender Equality

Men, women, girls and boys play key and defined societal roles which contribute to the overall development and harmony in society. Thus, there is division of roles and this makes work delivery effective and efficient. Men's role are mostly being heads of household, taking care of the family, decision makers, providers of basic necessities of the family especially health care and education needs of their children and predominantly engaged in farming.

Women, on the other hand, provide support services to complement the roles of the men, manage the home, train and educate the children and engage in trading/ sale of farm produce. Girls and boys are predominantly tied to fulfilling the duties assigned to them by their parents, hence, support their parents on the farm, learn trade and engage in schooling.

Women in general can be said to be vulnerable in various facets of their lives. Due to the agrarian economic nature of the District, women hardly have any additional livelihood skills and whenever, there is off season, they find it difficult to cope with the situation. The key role of women in the agric-value chain are mostly planting, harvesting, marketing, and processing.

However, those who are into small scale business find it difficult to access financial support to boost their activity. This has crippled majority of small scale enterprises which has resulted in poverty and poor standard of living mostly among women.

Comparatively, field data shows that women have access to credit than their male counterparts, and this is mostly attributed to their trading activities, saving behaviour and ability to repay.

Field survey in the district again gave an indication that decision making at various levels is biased in favour of men. This has been noticed during community gatherings where decisions are made. This is even evident at the District Assembly level where females are only 10.3 percent out of 39 members whilst their male counterpart constitutes 89.7 percent of the total number of Assembly members. At various unit committees, area and town council, women on the average form less percent of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

The small number of female leaders or representatives in any decision-making of the Assembly implies the possibility of making decisions that may not be gender sensitive or have a very limited perspective of issues concerning females. It is therefore imperative for the District Assembly to ensure gender mainstreaming and empowerment in all aspects of policy formulation and implementation. To this end, women should be encouraged and supported to take up leadership positions, and annual budgets must be made gender and vulnerability sensitive as much as possible so as to close the gap between males and females representations in decision making. For instance, support measures in the form of quota system and finance should be made available to women determined to take up leadership positions.

The key gender issues identified which have significant implications on development and requires urgent attention are inadequate income generating activities for women, difficulty for women to access loans, inadequate alternative livelihood for women, lack of access to farm

inputs, inadequate market centres for women to trade, lack of community centres, inadequate entrepreneurial and business development skills for young boys, young girls, men and women and lack of vocational and technical training institution for young girls and boys.

1.9.11 Settlement Systems

The settlement system of the district refers to the distribution of infrastructure within the various communities.

The settlement pattern is generally nucleus (cf: dispersed) type. However, there is this pattern of hamlets inhabited by a man and his family and a few other persons strung along the bush road or path which may bear the same name. This makes the location of amenities especially schools building and the extension of electricity very difficult and expensive. More boreholes are needed than what the population size call for.

The largest settlements by population are Anum Apapam, Amanase, Teacher Mante, Asuboi Coaltar, Dokrochiwa , Otoase, Achiansa, Kuano, Kofi pare, Sowatey, Krabokese, Kwaboanta ,Ayekokooso, Mfranor, Obuoho, Kokosiesi, Wuruduwurudu No.1, Marforkrom and Duodukrom.

1.9.11.1 Spatial Analysis of Settlements

- Only two (2) settlements – Anum-Apapam and Amanase have population sizes of over 5000.
- Area Council centres – Anum Apapam, Coaltar and Asuboi, and other settlement, Amanase, Dokrochiwa, Kofi Pare and Teacher Mante serve as the service centres for the population.
- The key services that have created significant linkages within the District are education, health care, transportation, telecommunication and markets.
- Education up to the Junior High School level is reasonably accessible in the rural areas. However, only four settlements – Coaltar, Amanase, Anum Apapam and Asuboi have Senior High Schools.
- The District does not have a District Government hospital but inhabitants access the ones located in Nsawam, Suhum and Asamankese. However, the District has seven (7) Government Health Centres each at Asuboi, Amanase, Dokrochiwa, Kofi Pare, Marfokrom, and Coaltar with two (2) RCHs. The District also has nineteen (19) CHPS zones located at Apau Wawase , Ntowkrom, Otoase, Ayekokooso, Kwaboanta, Bepoase, Anum Apapam, Kofi Pare, Mfranta, Achiansa, Obuoho, Krabokese, Amposanhene, Teacher Mante
- The District has one rural bank and one commercial bank.

- The District has no Judicial Service. Thus, people in the District have to travel to Nsawam, Suhum, Asamankese and Koforidua to access judicial services.
- The District has Police Services; 2 Police Stations each at Coaltar and Anum Apapam and a Police Post at Teacher Mante.
- The District has no fire station.
- There is at least one bi-weekly market in the District with the major market centres at Amanase, Asuboi, Dokrochiwa, Anum Apapam, Achiansa and Ayekokooso.
- Few towns such as Otoase, Coaltar, Kofi Pare, Kraboa and Ayibontey have street names and the street naming system is on-going.
- General street lighting situation in the district is generally not good with only few major towns with street light.
- Most of the roads in the District are feeder roads and are in very deplorable state.
- Means of transport has been another challenge for the district as a result of the poor bad road surface conditions and poor road networks; hence, people largely rely on 'unsafe' means like motorbikes ('Okada'), walking, tricycle and road 'unworthy' vehicles and taxi.

1.4.1.3 Hierarchy of Settlements

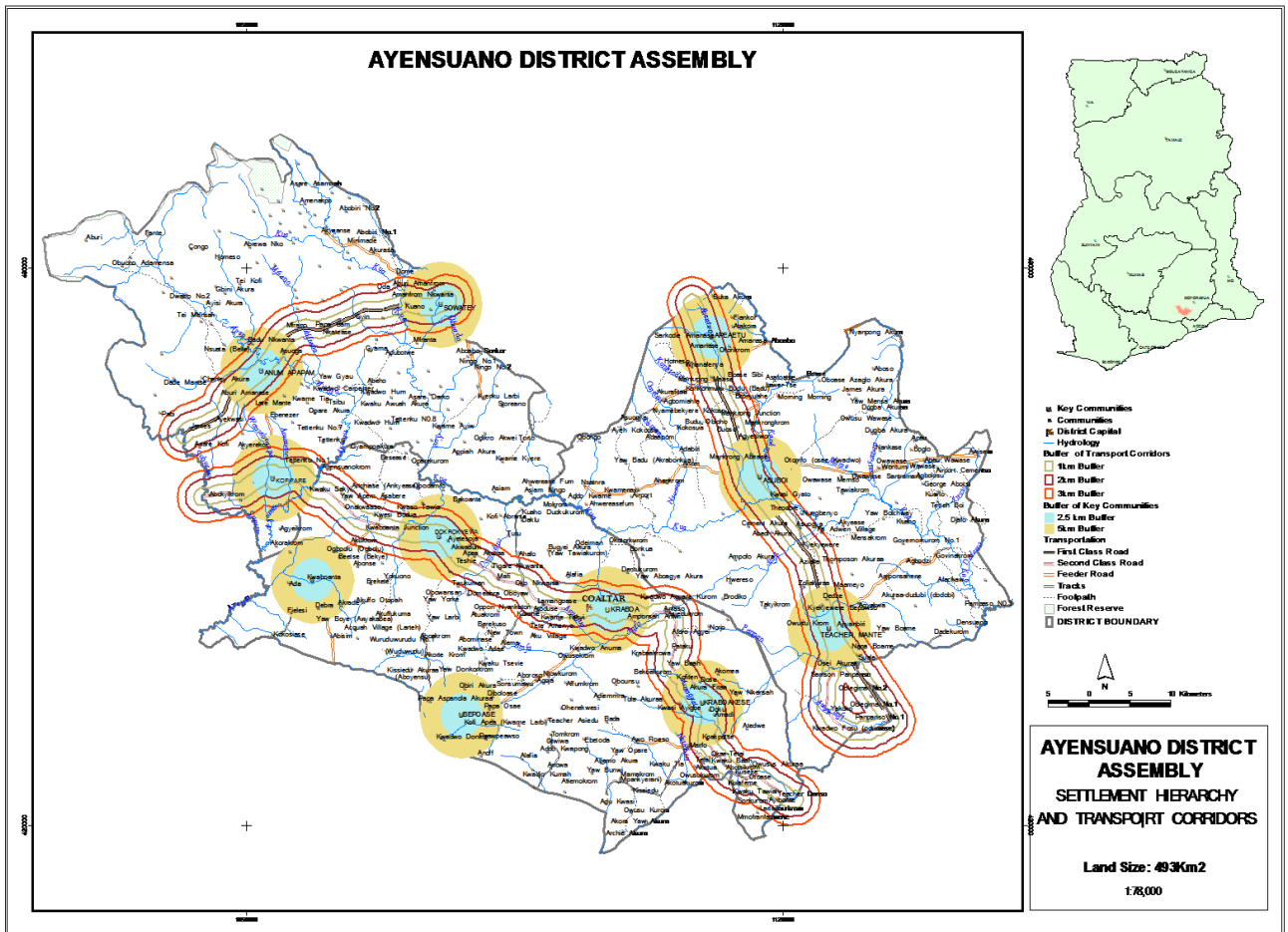
The availability or absence of the amenities in the 20 largest town/villages in the district is indicated in the scalogram or hierarchy of settlement below

Table 1.2 Hierarchy of Settlements

| Settlement | 2017 Population Estimates | Pre School (KG) | Primary school | Junior High School | Senior High School | Vocation/ Technical School | Hospital | Health centre | R. C. H | CHP Centre | Pharmacy / Chemical Shops | Lorry Park | LPG Station | Fuel Station | Maternity Home | Pipe Bore Water Supply | Bore Hole H.D.W | KVIP Public Toilet | W/C Public Toilet | Post Office | Mobile Phone Network | Fixed Telephone | Police Station | Financial Institutions (Bank / Micro | Fire Station | Hotel/Guest House | Electricity | Bi-weekly market | Agro-Chemical Shops | Agro – Industry | Factories | Total No of amenities | Ranking |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Anum Apapam | 6,164 | * | * | * | * | | | * | * | * | * | | | | | * | * | * | | | | | * | * | | * | * | * | * | | | 16 | 1 st |
| Amanase | 5,567 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | | | | * | | * | * | | | | | | | * | | * | * | * | * | | | 12 | 4 th |
| Teacher Mante | 4,433 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | | | * | * | | | | | * | | | * | * | | | | | 10 | 5 th |
| Asuboi | 4,108 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | | | * | * | | | | | | | | * | | | | | | 7 | 12 th |
| Coaltar | 2,764 | * | * | * | * | * | | * | | | * | | | | | | * | * | | | | | * | * | | * | * | * | | | | 13 | 2 nd |
| Dokrochiwa | 2,477 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | * | | | | | * | * | * | | * | | * | | * | * | * | * | | | | 14 | 2 nd |
| Otoase | 2,213 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | | | * | * | | | | | | | | * | * | | | | | 8 | 9 th |
| Achiansa | 2,131 | | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | | | * | * | | | | | | | | * | * | | | | | 7 | 12 th |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|----|------------------|
| Kuano | 2,042 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | | * | * | * | | | | | * | | | | 10 | 5 th |
| Sowatey | 1,587 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | | | | | * | | | | | | | | * | * | | | 7 | 12 th |
| Krabokese | 1,397 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | | * | | | | | | | * | | | | 7 | 12 th |
| Kwaboanta | 1,392 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | * | * | | * | 10 | 5 th |
| Ayekokooso | 1,194 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | * | * | | | 9 | 8 th |
| Mfranor | 1,173 | | * | * | | | | | | | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | * | | | | 6 | 16 th |
| Obuoho | 1,167 | | * | * | | | | | | | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | * | | | | 6 | 16 th |
| Kokosiase | 1,150 | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 19 th |
| Wuruduwurudu | 1,146 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 20 th |
| Kofi pare | 1,133 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | * | * | | | | | | | * | | | | 8 | 9 th |
| Marfokrom | 1,125 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | * | | | | * | | | | | | | | * | * | | | 8 | 9 th |
| Duodukrom | 1,086 | * | * | * | | | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | | | | 5 | 18 th |

Figure 1.8: Accessibility Map of Ayensuano District



1.9.12 Culture

The District can be classified as a settler one with more than 90% of the people tracing their current ancestry from other districts of the region or other parts of the country. People from other regions and countries continue to come in search of land for food crop farming.

The District population is a mixture of all the ethnic groups of the country made up of Akan, Ewe, Northerners, Ga Adangbe, Krobo, Ga, Nzema, Larteh, and Akuapem and Others. The pre-dominant language of the district is twi. There are two types of inheritance system in the District: The Akan speaking people are matrilineal whiles the rest including the Guans are patrilineal. All ethnic groups and people are free to observe their religious/traditional festivals in the areas they inhabit. However, Odwira is the main festival celebrated by the people in the District which is observed from September to November. Other festivals celebrated in the district include Homowo, Ohum, Bada, etc. which are mostly celebrated by ethnic groups in minority.

In terms of traditional authority, the overlord of the district is the Okyehene or King of Akyem Abuakwa with his seat at Kyebi the district capital of the neighboring East Akyem District.

The sub chiefs in the district though mostly of settler stock origin are members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council. The Okyenhene has recently elevated some of the chiefs to the states of Osabarima and Barima.

Chiefs are normally chosen from lineage of the ethnic groups that first settled in the village/town. Chiefs in the district are regarded as the heads of their communities and perform a lot of functions including judicial roles that center on customs and traditions, and they are also rallying points for community development.

The population of the district is made up of Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists. Christians constitute about 84 percent (82.8%) of the population; Muslims about 4 percent, Traditionalists are 2 percent and people with no religion about 9.4 percent.

1.9.13 Governance

The District administered by the decentralized system of Ghana. There is political administrative and traditional governance.

The Ayensuano District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and developmental body in the District. It is supported by other institutions, organizations and stakeholders – Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations as well as development partners in the performance of its duties.

The legal framework backing the existence of the Assembly is combined in the following legislations.

- Chapter 20 of the Fourth Republican Constitution of 1992
- PNDC Law 2007 of 1988
- Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936
- Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2052 that established the District

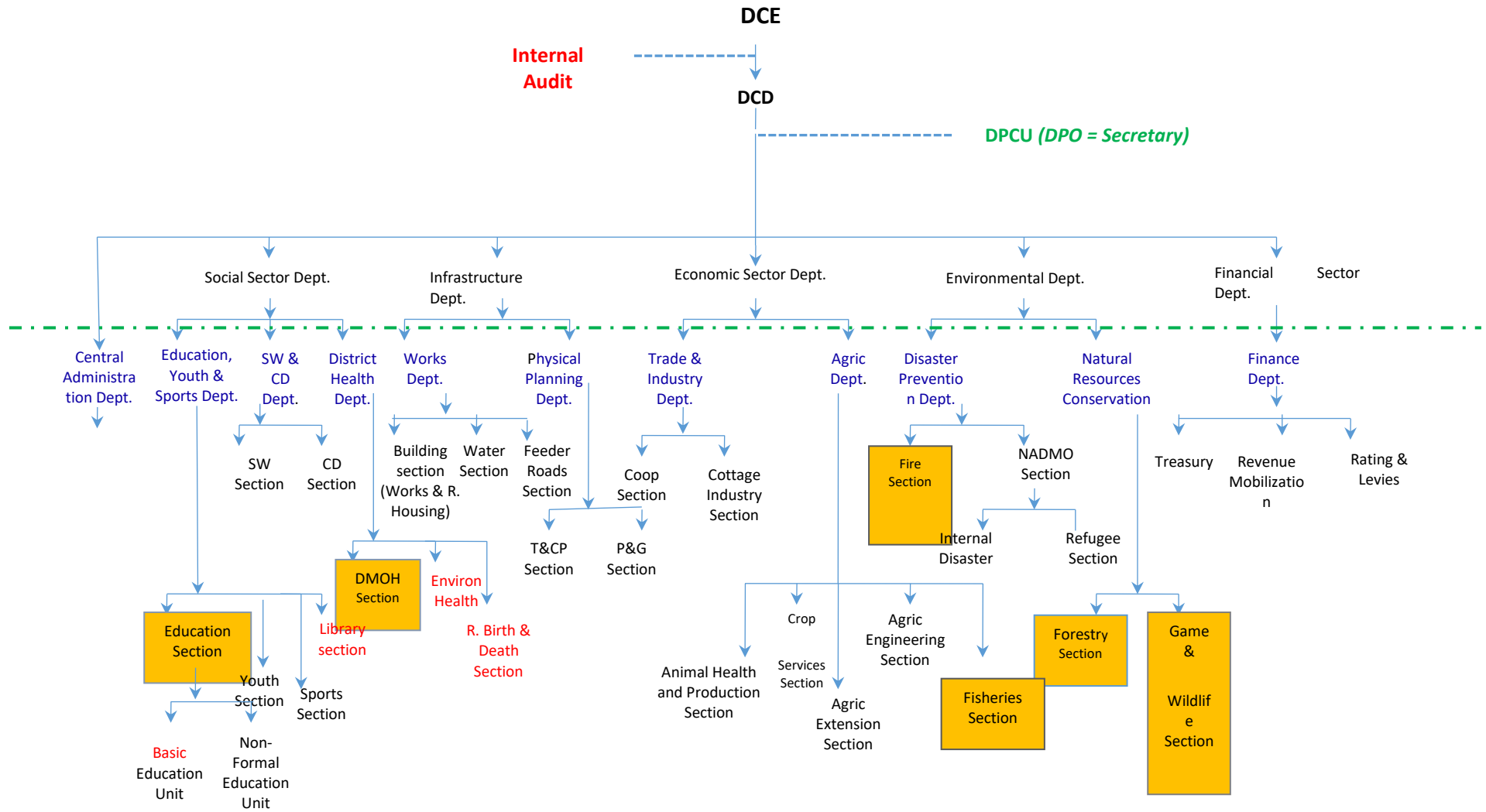
1.9.13.1 Composition of the Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA)

AyDA has a total of 41 members made up as follows:

- Twenty-Seven (27) members elected by the voters of 27 electoral areas of the district through direct and non-partisan elections.
- Twelve (12) members appointed by the President of the Republic for one specialized attribute or another and
- The District Chief Executive as well as the one Member of Parliament from the district.

In pursuance of the decentralization policy the district is sub-divided into three sub-districts under three area councils namely Anum Apapam, Coaltar and Obeasua. The administrative structure of the District Assembly is depicted in the figure below.

Figure 1.9: Administrative Structure of the Ayensuano District Assembly



1.9.13.2 The General Assembly

At the apex is the General House of the District Assembly which has a four year term under the Presiding Member who is elected for a two-year renewable term. The General House of district must meet at least three times in the calendar year.

It has two main committees namely the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee.

1.9.13.3 Executive Committee

- Composed of one third of the membership of the Assembly and it is chaired by the District Chief Executive.
- It is in charge of the affairs of the Assembly in between sessions.

1.9.13.4 District Chief Executive

He / She is appointed (nominated) by the President and confirmed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present at the meeting for that purpose.

The DCE reports the deliberations of the Executive Committee to the General House during the latter's meetings.

1.9.13.5 Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has five (5) statutory and one (1) adhoc sub-committees namely Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Works, Social Services, Justice and Security, Environment and Sanitation.

These sub-committees deliberate on relevant matters with the support of the MDAs in the district and report to the Executive Committee.

1.9.13.6 District Co-ordinating Directorate

The District Co-ordinating Directorate is under the DCD who is the Secretary and Advisor of the District Assembly. She/he works directly under the Chief Executive. Heads of MDAs in particular the decentralized ones work up to him hence his/her title.

The District Co-ordinating Director is in charge of the technical aspect of the administration of the district. However, the Internal Audit Unit by Law report directly to the Presiding Member.

1.9.13.7 Sub-District Structure

The sub-district structures are the Area Council, Electoral Areas and Unit Committees.

The Area Councils are made of selected Assembly members and representative of the chairpersons of Unit Committees. The Councilors perform functions assigned to them such as mobilizing revenue, plan preparation and implementation and community mobilization.

1.9.13.8 Electoral Areas

The three sub-districts are in turn divided into electoral areas with the following numbers: Anum Apapam (7), Coaltar (10) and Obeasua (10) giving a total of twenty-seven (27).

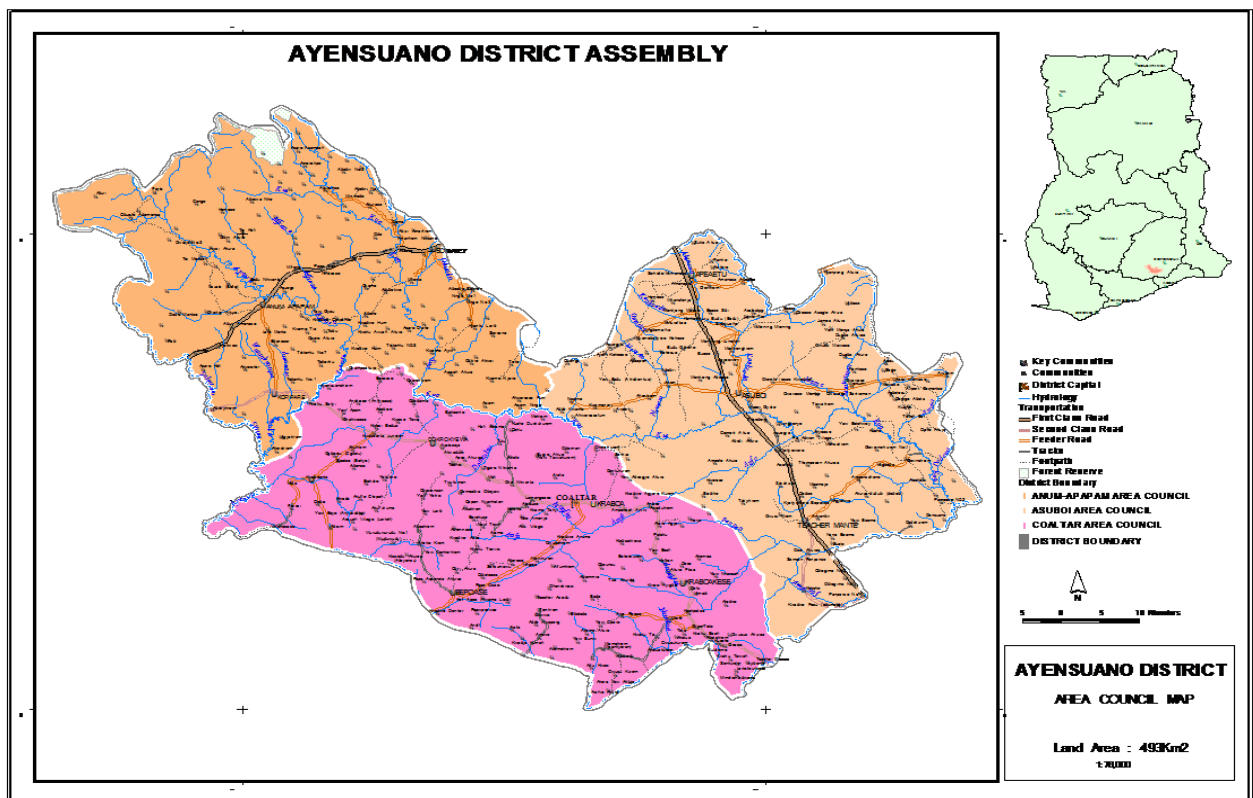
1.9.13.9 Unit Committees

The 27 electoral areas are made up of units. The number of units per electoral area ranges from one (1) to as many as five (5).

Each Unit is supposed to have a 15-member committee with ten (10) elected and five (5) appointed by the government.

The Unit Committees are responsible for the local and community affairs and serve as the link between the said communities and the Sub-District Councils.

Figure 1.10: Area Council Map of Ayensuano District



1.9.14 Departments of the District Assembly

The Assembly is aided in the performance of its duties by the various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the district or assigned to the district. MDAs can be divided into decentralized and non-decentralized. Most of the former are existent in the district and under the New Local Government Service arrangement. The department of the Ayensuano District has been outlined below;

- Central Administration Department
- Finance Department
- Education, Youth and Sports Department
- Department of Health
- Department of Physical Planning
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Trade and Industry*
- Department of works

Note: *Departments without offices in the district

Most of the existing departments of the Assembly have the following problems:

- Inadequate personnel in terms of quantity and quality
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation.
- Lack of funds to operate efficiently

1.9.15 Security

In terms of Security of the Ayensuano as at 2017 has police population of 25 men and women and 15 community police officers. However, there are community watchdogs in various communities in the District. The police citizen ratio of the district in 2017 is 1:2,262.

The District has been witnessing few security issues like chieftaincy disputes, armed robbery, Fulani menace, but land litigation and sand winning menace have been on the ascendancy. Disputes over lands has been hampering economic activities as the situation has been a critical disincentive to investors' willingness and readiness to invest in viable economic activities which will help curb the increasing youth unemployment in the district.

However, the general security situation in the district is good with people ploughing their economic activities in peace and safe environment. Beside these issues, social issues like gambling, prostitution, disorder for rules and regulations, dealing/smoking of illicit drugs ('wee' etc.), defilement, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, careless / 'drunk' driving (vehicle and motorbikes), deviant behaviour of youth etc. have also been security threats to the district as these vices have been hindering the progress of development in the district.

1.9.16 Local Economic Development

As an agrarian district, agro-processing and value addition along the agriculture value chain are the predominant local economic activities that people engage in besides farming. Local businesses in the district include gari processing, cassava dough processing, palm oil processing, palm wine tapping, 'Akpeteshie' distilling, hairdressing, dress making, trading, carpentry, masonry, animal rearing, soap making, pottery making, metal fabrication and steel bending, transport services, painting and sale of cash crops (cocoa, pawpaw, etc.) and food crops like maize, cassava etc. These economic activities have huge business opportunities that entrepreneur within and outside the district can take advantage of.

The District Assembly with this realization has been making earnest efforts to create the enabling environment and opportunities for the development of local businesses in district. Some of the efforts being made comprise; access to financial services and credit, mechanized inputs, land, labour, electricity, business regulation and registration, motorable road network.

In addition to the above, the District Assembly is also in the position to facilitate the provision of storage facility, technical and extension services and advice, capacity building, access to water, processing facilities, access to educational and health facilities and market. The aforementioned services are the critical bottlenecks and threats to the quest to enhancing local economic development in the district and the District Assembly has not been relenting on her effort to addressing these bottlenecks.

The District Assembly in collaboration with the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) has constructed a palm oil processing centre at Kwaboanta to aid the activities palm oil processors. Also, the construction of a cassava milling centre is underway in Amanase Aboabo. Furthermore, VSO through the Cocoa Life program was instrumental in the formation and training of women enterprise groups in additional livelihood skills such as soap making, gari-processing, bakery, batik tie and dye making and palm oil processing.

1.9.17 Economy of the District

Economically, the District can be described as agrarian because it has about 64% of its labour force in the agricultural sector. This is followed by commerce which employs about 12% of the labour force and next to it is industry which is 11%. However, transport and clerical employs about 10.5% and 1.5% respectively. Since agriculture is the main stay of the District's economy, variations in weather pattern will lead to low yields and subsequently hunger and poverty. The agricultural and forest resource base of the District facilitates the establishment of manufacturing and processing industries. However, there is no large scale manufacturing setup in the District. Manufacturing is therefore restricted to the small-scale industries and crafts which include; saw milling and wood fabrication, metal fabrication, food processing, alcohol (akpeteshie) distillation, soap making and handicrafts among others.

The District has various market centres for commercial activities especially for marketing farm produce. The main markets areas for trading activities are at Amanase, Asuboi, Anum Apapam, and Dokrochiwa markets which are bi- weekly. The informal sector of the District's economy has a lot of service providers such as hairdressers and beauticians, barbers, dressmakers, cobblers etc.

1.9.17.1 Agriculture

The economy of the Ayensuano District can be described as an agrarian as it is estimated that about 62% of the economically active population of the district is engaged in agricultural production on full or part-time basis.

1.9.17.1.1 Size of Arable Land

The district is endowed with an estimated arable land of 38,000 hectares being 70% of the total landmass. A total of 25,543 hectares have been cultivated which represents 67.2% of the available arable land.

1.9.17.1.2 Agricultural Holding Land

Total number of holders in the district is estimated at 17,432 (MOFA, Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS) figures) and about 24% are females. Categorization in to different age groups reveals that people who are involved in or are connected to agricultural production are in the youthful bracket (19- 49years).

1.9.17.1.3 Land Tenure Systems

There are several methods by which land is acquired in the district for agricultural production purposes. These include:

- Outright purchase
- Lease and
- Share cropping

Under the lease arrangement, the land owner and the farmer come to an agreement on the period of the lease and the amount to be paid over the period and how. The agreement may be verbal or written.

The type of sharecropping agreement depends on the landowner and what is prevalent in the area. The two traditional share cropping systems of 'Abunu' and 'Abusa' are practiced in the District.

These notwithstanding, individuals wishing to go into agriculture still face some difficulties in acquiring land. The reasons for this are varied and include:

1. Scarcity of land within reasonable walking distance from settlements and motorable roads.
2. High cost of land for renting or outright purchase.
3. Unfavourable share cropping systems
4. Land litigation which leads to court injunctions as well as threats and physical assaults by aggrieved parties.

1.9.17.1.4 Farm Sizes

Family heads having to share the same finite piece of land, to increasing family members over the years, have led to land fragmentation. This, coupled with communal ownership and inadequate financial assistance tend to inhibit large scale farming. Though there are a few individuals cropping five hectares and above, the average farm size per household is less than 2 hectares

1.9.17.1.5 Farm Labour

There is labour shortage at all levels of crop production, especially, during land clearing and weeding. The shortage is due in part to the fact that everyone will be busily engaged on his/her farm during this period and also because of the loss of the youth who constitutes the larger labour force through the rural-urban drift to the capital city and the other larger cities.

Despite the occurrence of labour shortages, about 70% of farmers rely on the services of hired labour in their farming activities. Other groups like household members and relatives constitute 25%. The “nnoboa” or co-operative groups also fill in the gap in the farm-labour equation as they constitute 5% of the farmers who were contacted.

1.9.17.1.6 Storage Facilities for Agricultural Produce

Field survey conducted in the district revealed that modern or improved storage facilities are not available for use by the farmers. The farmers are therefore invariably compelled to dispose off most of their produce as and when it is harvested.

The producers of vegetables (such as garden eggs, pepper, tomato, okra) and citrus are adversely affected as prices at which these perishable food items are sold fluctuate to the detriment of the producers. The buyers take advantage of their perishability and quote prices which mostly do not meet the expectations of farmers.

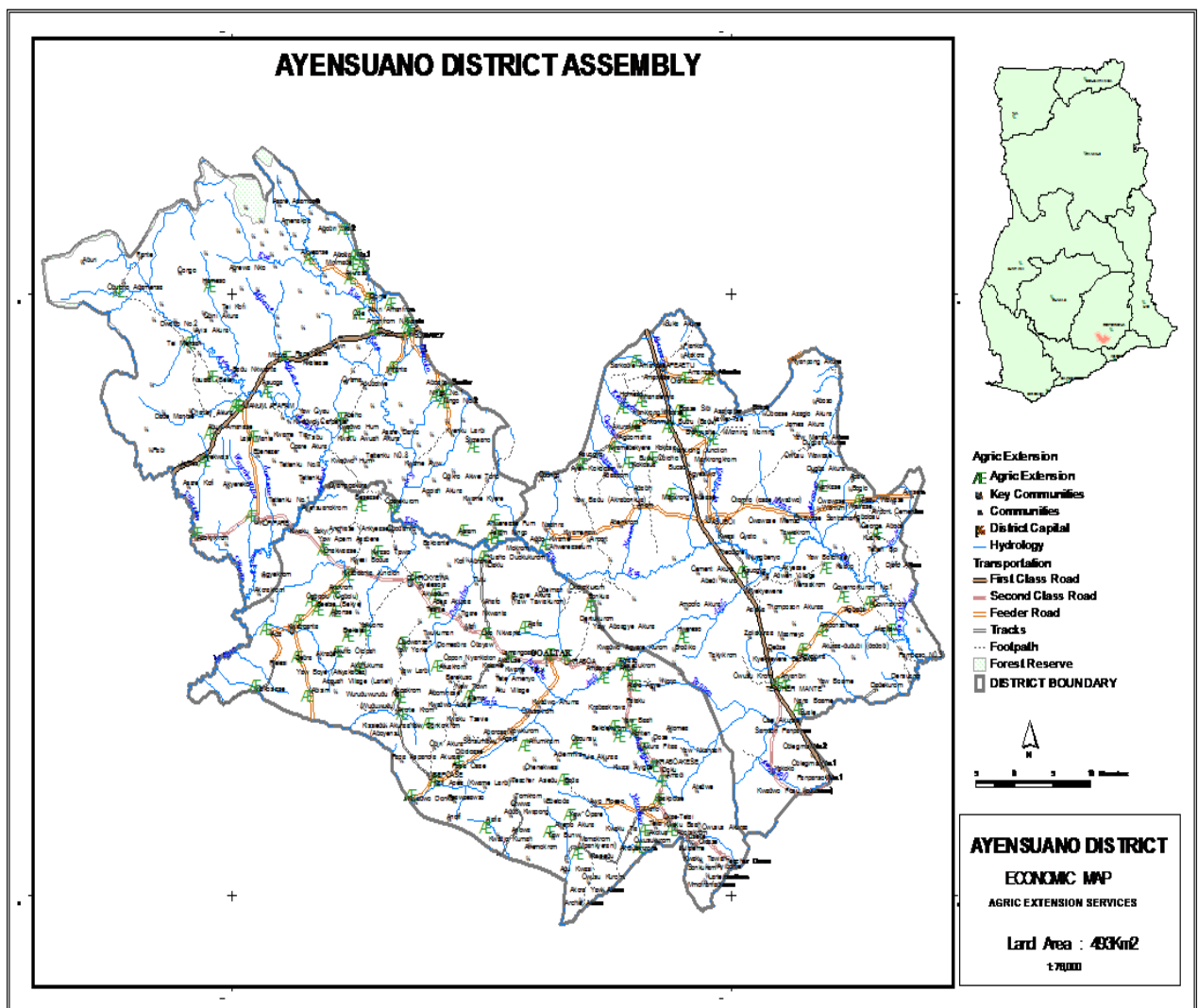
In the case of other crops like maize and yam, the farmers employ traditional method of storage of barns and cribs as means of storing excess food.

About 80% of the producers employ traditional barns to store produce while 15% and 5% make use of roof-storage and silos respectively. Other crops like cassava are processed into gari and dough for sale in both the local and other markets.

1.9.17.1.7 Extension Services

Agricultural extension in the district is carried out mainly by the staff of the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, Voluntary Service Organisation (VSO) and International Cocoa Initiative has entered into a form of extension support arrangement for farmers. However, extension service delivery in the District is under severe constraints since the officers are inadequate to cover the increasing farmer population.

Figure 1.11: Agriculture Extension Services Map of Ayensuano District



1.9.17.1.8 Farming Systems and Methods

The major farming system in the district is mixed – cropping. The crops usually identified with this farming system include staple food crops like cassava, cocoyam, plantain, yam and maize. Due to the small sizes of the plots cultivated, the major crops which are cultivated are inter-cropped with vegetables like chilies, tomatoes, green leaves and various types of beans. This system tends to satisfy the basic nutritional needs of the farmers.

The slash and burn method is still employed in the preparation of land, where the cutlass is the main tool used in the process. Hoes and other digging implements are employed at the planting stage. The terrain to a large extent does not favour mechanized farming.

1.9.17.1.9 Crop Cultivation

Crop production can be classified into the production of staples (maize, cassava, plantain, yam & cocoyam) and cash/non-traditional/export crops.

There were fluctuations in the production of staples over the period 2014-2017 as shown below:

Table 1.9a: Annual Estimate Crop Area (HA) & Production (MT) for Major Staples

| YEAR | MAIZE | | CASSAVA | | PLANTAIN | | COCOYAM | | YAM | |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| | CROP AREA | PROD | CROP AREA | PROD | CROP AREA | PROD | CROP AREA | PROD | CROP AREA | PROD |
| 2014 | 5,120 | 6,505 | 6,545 | 18,431 | 6,224 | 9,274 | 117 | 1,127 | 12 | 618 |
| 2015 | 8,130 | 7,218 | 7,714 | 20,614 | 7,113 | 11,480 | 139 | 1,814 | 17 | 772 |
| 2016 | 8,413 | 12,643 | 2,844 | 36,210 | 1,482 | 15,428 | 222 | 12,413 | 25 | 982 |
| 2017 | 10,222 | 19,425 | 3,001 | 48,328 | 1,937 | 27,413 | 264 | 2,918 | 29 | 1,331 |

Source: DoA, AyDA, 2017

All farms in respect of the staples are inter-cropped and their average shares in terms of tonnage and average area cropped over the period 2014-2017 was as follows;

Table 1.9b: Average Crop Area and Production (2014-2017)

| Crop | Cropped Area | | Production | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Ha | % of total | Mt | % of total |
| Maize | 31,885 | 45.83 | 45,791 | 17.96 |
| Cassava | 20,104 | 28.90 | 123,583 | 48.47 |
| Plantains | 16,756 | 24.09 | 63,595 | 24.94 |
| Cocoyam | 742 | 1.07 | 18,272 | 7.17 |
| Yam | 83 | 0.12 | 3,703 | 1.45 |
| Total | 69,570 | 100 | 254,944 | 100 |

Source: DOA, AyDA, 2017

1.9.17.1.10 Cash/Non-Traditional Crops

The major cash/non-traditional crops produced in the district are cocoa, citrus, oil palm, pineapples and pawpaw.

1.9.17.1.11 Livestock Production

Livestock rearing in the district is generally done on an adhoc basis. The animals and birds are allowed to roam about for forage by themselves. However there are few kraals and commercial poultry farms.

The animal population in the district over the period 2014-2017 has been detailed in the table below.

Table 1.10: Populations of Livestock in the Ayensuano District

| Animal Species | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cattle | 798 | 1,002 | 1,319 | 1,787 |
| Sheep | 26,218 | 31,118 | 36,130 | 29,318 |
| Goat | 21,770 | 32,976 | 44,321 | 30,180 |
| Pigs | 6,430 | 7,213 | 10,047 | 9,827 |
| Poultry | 201,194 | 204,600 | 207,647 | 211,800 |

Source: DoA, AyDA, 2017

1.9.17.2 Manufacturing and Processing

There are no large scale manufacturing setups in the district. Manufacturing is therefore restricted to the small-scale industries and crafts.

The small scale industries range from food processing to metal fabrication. There are no documented statistics on their production but the table below indicates the number of establishments for selected group of small-scale industries.

Table 1.6: Small-scale Industries Establishment in AyDA

| Type | 2017 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Akpeteshie Distilling | 150 |
| Food Processing | 95 |
| Saw milling | 2 |
| Furniture & Wood fabrication | 50 |
| Mechanical & Electrical Repairs | 52 |
| Metal fabrication | 22 |
| Total | 371 |

Source: 2016 Annual Estimates, AyDA

1.9.17.2.1 Saw milling and Wood Fabrication

There are only two saw mills in the district due to the shortage of timber. The operations of the saw mills are detrimental to the natural environment since they depend on illegal chain-saw operators for timber. The saw mills provide raw materials for the carpentry and joinery workshops. There are about 50 of them. They are mostly one-man enterprises consisting of a master and his apprentices. The average number of apprentices per workshop ranges between 2 and 5.

1.9.17.2.2 Metal Fabrication

This consists of blacksmithing and welders. Black smiths use iron scraps obtained from local dealers as their raw materials. Their products are mainly farming implements. There are only a few enterprises. Welders are engaged in fabrication of metal gates, window frames, metal containers that serve as temporally structure as well as vehicle repairs.

1.9.17.2.3 Food Processing

Food processing is mainly in the area of production of gari and corn dough and palm oil and palm kernel oil by traditional methods and machines.

There were great interventions in the supply of machinery for agro – processing ventures during the period, by the ministry of Food and Agriculture and World Vision, Ghana. Some of the equipments were Corn Mills, Cassava Graters, Oil Palm Extractors, Oil Palm slashers, Palm kernel Crackers as well as diesel engines to drive the above mentioned machines.

1.9.17.2.4 Alcohol (Akpateshie) Distillation

The trade started first with the use of palm wine but sugar and yeast are now the main raw materials. The main source of energy is firewood which is obtained from the neighbouring districts of Upper West, West and east Akyem. In the District, almost every rural household is connected with the industry.

1.9.17.2.5 Soap Making

Soap making is by both traditional and modern methods depending on the raw materials. The major input for traditional soap is ashes obtained from burnt cocoa husk, plantation and cassava peels etc, and palm oil or kernel oil, obtained in the district. The technology is crude: The ashes are added to boiling oil, stirred and allowed to cook for some time. The product, which is very dark, is sold in the local markets and patronized mainly by rural people.

There is one formal sector producer of soap at Amanase, Teteatenpon Herbal Centre which manufacture anti-septic soap.

1.9.17.2.6 Handicrafts

Popular handicrafts for which raw materials are obtained locally include the following; rattan, pottery and craftwork. Thus, Cane and palm branches are used to make baskets throughout the district. Anum Apapam is noted for clay pots, which are sold on the local markets and craftworks in the form of pots and mortars are produced in the District for domestic use.

1.9.17.3 Commercial Activities

The District has various market centres for commercial activities especially marketing farm produce. These market centres' facilities are woefully inadequate and thereby distorts market operations especially when it rains. Trading is very important in the District with buying and selling carried out in shops and kiosks and from tables. However, the main areas for trading are the bi- weekly market at Amanase, Anum Apapam, Asuboi, Dokrochiwa, Achiansa and Ayekokooso markets.

These are the places where farmers bring their produce for sale and in turn buy manufactured goods. In spite of the importance of the bi-weekly markets to the District's economy in particular to Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly they do not have adequate number of structures as well as basic amenities on a regular basis.

Most of the market traders are women with very little capital and the few who have large turn-overs do not normally save with the banks and instead depend on susu collectors. They also depend on micro-financing organizations whose terms are said to be a bit harsh and according to some traders, it tends to even reduce their working capital.

1.9.17.4 Personal Service Providers

The informal sector of the District's economy has a lot of service providers such as hairdressers and beauticians, barbers, dressmakers, cobblers etc. Most of these tradesmen and women operate from temporary structures; wooden kiosks and metal containers sited along roads, streets, road intersections, alleys and every available free area in towns and villages.

1.9.17.5 Mining and Quarrying and Sand Winning

1.9.17.5.1 Gold Mining

Mining is mainly of the alluvial type in the basin of the Ayensu by both a by formal sector company and artisan miners also known as the galamsay operators. Unfortunately the contribution by the galamsay operators to public revenue is very negligible since most of them operate illegally.

The impact of mining activities on the environment has very adverse effects. Rivers and streams which serve as sources of water for the environment have been destroyed.

In spite of its negative environmental impact small-scale mining is a potential source of employment for the youth. What needs to be done in the district level is to enforce national laws in the sector and alleviate the numerous social problems and general lawlessness apart from environmental degradation.

1.9.17.5.2 Quarrying

There is one main quarry at Asuboi along Suhum Accra Road. There is a great potential for the quarry industry in the district given its proximity to Accra.

1.9.17.5.3 Sand Winning

There are many sand winning sites in the District which are being exploited. This is greatly influenced by proximity of the District to Accra, the capital of the Republic of Ghana.

1.9.17.6 Tourism / Hospitality

Tourism in the district is completely under developed though there are some potential tourist attraction sites. Among them are waterfalls, stone caves, snake-liked palm tree and sand paint at Obuoho Nyarko near Anum- Apapam.

There are no hotels in the District but guesthouses totaling seven (7) do exist which is inadequate. There are no restaurants in the district. However, there are many way-side restaurants (chop bars) which serve Ghanaian dishes.

1.9.17.7 Economic Infrastructure and Services

1.9.17.7.1 Financial Services

The District has one rural bank and one commercial bank with other financial institutions in neighbouring Districts like Suhum and Nsawan-Adoagyiri extending their financial services into the district. Beside formal financial services, community based and informal saving schemes have gained much prominence in the district. Notable among such saving schemes is the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) initiated by Voluntary Service Overseas through the Cocoa Life Program.

1.9.17.7.2 Energy

The main sources of energy in the District are electricity, petroleum products and fire wood. Other source of energy for heating are kernel shells and palm residue. The District gets its electricity supply from the Akyem Tafo, Asamankese and Nsawam sub-stations. Many transformers are located in residential areas within the District. Other major challenges with the supply of electric power are the frequent damage to high tension lines by fallen trees and emissions. This incidence calls for the utilization of renewable energy. There is no Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) depot in the District but has a number of fuel stations.

Dry wood and charcoal (firewood) are the main sources of energy for cooking and heating. It is used for both domestic and industrial purposes (agro-processing, alcohol distillation and soap making).

1.9.17.7.3 Roads

Almost all the roads in the District are feeder roads. These are roads which are untarred and because of this, for the most part of the year are in bad condition making access to the communities very difficult and at times impossible during the rainy season. Since these roads link most communities, the transportation of farm produce has become very difficult leading to post harvest losses and subsequently leading to poverty. As a result of that fact, most farm produce are transported by head portage. Thus, much needs to be done to help improve the transportation of farm produce from the hinterlands to the centre and services from centre to hinterlands.

1.9.17.8 Employment Status in the District

The labour population of the district, 15 years and above can be classified as follows:

- Working or not working
- Occupational
- Industrial
- Employed or self-employed

The economically active population is 78.5%. It consists of those who are working or have a job but are not working or are unemployed. All other categories are not economically active

The occupational distribution is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| • Skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery | 61.5% |
| • Service and Sales workers | 15.3% |
| • Craft and related workers | 12.9% |
| • Plant and Machine operators and assemblers | 3.4% |

- Elementary occupations 2.8%
- Professionals 2.4%
- Managers 0.9%
- Technicians and Associate professionals 0.7%
- Clerical Support workers 0.2%

The table below gives the data on the Economically Active Population of AyDA concerning the employed and the unemployed.

Table 1.11: Economically Active Population of Ayensuano District

| Type of Activity | Male | | Female | | All sexes | |
|------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number |
| Employed | 97.1 | 17,132 | 95.6 | 17,624 | 96.3 | 34,756 |
| Unemployed | 2.9 | 518 | 4.4 | 820 | 3.7 | 1,338 |
| | | 17,650 | | 18,444 | | 36,094 |

Source: Ayensuano DPCU. 2017

In the table above the level of employed people appears to be high or that for (unemployed) too low with regard to current public perceptions. Employed means; being engaged in an economic activity that leads to financial returns. Thus hawkers of cooked groundnuts, a woman who roasts plantain etc are all included.

The high percentage for employed people is due to the fact that the district is predominant agricultural, thus one does not need to write an application or attend an interview to become a farmer. The same thing applies to trading which is also important in the district. What the Government, District Assembly and all other stakeholders in the development of the district need to do are the following among others:

- Increase agricultural productivity through infusion of more credit into the sector to enable farmers acquire more and better inputs (fertilizers, machines, chemicals, improved seedlings etc)
- Improvement in extension services
- Opening up of the rural areas through the construction and upgrading of feeder roads. This will improve the marketing of farm produce
- A reconsideration by the government of its stand on the issue of guaranteed minimum price for other crops.

1.9.18 Food Security

The district has a total arable land of about 38,000 hectares with highly fertile soil for both food and cash crops like Cocoa, coffee, citrus, pawpaw, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and cereals. The total production of some food crops (Cocoyam, Yam, Mize, Cassava) from 2014 to 2017 stood around 254,944 metric tonnes which catered for subsistence and commercial purposes in the district.

Access to food in the District has three main sources namely, local daily and weekly food markets for locally produce food; consumption from household own farms and food from import sources. Food availability and access, are attributes of food security, hence the number of markets in the District gives an indication of how easily food markets are accessible to community members.

Local weekly and daily food markets and outlets in the District was 23 (5 major and 18 minor markets). It is worthy to note that, alternative economic and social safety food sources such as food assistance did not take place in the District since there was no case of food production shortage. The District did not experience deficit in any of the major foods apart from rice and fish which were taken care of through import from other Districts.

Ayensuano District continues to produce food crops that are of good quality as a result of the adherence to the good agricultural practices, frequent monitoring and technical support provided by agriculture extension agents and the use of approved agro-inputs. Seasons with bumper harvest witnessed very low prices for food crops especially cassava; and post-harvest losses as a result of lack of storage facilities and poor road network to transport produce to market centres. These challenges facilitate 'cheating' of farmers by middle women and men as these traders especially those from major towns like Accra, Nsawam etc. buy farm produce at very low prices.

1.9.19 Nutrition Security

Farming being the main occupation of the District is a potential for food security. However, food security is not a guarantee for nutrition/nutrient security. Malnutrition rate stands at 0.29% in the district and many children fall within the malnourish bracket. Pertinent programs being implemented in the district to address issues of nutrition include Community Infant and Young child feeding(C-IYCF), Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Nutrition Assessment, Counseling and Support for PLWHA/TB and Micronutrient Supplementation (Vitamin A).

UNICEF has been the key organization that finances most of the nutrition programmes in the district. Also, the VSO/Cocoa Life Program supported the District Health Directorate to embark on nutrition and food demonstrations in some cocoa growing communities in the district.

Financing of nutrition programs in the district has been one key area of concern as this development inhibits the ability to scale up nutrition programs to address child welfare issues. Beside finances, socio-cultural beliefs have been another critical setback to nutrition programs success. Socio-cultural beliefs of the people have led people resorting to prayer camps to seek remedies for malnutrition among children. The situation has contributed to a high defaulting rate in the CMAM OPC sites with cure rates not achieved. The District however, stands a greater opportunity to curb issues of malnutrition since it is food secured, and cultivates variety of nutritive food crops.

1.9.20 Social Services

1.9.20.1 Education

Education in the district is only up to the second – cycle level. The institutions are either publicly or privately owned.

1.9.20.1.1 Basic Education

There have been increases in the numbers at all the levels over the 2014 – 2017 periods as shown below.

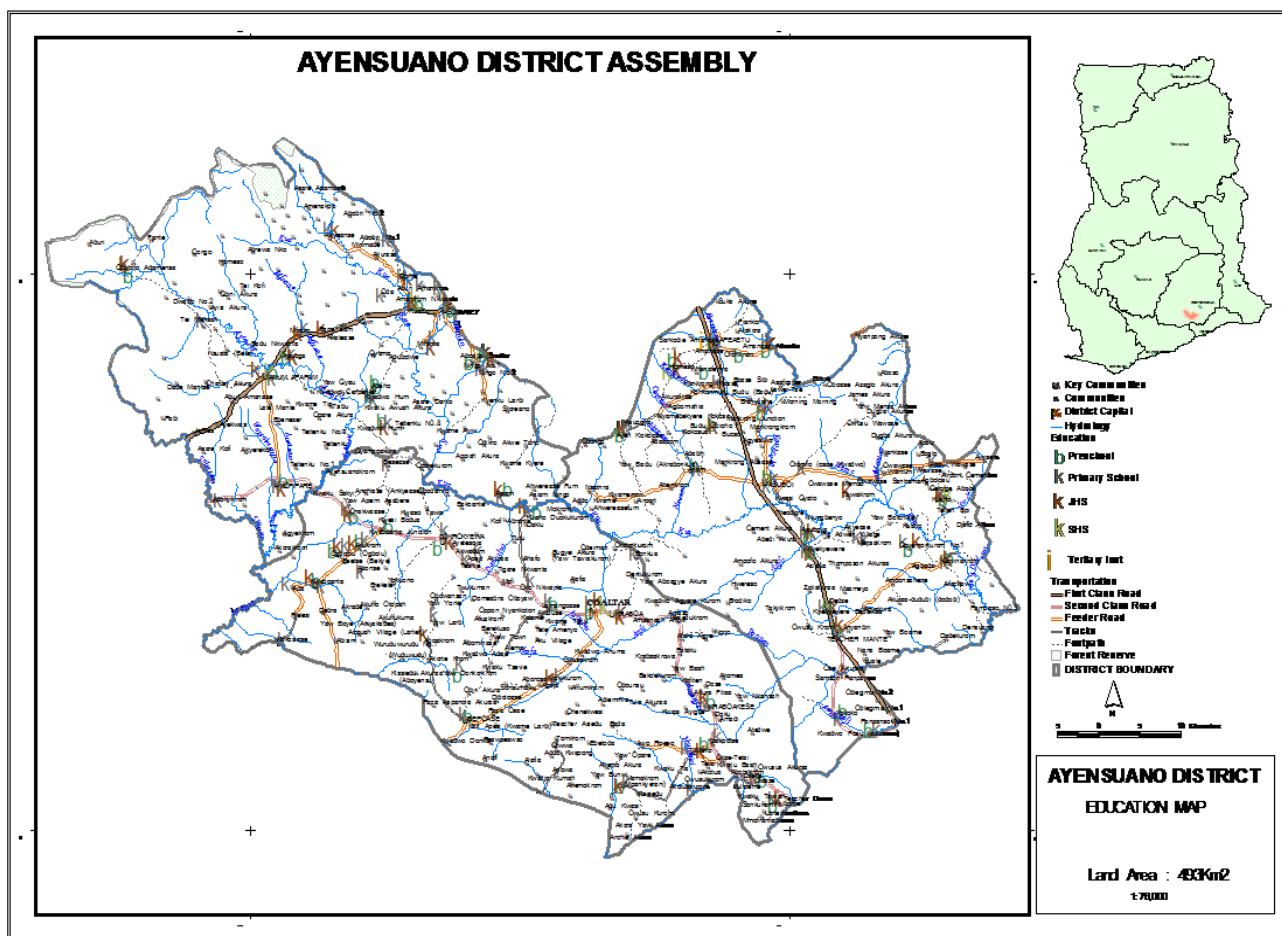
Table 1.12: Number of Educational Institutions

| Level | 2014/ 2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|---------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| KG | 53 | 15 | 68 | 55 | 17 | 73 | 60 | 35 | 95 |
| Primary | 61 | 14 | 75 | 64 | 15 | 79 | 66 | 36 | 102 |
| JHS | 45 | 10 | 55 | 47 | 12 | 59 | 54 | 19 | 73 |
| SHS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TVET | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

At the pre-school (kindergarten) level the total number of institutions rose from 68 in 2014 to 95 representing about 17% increase. The greater part of the increase has been from the private sector, 15 to 35 schools (40% rise). However, the increase in the number of JHS schools from 55 to 102 was solely due to the rise in the number of public schools as a result of government interventions. These efforts have been on-going to enhance access to basic education among children of school going age.

Figure 1.12: Existing Educational Facility Map of Ayensuano District



1.9.20.1.2 Enrolment & Gender Parity

Enrolment levels were mixed in respect of both comparisons within the public sector or between the public and private sectors.

Table 1.13: Enrolment level in Public Schools

| Level | 2014/ 2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|---------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| KG | 2,160 | 2,153 | 4,313 | 1,986 | 1,866 | 3,852 | 1,861 | 1,842 | 3,703 |
| Primary | 5,769 | 4,777 | 10,536 | 5,928 | 5,215 | 11,140 | 5,447 | 4,789 | 10,236 |
| JHS | 1,560 | 1,446 | 3,406 | 2,177 | 1,710 | 3,887 | 2,180 | 1,810 | 3,990 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

With the exception of JHS schools which registered a steady rise from 3,406 in 2014/2015 to 3,990 over the 2016/2017 period, Pre-school and Primary enrolment did not experience any significant changes. Although, Primary enrolment rose in 2015/2016 academic year (11,140) it fell in 2016/2017 period (10,236) while KG enrolment continued to decline from 3,852 in 2015/2016 to 3,703 in 2016/2017.

The Gender Parity Index for the three levels of basic education is indicated below.

Table 1.14: Gender Parity Index in Public Schools

| Level | 2014/2015 | 2015/2016 | 2016/2017 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| KG | 1.0 | 0.94 | 0.99 |
| Primary | 0.83 | 0.88 | 0.88 |
| JHS | 0.74 | 0.79 | 0.83 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

As shown above, the girl child did not fare well at levels of education and this may be attributed to factors like teenage pregnancy, early marriage and drop-out as a result of poverty.

Table 1.15: Enrollment level in Private School

| Level | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| KG | 316 | 294 | 610 | 311 | 274 | 585 | 638 | 654 | 1,292 |
| Primary | 654 | 615 | 1,269 | 679 | 661 | 1,340 | 1,121 | 1,157 | 2,278 |
| JHS | 181 | 188 | 369 | 215 | 241 | 456 | 290 | 281 | 571 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

Private schools witnessed increase in enrolment at all levels of education especially at the Primary level where enrolment shot from 1,269 in 2014/2015 academic year to 2,278 in 2016/2017 representing 64.2% rise. A plausible reason for the increase may be quality of teaching, accessibility, favourable pupil teacher ratio, and favourable pupil learning material ratio.

At all levels of education, the Gender Parity Index in private schools over the period 2014-2017 was better than those in the public institutions.

Table 1.16: Gender Parity Index in Private Basic Schools

| Level | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Kindergarten | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.87 | 1.00 |
| Primary | 0.85 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 1.00 |
| JHS | 0.72 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 0.97 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

1.9.20.1.3 Staffing in Public Basic Schools

There were increases in the absolute number of teachers at all levels of public basic schools. This came about mainly due to the posting of more teachers. At the Primary level, the number of teachers increased from 358 (2014/2015) to 406 (2016/2017).

The staffing situation in basic schools is indicated in the table below.

Table 1.17: Staffing in Public Schools

| Level | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| KG | 14 | 97 | 111 | 17 | 105 | 122 | 14 | 127 | 141 |
| Primary | 212 | 146 | 358 | 210 | 158 | 368 | 231 | 175 | 406 |
| JHS | 181 | 64 | 245 | 207 | 76 | 283 | 239 | 84 | 323 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

The Pupil Teacher Ratios in public basic schools using the tables above is stated below:

Table 1.18: Pupil: Teacher Ratios (2014-2017)

| Level | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| KG | 39:1 | 39:1 | 32:1 | 26:1 |
| Primary | 31:1 | 29:1 | 30:1 | 29:1 |
| J. H. S | 15:1 | 14:1 | 14:1 | 12:1 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

The table above shows improvement overtime in the pupil: teacher ratio with the ratios at KG and JHS witnessing a decrease from 2014 to 2017.

Table 1.19: Number of Basic Schools by Circuit

| Circuits | 2017 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | |
| | KG | Prim | JHS | Total | KG | Prim | JHS | Total |
| Amanase | 5 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| Kofi pare | 7 | 8 | 6 | 21 | - | - | - | 0 |
| Marfokrom | 7 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Asuboi | 6 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 17 |
| Teacher Mantey | 7 | 8 | 5 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 25 |
| Coaltar | 6 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Sowatey | 7 | 8 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Dokrochiwa | 8 | 8 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Anum Apapam | 7 | 9 | 9 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 60 | 66 | 54 | 180 | 35 | 36 | 19 | 90 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

1.9.20.1.4 Performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (B. E. C. E)

In 2016, the number of candidates who registered for BECE in the District was 1,243. This was more than that of 2015 (1178 candidates). This indicated that there was high retention in 2015/2016 academic year. Four (4) candidates representing 0.3% were absent during the examination. The number of candidates who passed 2016 BECE was 937 and it consists of 521 boys and 416 girls. Hence the overall percentage passes for the Ayensuano District was 76%. Comparatively, it could be said that there has been an increase in performance between 2015 (60%) and 2016(76%). It is worth mentioning that the best aggregate in the District was 12.

The table below depicts the percentages of candidates who passed with aggregates 06-36 from 2014 - 2017 BECE

Table 1.20: Percentage Passed BECE for 2014-2016, Aggregates 06-36

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | No. Passed | % Passed | No. Passed | % Passed | No. Passed | % Passed | No. Passed | % Passed |
| Boys | | | 416 | 36% | 512 | 42% | | |
| Girls | | | 290 | 25% | 416 | 34% | | |
| Total | | | 706 | 60% | 937 | 76% | | 51.5% |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA.

1.9.20.1.5 Second Cycle Education

The district has two public senior high schools located at Coaltar and Anum Apapam. There is one privately run senior high school which is located at Amanase.

Table 1.21: Enrolment level in 2nd cycle Institutions

| Level | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Coaltar Senior High/ Technical | 257 | 193 | 450 | 258 | 194 | 452 | 268 | 206 | 474 |
| Anum Apapam Comm. Day SHS | n/a | | | n/a | | | 45 | 41 | 86 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

Table 1.22: Staffing in Public Second Cycle Schools

| Level | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | |
|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| SHS | 24 | 7 | 31 | 24 | 7 | 31 | 38 | 9 | 47 |

Source: 2017 Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

1.9.20.1.6 Infrastructure Statistics for Basic Schools

The state of infrastructure in respect of basic school is not satisfactory. Most Primary and Junior High schools are in dilapidated buildings and some under sheds. An analysis of the distribution of the number of school structure that needs replacement or fresh construction is set below.

Table 1.23: Distribution of dilapidated basic school structures in 2017

| Level | Anum Apapam | Coaltar | Obeasua | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| KG | 7 | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| Primary | 9 | 5 | 3 | 17 |
| JHS | 9 | 4 | 3 | 16 |
| Total | 25 | 13 | 8 | 46 |

Source: DPCU/DEO, AyDA, 201

1.9.20.2 Health

The health delivery system in the district is classified as modern (western) and traditional (herbal and spiritual). The health delivery systems are operated by the Ghana Health Service and private providers. There is a District Health Administration (DHA) with its implementing bodies, the District Health management Team (DHMT).

1.9.20.2.1 Sub-District Health Facilities and Population

The District is divided into nine Sub Districts and with 28 Health Facilities, to enhance equity in health service delivery. It has a population of 86,353 as at 2016 comprising 17,270 Children under five years, and 3,453 among them are under one year. The Women in Fertile Age also constitute 20,725. The table below indicates the population of each of the sub-districts.

Table 1.24: Distribution of Population by Sub – District Health Facilities for 2016

| SUB-DISTRICT | TOT POP. | WIFA 24% | Exp Preg 4 % | Chn 0-11 mths (Chn <1 Years) 4% | Chn 6-59mths 18% | Chn 12-23mths 2.5 % | Chn 24-59mths 8.2 % | Chn 0-59mths (Chn <5 Years) 20 % |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Asuboi | 11226 | 2694 | 449 | 449 | 2021 | 281 | 920 | 2245 |
| Amanase | 11226 | 2694 | 449 | 449 | 2021 | 281 | 920 | 2245 |
| Dokrochiwa | 10362 | 2487 | 414 | 414 | 1865 | 259 | 850 | 2072 |
| Coaltar | 10362 | 2487 | 414 | 414 | 1865 | 259 | 850 | 2072 |
| Marfo | 9499 | 2280 | 380 | 380 | 1710 | 237 | 779 | 1900 |
| Kofi Pare | 9499 | 2280 | 380 | 380 | 1710 | 237 | 779 | 1900 |
| Anum Apapam | 9499 | 2280 | 380 | 380 | 1710 | 237 | 779 | 1900 |
| Teacher Mante | 6908 | 1658 | 276 | 276 | 1243 | 173 | 566 | 1382 |
| Kuano | 7772 | 1865 | 311 | 311 | 1399 | 194 | 637 | 1554 |
| Total | 86,353 | 20,725 | 3,453 | 3,453 | 15,544 | 2,158 | 7,080 | 17,270 |

Source: DHMT, AyDA, 2016 Annual Report

1.9.20.2.2 Health Facilities

There has been an improvement in the number and quality of facilities in the Ayensuano District. Table 1.25 below outlines the number of facilities in each Area Council

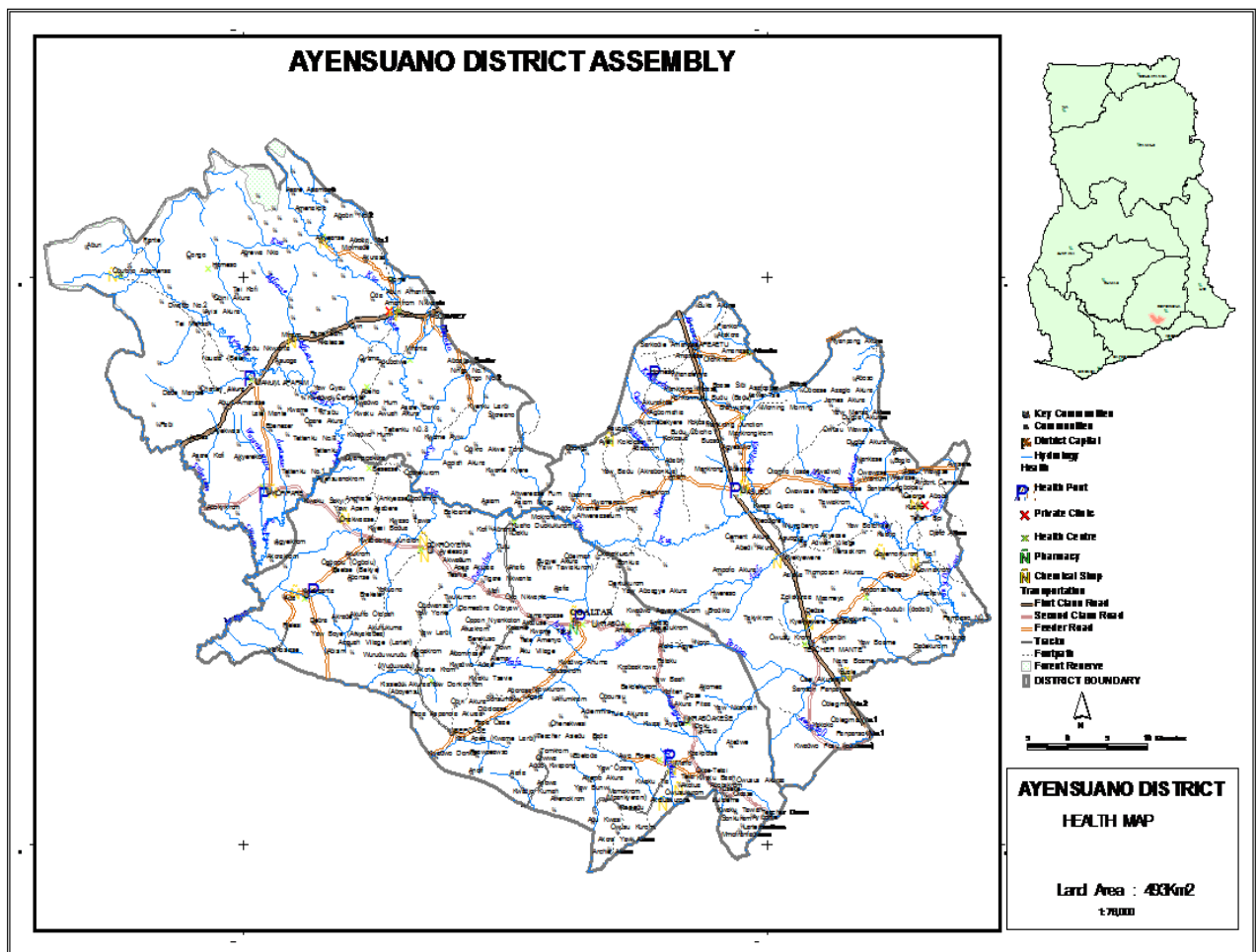
Table 1.25: Health Facilities (Public and Private) by Sub-District

| SUB-DISTRICTS | 2015 | | | | | | | | 2016 | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | Public | | | | | Private | | | Public | | | | Private | | |
| | Hospital | Health center | Clinic | Health post | CHPS Centre | Hospital | Clinic | Mat. Home | Hospital | Health Centre | RCH | CHPS Centre | Hospital | Clinic | Mat. Home |
| Obeasua | - | 2 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| Anum Apapam | - | 3 | - | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | - |
| Coaltar | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Total | | 7 | | - | 15 | | | | | 7 | 2 | 19 | | 2 | |

Source: DHMT, AyDA, 2016 Annual Report

The Table above shows that the district has no government hospitals but can boast of a number of level B facilities like RCH and Health centres. More level C facilities – CHPs centers-have been opened at Ayekokooso, Otoase, Bepoase, Kwaboanta, Mfranta and Obuoho Nyarko. Apau Wawase and Dome are housed in the ultra-modern Epicenters constructed by The Hunger Project (THP). The resident nurses are housed properly in terms of number of rooms and household facilities. Patients to the health facility and other users of the facility have access to a KVIP. More people now have geographical access to primary health care.

Figure 1.13: Health Facility Map of Ayensuano District



2.9.20.2.3 Services Available at the Health Facilities

The services available depend on the level of the facility be it District and Sub-District Level RCHs, Health Centres and CHP Centers.

The District and sub-district facilities serve as the first point of contact for community members. The services they provide are treatment of minor ailment, ante and post natal care, supervised delivery, immunization, health education, growth monitoring and supervision of community level health services.

Table 1.26: Staffing Situation for the Health Sector in AyDA for 2016

| Staff | Number |
|---------------------|--------|
| Doctors | 0 |
| Physician assistant | 3 |
| Midwives | 6 |
| Enrolled Nurses | 14 |
| CHO/CHN | 54 |
| DCO | 2 |
| HIO | 1 |
| Nutrition Officers | 1 |
| PHN | 1 |
| FT | 5 |
| Orderlies | 4 |
| Accountant (DFO) | 1 |
| Supply officer | 1 |
| Labourers | 1 |
| Security men | 1 |
| BGMS | 25 |

Source: DHMT, AyDA, 2016 Annual Review Report

1.9.20.2.4 Expanded Programme of Immunization

The district performance on child immunization improved significantly over the period.

The coverage achieved in 2016 were as follows: BCG: 131.8%, Penta 1: 139.3%, Penta 3: 131.4%, OPV 3: 131.4%, Measles: 135.4%, Yellow Fever: 134.3% and TD2+ (preg.): 88.6%. The district drop-out rate for Penta 1-3 was 0.4%.

Table 1.27: Trend of Immunization Coverage in the Ayensuano District, Jan. to Dec. 2016

| ANTIGENS | TARGET | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Coverage (% or No.) | No. Immunized | Cov. % | No. Immunized | Cov. % | No. Immunized | Cov. % |
| BCG | 100 | | 129.6 | 3366 | 99.5 | | 131.8 |
| MEASLES 1 | 95 | | 122.3 | 4544 | 134.3 | | 135.4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| YF | 95 | | 122.3 | 4544 | 134.3 | | 134.3 |
| MEASLES 2 | 95 | | 84.1 | 3572 | 105.6 | | 117.3 |
| PENTA 1 | 95 | | 134.1 | 4365 | 129 | | 139.3 |
| PENTA 3 | 95 | | 127 | 4235 | 125.2 | | 131.4 |
| BOPV 1 | 95 | | 134.1 | 4365 | 129 | | 139.3 |
| BOPV 3 | 95 | | 127 | 4235 | 125.2 | | 131.4 |
| PCV13 1 | 95 | | 134.1 | 4365 | 129 | | 139.3 |
| PCV13 3 | 95 | | 127 | 4235 | 125.2 | | 131.4 |
| ROTA 1 | 95 | | 134.1 | 4365 | 129 | | 139.3 |
| ROTA 2 | 95 | | | 4275 | 126.4 | | 129.5 |
| TD2+ preg | 85 | | 87.8 | 3740 | 110.6 | 2908 | 88.6 |
| Men A | 15.8 | | | | | 462 | 74.4 |
| LLIN Children | 3454 | | | | | 2091 | 60.5 |
| LLINS Pregnant women | 3454 | | | | | 1017 | 29.4 |

Source: DHMT, AyDA, 2016 Annual Review Report

1.9.20.2.5 Disease Control

Malaria, Acute respiratory tract infections, Diarrhea, Intestinal worms, Skin diseases, Rheumatism and other joint pains, Anaemia among others dominate the list of the most important public health diseases in the district, and appropriate interventions have been designed to control them. Malaria cases increased from 21,106 in 2015 to 22,609 in 2016. Though there were various interventions such as SP to pregnant women and availability of ITNs for children below five years and pregnant women, malaria cases are still in ascendancy.

Table 1.28: Top Ten Diseases (OPD) – 2016

| POSITION | CASES | TOTAL |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 ST | Malaria | 22,609 |
| 2 ND | Acute Respiratory Tract Infections | 6,576 |
| 3 RD | Diarrhoea Diseases | 2,371 |
| 4 TH | Intestinal Worms | 1,646 |
| 5 TH | Skin Diseases | 1,578 |
| 6 TH | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 1,496 |

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 7 TH | Anaemia | 1,481 |
| 8 TH | Ulcers | 1,018 |
| 9 TH | Home Accidents and Injuries | 270 |
| 10 TH | Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs) | 265 |

Source: DHMT, AyDA, 2016 Annual Review Report

1.9.20.2.6 HIV/AIDS and TB

Assessing AID/HIVs prevalence rate is difficult as a result of the absence of district hospital, hence, difficulty to ascertain the status of other category of persons especially men and women not pregnant due to their mode of health seeking. These calls for improvement in health infrastructure to assist reduce the rate of prevalence. The infrastructure could be Reproductive and Health Centres and CHPs. These developments will propel the geographical access to Primary Health Care within a radius of 1-10 kilometers for effective health service delivery.

1.9.20.2.7 Traditional Medical Care

A very significant part of the population depends on herbal and trado-spiritual health care system. The traditional practitioners treat ailments such as fractured bones, piles, gynecological cases, stomach ulcers, impotence, high blood pressure, diabetes, stroke, epilepsy and psychiatric disorders. The practitioners range from herbalists to spiritualists such as pastors, mallams and traditional priests. There are about 35 registered herbalists and spiritual healing camps in the district.

1.9.21 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Most parts of the District have mobile phone coverage at least partially. The main telecommunication services available in the District are Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Airtel, Glo and Expresso. These telecommunication services are mainly centered in Coaltar, Dokrochiwa, Kraboa and other major towns.

Telecommunication in the District is fast spreading with various masts being erected in various parts of the District especially its capital, Coaltar and Dokrochiwa.

Postal service is not functional in the District irrespective of a structure located at Coaltar, the District Capital. This important service needs to be revived with assistance from Ghana Post Company Limited. The District depends on Nsawam postal agencies to serve the communities by receiving mails and selling postage stamps.

Internet services in the District are fairly good. However, some of the communities in the District lack internet facilities. This situation has limited the District’s ability to communicate effectively within and outside to enhance the District’s economic development. It will be beneficial to the District if private individuals and organizations intervene to help improve communication services in the District.

The Ayensuano District with support from VSO has constructed an ICT Centre at Kofi Pare with the vision to create universal access to information technology. This is to promote community-based ICT applications for accelerated growth and development through effective and timely availability of information. Also, another ICT Center has been constructed by the Assembly at Mfranta. The District has plans to procure and donate some computer accessories to various schools in the District to promote learning, especially in ICT. Apart from the ICT Centres at Kofi Pare and Mfranta, there are other private owned internet cafes at Kuano, Anum Apapam, Amanase etc. These ICT Centres will help in educating both the general public and schools on information and communication technology in the District and hence it is the vision of the Assembly to construct ICT Centre at each Area Council in the District.

In the light of development of ICT, it will help the District in various ways such as internet navigation for beginners, low cost computer training, internet browsing/communication – email, instant messaging, desktop publishing and printing, scanning and ICT business innovations. These benefits will trickle down to improve the income levels of the people and help to improve upon their standard of living.

1.9.22 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Ayensuano District cannot be excluded from the general poverty outlook pertaining to most rural and agrarian districts in Ghana where there is fairly high incidence of poverty and vulnerability. The Ghana Poverty Mapping Report (2015) by Ghana Statistical Service established that the poverty situation in Ayensuano District is moderate.

From the table below, incidence of poverty in Ayensuano is between 20-29.9% which is low compared to districts like Kwahu Afram Plains South District (59.7%), Kwahu South (48.0%) and Upper Manya (43.6%) districts in the Eastern Region. Furthermore, Ayensuano District has a moderate poverty depth (5.0-9.9%) and a relatively low poverty inequality (29.3) similar to districts like Upper Manya (27.2) and Lower Manya (28.3).

Table 1.29: Distribution of Poverty Indicators in Ayensuano District

| S/N | Poverty Indicators | Range/Number/ Percentage |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Incidence of Poverty | 20.00-29.9% |
| 2 | Number of Poor Persons | 20,000-29,000 |
| 3 | Poverty Depth | 5.0-9.9% |
| 4 | Poverty Inequality | Below 30.0% |

Source: GSS, Ghana Poverty Mapping Report, 2015

1.9.23 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability, in simple term connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to be negatively affected by human or natural induced risks or shocks with adverse repercussions on their well-being and therefore need to be given special attention when programmes and policies are designed and implemented. In the Ayensuano District, like any rural district, number of factors predisposes people to vulnerability.

In the case of Ayensuano District, the vulnerable and excluded include people with disability (PWDs), peasant farmers, the aged, rural women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, vulnerable children in major cocoa growing areas in the District

1.9.23.1 Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has 3,505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are about 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability while the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.6%) and physical disability (29%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active while 38.9 percent are not economically active. The employed population has 96.4 percent with disability while the unemployed has 3.6 percent within the disabled population. There are more males with any form of disability (66.1%) who are economically active than females (56.4%).

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status shows that 4.8 percent constitute the disabled population while 95.2 percent are the population with no disability. The highest proportion of the disabled population are with primary (23.2 %) and middle school education (22.9%) while the least has only one person (0.01%) with post graduate certificate.

Table 1.30: Population by disability type and sex

| Disability Type | Both sexes | | Male | | Female | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | percent | Number | percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 77,193 | 100.0 | 38,440 | 100.0 | 38,753 | 100.0 |
| No disability | 73,688 | 95.5 | 36,726 | 95.5 | 36,962 | 95.4 |
| With a disability | 3,505 | 4.5 | 1,714 | 4.5 | 1,791 | 4.6 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Sight | 1,213 | 34.6 | 574 | 33.5 | 639 | 35.7 |
| Hearing | 521 | 14.9 | 236 | 13.8 | 285 | 15.9 |
| Speech | 514 | 14.7 | 269 | 15.7 | 245 | 13.7 |
| Physical | 1,016 | 29.0 | 513 | 29.9 | 503 | 28.1 |
| Intellectual | 876 | 25.0 | 429 | 25.0 | 447 | 25.0 |
| Emotional | 647 | 18.5 | 291 | 17.0 | 356 | 19.9 |
| Other | 218 | 6.2 | 104 | 6.1 | 114 | 6.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.9.23.2 Barriers faced by physically challenged that makes them vulnerable.

The physically challenged in the District are faced with a number of barriers which hinder their activities and this has been elaborated below;

1.9.23.2.1 Environmental Barriers

The situations and circumstances where the physically challenged face difficulties include public transport, public building/facilities, pedestrian streets, offices and factories, places of worship, access to information among others.

1.9.23.2.2 Attitudinal Barriers

These are less obvious from the above, but they can inhibit the disabled from achieving daily ideas. The physically challenged are automatically assumed to be incapable, embittered, tragedy-stricken, in need of cure, of low intelligence and aggressive.

1.9.23.2.3 Institutional Barriers

The physically challenged are excluded under this in many areas of society. These institutions include the family, religion, education, health service, social services, class system, employment and political system.

1.9.23.3 Other Areas of Vulnerability

Other areas of vulnerability in the district include the aged, widows, orphans and HIV and AIDS victims. In summary, the following groups of people are classified vulnerable and excluded in the Ayensuano District based on the following;

Table 1.31: Vulnerability analysis in the District

| Indicator | Population | Baseline situation | Response Measures |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Female population in district | 51% of total population | Low representation in decision making, low economic empowerment, poor access to health care , teenage pregnancy, poverty | Capacity building, advocacy, micro finance support, training in additional livelihood programmes construction of CHPS & clinics in deprived communities, sensitization on NHIS |
| Children population in district | 40.46% of total population | Child labour in major cocoa farming communities, poor access to health care, low school enrolment in rural areas, high rate of malnutrition | Formation of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) to address child welfare issues, advocacy, NHIS, school feeding programme, school infrastructure |
| HIV & AIDS | HIV/AIDS Profile | Stigmatization, poor access to health care, shortage of ARV drugs, financial constraints | Sensitization on stigmatization , NHIS registration, Awareness creation on the various means of transmitting, easy access of information on prevention and management |
| Disability | 4.5 % of total population | Low capacity, lack of access to public facilities, low economic empowerment | Enactment of the District Disability Policy |
| Aged population in district | 6.3% of total population | Poor access to health care, lack of recreational facilities and amusement centres, lack of home base care | Implementation of NHIS, support Help Age Ghana, focused home base support, introduction of the LEAP Programme |
| Disasters | Some areas in the District suffer from different forms of disasters | Bush fires, flooding, drought etc | Formation of District Disaster Committee, supply of relief items, sensitization of people prone to disasters. |

1.9.23.4 Issues on Children Welfare

The United Nations convention on the child defines a child as a person between the ages of 0 and 14 years. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

Malnutrition among children is also present in the District with a major percentage coming from the deprived rural areas. The issue of malnutrition can therefore be seen as a factor of poverty. It also explains the poor academic performance in the rural schools. To this end, implementation of the school feeding programme and capitation grant and additional livelihood support programmes for parents would go a long way to help address some of the challenges associated with children’s welfare.

Child labour still remains a major vulnerability issue in the District. Communities with dominant child labour situation occurring major cocoa growing areas in the District. A field survey indicate that about 40% of school-going children are involved in various forms of manual labour comprising farming, trading and stone quarrying at the peril of their health and education. These problems require concerted efforts and specific interventions to address the issues.

Besides these, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of the following shocks, death of parents, abandonment and separation of parents and therefore require varied forms of policy interventions by the Assembly.

1.9.23.5 Contributions of Institutions to Child Development

Some of the Institutions that contribute in various ways to the development of children have been indicated in the table below.

Table 1.32: Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution

| Institutions | Areas of Contribution |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Department of Social Welfare | Educating, sensitizing and provision of welfare supports for marginalized children. |
| Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service | Helps to entrench the rights of children, using available legal provisions. Example: Enforcement of Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560). |
| Non-Governmental Organisations | Assists in providing educational materials and infrastructure, and responding to general needs of children |
| Community Based Organisations | Educating the public and members on proper child development issues and providing financial cushioning. |

1.10 Key development problems / issues/gaps identified from the situation Analysis

From the situation analysis discussed above, the following development problems /issues/gaps have been identified under the GSGDA II and these have been categorized under the various thematic areas.

Table 1.33: Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

| S/N | Thematic Areas of GSGDA II | Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations) |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue mobilization • Inadequate and untimely releases of external revenue sources (i.e DACF, DDF) • Non-diversification of revenue sources/ over-reliance on traditional sources of revenue generation • Low motivation for revenue collectors |
| | Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate managerial and technical skills of SMEs • Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs • Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector • Lack of public private partnership initiatives • Low level of local economic development promotion |
| | Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of agro-chemicals • Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities • High rate of post-harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market • Pollution of water bodies through illegal mining activities • Inadequate and low motivated extension officers • Destruction of farm lands and crops by indiscriminate felling of trees and sand winning • High cost of Agriculture inputs/ equipment/machinery • Over-dependence on crude/obsolete farming practices |
| | Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface conditions • Ineffective development control • Low access to potable water in rural areas • Inadequate household toilet facilities • Inadequate public toilet facilities • Poor street lighting • Frequent power outages • Poor condition of rural housing • Poor market infrastructure |
| | Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels • Inadequate sanitation facilities at basic schools • Lack of teacher accommodation at all levels • Low access to health care delivery in rural areas • Inadequate human resource of all categories • Limited CHPs compounds • Non-existence of District Hospital • Poor condition of office accommodation for health and education workers |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate comprehensive data on the vulnerable in the society • Slow pace of integrating people with disabilities into the main-stream of development. • Inadequate support for women and children issues • Inadequate support for PLWHA's and OVCs. • Low level of women empowerment through training |
| | <p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office space for some departments of the District Assembly • Lack of residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff • Inactive sub-district structures • Lack of permanent office space for sub-district structures (Area Councils) • Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff, Assembly and Unit Committee members of the District Assembly • Inadequate office equipment, furniture and stationery • Low level of public education on government policies • Low communal spirit in some communities • Limited number of women in decision making positions at District Assembly/Area/Town Council levels. • Lack of fire station to educate and address fire issues effectively • Insufficient police post and officers |

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter of the Plan deals with the development priorities of the Ayensuano District based on the development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for 2018-2021. The Chapter also subjects the key development issues and community needs/aspirations through the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) or Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis.

2.1 Harmonization Community Needs and Aspirations

The Community needs and aspirations were gathered through a participatory process. This was carried out in all the twenty-seven (27) electoral areas of the district and was validated and prioritized at the sub- district level through consensus by stakeholders to constitute the sub-district plans

The validated community needs and aspirations were then harmonised with the identified gaps in the performance review of the GSGDA II and the profile of the District following the guidelines for the preparation of NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

The table below shows the scores used in the harmonisation process of the identified gaps and the community needs and aspirations.

Table 2.0: Score for the Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations

| Definition | Score |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Strong relationship | 2 |
| Weak relationship | 1 |
| No relationship | 0 |

Source: Guidelines for Preparing NMTDPF 2018-2021

Table 2.1: Harmonizing the Needs with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017 under the GSGDA II

| Community Needs/Aspirations | Identified Development Gaps / Issues | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Community Needs/Aspirations | Inadequate supply of potable Water | Low internal revenue generation | Increasing prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS | Poor Road Network and Surface conditions | Inadequate skilled and professional health staff | Inadequate working equipment and essential instrument for health | Haphazard Development | Inadequate access to healthcare services | Indiscriminate disposal of refuse | Poor Environmental Sanitation | Dilapidated school infrastructure | Inadequate agric. extension officers | Poor Street Light System | Poor Market Infrastructure | Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs | Low agriculture Mechanization | Low level of irrigated agriculture | Inadequate Human Resource | High Youth Unemployment | No Electricity in some communities | Poor telecommunication system in most communities | Limited number of manufacturing industries manufactured produce | Total Score | Average Score | |
| Drilling and Construction of boreholes/Repairs of non-functional ones | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.94 | |
| Construction of School blocks | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.56 | |
| Construction of CHPs Compounds | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 1.25 | |
| Surfacing of Nsawam-Coaltar main road | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1.06 | |
| Spot improvement and reshaping of existing road surfaces | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1.0 | |
| Construction of Culverts and Bridges | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 1.0 | |
| Construction of market Sheds and Stores | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.56 | |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|------|
| Access Credit facilities for women and enterprise groups | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0.44 |
| Supply of Agriculture inputs to farmers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.56 |
| Expansion of electricity to other communities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0.56 | |
| Establishment of TVET in the District | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0.69 | |
| Construction of Teachers bungalow | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0.5 | |
| Construction of Nurses bungalow | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.56 | |
| Construction of Public toilet facilities | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.56 | |
| Installation of Street lights and replacement of non-functional bulbs | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0.75 | |
| Support the Vulnerable and Excluded in the District | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0.63 | |

2.1.1 Prioritized Community Needs and Aspirations

- ❖ Improvement in the status of Health facilities in the District;
- ❖ Improvement of Road Network and Surface Condition;
- ❖ Improvement in Potable Water Supply in the District;
- ❖ Improvement in Educational Infrastructure in the District
- ❖ Provision of Irrigation Facilities for Agriculture development;
- ❖ Promotion of Women Empowerment;
- ❖ Support to farmers with credit and inputs;
- ❖ Promotion of small scale industrial activities with credit facilities;
- ❖ Construction of ICT Centres
- ❖ Improvement in Environmental Sanitation;
- ❖ Increasing grassroots participation in the District;
- ❖ Expansion of Electricity Supply to unserved communities;
- ❖ Promotion of efficient and effective District administration;
- ❖ Identify and register the vulnerable (PWDs, poor aged orphans) in the District;
- ❖ Monitor the activities of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs on handling vulnerable groups
- ❖ Promotion of Environmental Sustainability;

2.2 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Table 2.2 below shows key development issues under the GSGDA II which have implications for the 2018 -2021 MTDP

Table 2.2: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

| S/N | Thematic Areas of GSGDA II | Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue mobilization • Inadequate and untimely releases of external revenue sources (i.e DACF, DDF) • Non-diversification of revenue sources/ over-reliance on traditional sources of revenue generation |
| | Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate managerial and technical skills of SMEs • Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs • Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector • Lack of public private partnership initiatives • Low level of local economic development promotion |
| | Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities • High rate of post-harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market • Inadequate and low motivated extension officers • High cost of Agriculture inputs/ equipment/machinery • Over-dependence on crude/obsolete farming practices |
| | Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface conditions • Ineffective development control • Low access to potable water in rural areas • Inadequate household toilet facilities • Inadequate public toilet facilities • Poor street lighting • Poor market infrastructure |
| | Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels • Inadequate sanitation facilities at basic schools • Lack of teacher accommodation at all levels • Low access to health care delivery in rural areas • Inadequate human resource of all categories • Limited number of CHPs compounds • Non-existence of District Hospital • Inadequate comprehensive data on the vulnerable in the society • Low level of women empowerment through training |

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| | <p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office space for departments of the District Assembly • Lack of residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff • Ineffective sub-district structures • Lack of permanent office space for sub-district structures (Area Councils) • Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff, Assembly and Unit Committee members of the District Assembly • Limited number of women in decision making positions at District Assembly/Area/Town Council levels. • Lack of fire station to educate and address fire issues effectively • Insufficient police post and officers |
|--|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

2.3 Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

Table 2.3 below shows the harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

Table2.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021 | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| THEMATIC AREAS | ISSUES | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | ISSUES |
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue mobilization • Inadequate and untimely releases of external revenue sources (i.e DACF, DDF) • Non-diversification of revenue sources/ over-reliance on traditional sources of revenue generation | Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among other causes • Limited number of skilled industrial personnel • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri –urban and rural communities • Limited access to credit for SMEs • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder Farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low proportion of irrigated agriculture • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Inadequate start-up for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture • Poor tourism infrastructure and service |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate managerial and technical skills of SMEs • Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs • Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector • Lack of public private partnership initiatives • Low level of local economic development promotion | | |
| <p>Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities • High rate of post-harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market • Inadequate and low motivated extension officers • High cost of Agriculture inputs/ equipment/machinery • Over-dependence on crude/obsolete farming practices | <p>Social Development</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among Vulnerable groups • Infant and adult malnutrition • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • High youth unemployment • Poor sanitation and waste management • High incidence of poverty • Poor quality of services for children and families • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs • Inadequate care of the aged • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Negative perception and attitude towards PWDs • High unemployment rate among PWDs • Low participation of PWDs in decision making • Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings • Poor living conditions of PWDs • Lack of entrepreneur skills for self-employment • Youth unemployment and under – employment among rural and urban youth |
| Infrastructure and human settlement development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface conditions • Ineffective development control • Low access to potable water in rural areas • Inadequate household toilet facilities • Inadequate public toilet facilities • Poor street lighting • Poor market infrastructure | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber • Environmental degradation • Destruction of forest and farm lands • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Low institution capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Poor quality and inadequate road network • Poor quality ICT services • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage systems |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure services |
| Human development, productivity and employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels • Inadequate sanitation facilities at basic schools • Lack of teacher accommodation at all levels • Low access to health care delivery in rural areas • Inadequate human resource of all categories • Limited number of CHPs compounds • Non-existence of District Hospital • Inadequate comprehensive data on the vulnerable in the society • Low level of women empowerment through training | | |
| Transparent and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office space for departments of the District Assembly • Lack of residential accommodation for District Assembly Staff • Ineffective sub-district structures • Lack of permanent office space for sub-district structures (Area Councils) | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub District structures • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequacy and delays in central government transfers • Inadequate financial resources • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff, Assembly and Unit Committee members of the District Assembly • Limited number of women in decision making positions at District Assembly/Area/Town Council levels. • Lack of fire station to educate and address fire issues effectively • Insufficient police post and officers | | |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|

From Table 2.3 above, it is evident that the issues under the GSGDA II have been linked to the issues in the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 to determine the similar issues for adoption. Thus the adopted development dimensions and its corresponding similar issues linked for the DMTDP of Ayensuano District have been outlined in table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP of Ayensuano District Assembly

| DMTDP DIMENSION, 2018-2021 | ADOPTED ISSUES |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among other causes 2. Limited number of skilled industrial personnel 3. Limited access to credit for SMEs 4. High cost of production inputs 5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder Farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 6. Low proportion of irrigated agriculture 7. Poor tourism infrastructure and service |
| Social Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Poor quality of education at all levels 9. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 10. Poor quality of healthcare services 11. High youth unemployment 12. Poor sanitation and waste management |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Destruction of forest and farm lands 14. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 15. Poor quality and inadequate road network 16. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure services |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Ineffective sub District structures 18. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level |

2.4 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

The Ayensuano District Assembly District outlined a number of development problems, potentials and constraints for which proposals to address them were made to stimulate the Assembly's development. Given the changing economic dimensions over the years, it is important for the district to review the proposals made in that respect and identify current opportunities and potentialities which should be mobilized for the district's development; as well as constraints and Challenges that should be minimized through specific interventions.

Identified priority issues based on the prioritized needs and aspirations are further subjected to the analysis of the **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)** of the District with respect to each of the development dimension of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. This enhanced the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans.

The POCC analysis of the prioritized issues necessary for the formulation of strategies that can be implemented is shown in Table 2.4.1

Table 2.5: POCC Analysis of Adopted Issues under Economic Development

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among other causes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of revenue collectors 2. Existence of market centers and other revenue sources 3. Availability of skilled personnel to train collectors | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant legislation for revenue mobilization, Local Government ACT 936 2. Availability of consultants and agencies to train revenue collectors | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics for collectors 2. Inadequate number of revenue collectors 3. Poor supervision of revenue collectors 5. Siphoning /diversion of funds collected 2. Reluctance of tax payers to pay taxes 6. Over dependence on traditional revenue sources | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of Central Government funds (i.e DACF) to help train revenue collectors 2. Reluctance of tax payers to pay taxes |
| <p>Conclusion: Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes among other causes can be addressed since significant potential and opportunities exist. Constraints can be addressed through the procurement of logistics, recruitment and training of additional collectors, effective monitoring /supervision of revenue collectors and diversification of revenue sources whilst challenges can be overcome through negotiation with government and educating the public on tax payment.</p> | | | | |
| Limited number of skilled industrial personnel | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of small and medium scale industries 2. Availability of labourforce to be trained 3. Availability of specialized departments like NBSSI-BAC | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of technical training institutions and centres like GRATIS 2. Existence of consultant to train personnel 3. Existence of REP Programme | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate industries 2. Lack of TVET Centres in the District 3. Limited interest of youth in technical and vocational training | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate GoG funds to support TVET activities in the district 2. Lack of NGOs in the district |
| <p>Conclusion: Limited number of skilled industrial personnel in the District can be addressed since significant potential and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be addressed through the establishment of Technical and Vocational Training centers and Industries in the District.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri –urban and rural communities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of fertile land for agriculture development 2. Availability of energetic youth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enactment of favorable policy initiatives (i.e PFJ, 1D1F, IPEP) 2. Availability of Social Intervention Programmes (i.e LEAP) 3. Existence of NGOs in poverty alleviation initiatives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level education 2. Lack of job availability 3. High cost of Agriculture inputs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate infrastructure development by Central Government |
| <p>Conclusion: Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri –urban and rural communities can be addressed since there is the existence of energetic youth as potentials and also opportunities such as PFJ, 1D1F, IPEP, LEAP and NGOs. Constraints can be addressed through the creation of more jobs and subsidizing agricultural inputs while challenges can be managed through infrastructural development by the District Assembly and the Central Government</p> | | | | |
| Limited access to credit for SMEs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of financial institutions 2. Existence of VSLA groups 3. Availability of co-operatives (i.e. women groups, farmers group) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Micro Finance and Small Loan Enterprise (MASLOC) 2. Availability of Private Entities to provide venture capital to individuals with viable business idea | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of collateral 2. High default rates 3. Poor saving habit | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High interest rate 2. Limited data on SMEs for risk assessment |
| <p>Conclusion: Limited access to credit for SMEs can be addressed since significant potential and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be addressed through the sensitization of farmers on how to utilize credit in order to make repayment easy and also to facilitate easy access to credit and the reduction in the interest rate for SMEs by the Central bank of Ghana.</p> | | | | |
| High cost of production inputs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of fertile land for agriculture 2. Favorable weather condition 3. Availability of cheap labour | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of NGOs to support farmers eg. Cocoa life 2. Government subsidies on production inputs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate Agro chemical shops 2. Poor extension services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of Agricultural inputs |
| <p>Conclusion: High cost of production inputs can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities such as fertile land, cheap labour, NGOs exist. Constraints and challenges can be addressed through the provision of quality extension services, formulation of favorable policies and considerable reduction in the prices of agriculture inputs.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of raw materials 2. Availability of cheap labour 3. Existence of NBSSI to conduct training | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enactment of favorable policy initiatives (i.e 1D1F) 2. Existence of NGOs which assist enterprise groups on value addition in the District | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. low level of technology 2. lack of funds 3. Poor infrastructure development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funding from central government to support agro-processing and value addition initiatives |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition has constraints and challenges but can be addressed through concerted effort by the central government to commit funds to support agro-processing and value addition, encouragement of private sector and NGOs activities in processing and value addition and also increase in technology.</p> | | | | |
| Low application of technology especially among smallholder Farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of cheap labour 2. Availability of fertile land 3. Presence of extension officers 4. Existence of Farmers Group | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of NGOs to support and educate farmers 2. Existence of Extension officers to train farmers 3. National initiatives like the PFJ. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of knowledge in up-to-date agricultural technology 2. Lack of funds | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds from GoG to support these initiatives |
| <p>Conclusion: Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields can be attributed to constraints and challenges that can be addressed through increase in the level of agriculture technology and favorable government policies and programmes.</p> | | | | |
| Low proportion of irrigated agriculture | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favorable rainfall patterns 2. Availability of farmers 3. Existence of Extension officers 4. Availability of water bodies | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of NGOs in the District 2. Existence of financial institution to assist farmers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lack fund 2. lack of technical know-how on cost effective irrigation methods | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of irrigated farm machinery |
| <p>Conclusion: Low proportion of irrigated agriculture can be addressed since there are potentials such as favorable rainfall pattern and farmers, well equipped agricultural officers to transfer knowledge on cost- effective irrigation methods with opportunities such as the existence of NGOs and financial institutions to assist farmers. Government timely release of funds and increase in technical knowledge can help address the constraints and challenges.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poor storage and transportation systems | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of feeder road 2. Availability of vehicles 3. Availability of land 4. Availability of ready market 5. Existence of traditional storage facilities and techniques 6. Existence of DoA to transfer knowledge on new techniques of storage | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favorable Government initiatives such as Warehousing and Bulk Storage, Cocoa Road Improvement Programme | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road networks 2. Lack of funds 3. High cost of materials | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of funds from central government 2. High cost of materials for construction |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor storage and transportation systems can be addressed since there are potentials and opportunities. Constraints can be addressed through reshaping and construction of roads while challenges can be managed through government subsidizing on materials for construction and timely release of funds</p> | | | | |
| Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land 2. Availability of Agro chemical shops | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2. Support from NGOs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor maintenance and management of existing agricultural infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of funds 2. High cost of materials for construction |
| <p>Conclusion: Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure can be addressed since there are available fertile land and Agro chemical shops as potential and also support from NGOs as opportunity. Constraints can be addressed through effective management of agricultural infrastructure, while challenges can be managed through negotiations to help in the timely release of funds</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inadequate start-up for the youth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of vibrant youth 2. Availability of financial institutions 3. Availability of land 4. Existence of NBSSI, Cooperatives, DoA and the department of Social Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favorable Government policies 2. Support from NGOs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds to support youth enterprise initiatives 2. Lack of collateral 3. Absence of venture capital | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of business incubators |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate start-up for the youth can be addressed since there are significant potentials and opportunities such as vibrant youth, training and entrepreneurial coaching by NBSSI, support from financial institutions and NGOs and favorable government policies. Constraints can be addressed through the provision of capital without collateral and establishment of venture capitals</p> | | | | |
| Poor tourism infrastructure and service | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of tourist site 2. Availability of land for other developments around tourist site 3. Availability of energetic youth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiatives by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts, GIPC etc. 2. Availability of NGOs 3. Availability of financial institutions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funds 2. Unavailable PPP for tourism development in the District | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of support from GoG for tourism development |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor tourism infrastructure and service can be addressed since there are potentials such available tourist site, forest and energetic youth, with financial institutions, support from central government and NGOs as opportunities. Constraints can be addressed through development of tourist sites and negotiations to help improve funding support for tourism and infrastructure development</p> | | | | |

Table 2.6: POCC Analysis of Adopted Issues under Social Development

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poor quality of education at all levels | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of schools in the district 2. Availability of classrooms 3. Availability of trained teachers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from GETFund 2. Support from development partners 3. Posting of trained teachers by GES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate teacher motivation 2. Dilapidated school structures 3. Inadequate teacher accommodation 4. Teacher and pupil absenteeism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and delay in supply of TLMs 2. Untimely release of funds by central government |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor quality of education at all levels can be addressed since potentials including availability of schools and trained teachers and also opportunities such as support from GETFUND and NGOs. Constraints can be addressed through provision of motivational packages and better accommodation for teachers and also the renovation of dilapidated school structures. challenges can be managed negotiations to speed up supply of TLMs and also timely release of funds to support quality education</p> | | | | |
| Gaps in physical access to quality health care | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of health facilities 2. Availability of qualified personnel 3. Existence of District Health Directorate 4. Availability of chemical shops | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for health programmes by NGOs 2. Support from Ministry of Health | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular posting of trained health personnel 2. Refusal of postings to rural areas by health workers 3. Inadequate health equipment 4. Inadequate medical assistants and trained nurses 5. Inadequate accommodation for nurses | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unreliable and untimely release of external funding 2. Lack of District Hospital |
| <p>Conclusion: Gaps in physical access to quality health care can be addressed since there are potentials such as existence of health facilities, qualified personnel, chemical shops and Health Directorate. Opportunities also include support from NGOs and the Ministry of Health. Constraints can be addressed by ensuring trained health personnel are posted into the District and given better accommodation and provision of adequate equipment for the health centre whiles challenges can be addressed through the construction of a District Hospital and posting of well-trained doctors and also better incentives for health personnel posted into the District</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poor quality of healthcare services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of health facilities 2. presence of trained health personnel 3. Availability of chemical shops | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from MoH and GHS 2. Existence of health programmes and workshop such as Distribution of ITNs, Community Infant and young child feeding(C-IYCF), Community management of acute malnutrition(CMAM), Nutrition assessment counseling and support for PLWHA/TB, micronutrient supplementation etc. 3. Support for healthcare programmes by NGOs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate health facilities 2. Inadequate qualified health practitioners 3. Inadequate transport at health facilities 4. Inadequate logistics 5. Negative cultural practices | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of funds from MoH 2. Unwillingness on the part of health practitioner to accept posting to the rural areas |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor quality of healthcare services can be addressed since potentials and opportunities such as availability of health facilities, chemical shops, trained health personnel, support from NGOs and GHS exist. Constraints can be addressed through construction of more health facilities and provision of necessary logistics to enhance quality health care. Challenges can be managed through negotiations to ensure timely release of funds and also better incentives for health personnel posted into the District</p> | | | | |
| Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among Vulnerable groups | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availably of Fund for HIV/AIDS activities 2. Availability of VCT centers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of NGOs and CBOs education on HIV/AIDS 2. Support from Ghana AIDs Commission, MoH and GHS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor voluntary testing and counseling 2. High rate of stigmatization 3. Low education on effects of HIV/AIDS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely flow of funds by GoG 2. Possible donor fatigue in funding and support |
| <p>Conclusion: Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among Vulnerable groups can be addressed since there is the existence of fund for HIV/AIDS activities and VCT centres as potentials and opportunities such as government and NGO support for issues on HIV/AIDS. Constraints can be addressed through massive education on HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization and encourage voluntary counseling and Testing</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Infant and adult malnutrition | 1. Availability of health facilities 2. Existence of indigenous food and knowledge on healthy diet | 1. Existence of Donor support. 2. Education on radio station 3. Existence of nutrition programmes such as supplementary feeding programme, Community Infant and young child feeding (C-IYCF), Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), Nutrition assessment counseling and support for PLWHA/TB, micronutrient supplementation etc. | 1. High illiteracy and ignorance 2. High incidence of Poverty 3. Low awareness creation on poor dietary 4. Low nutrition and food demonstration initiatives | 1. Inadequate donor support 2. High cost of exotic foods 3. Inadequate health professionals |
| <p>Conclusion: Infant and adult malnutrition can be addressed since potential and opportunities such as availability of health centres, donor support, and radio education on malnutrition exist. Constraints can be addressed through awareness creation to ensure people really know about malnutrition. Challenges can be managed through massive negotiations to increase donor support and training of more health personnel</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services | 1. Availability of health facilities 2. Presence of health personnel 3. Availability of information centers 4. Availability of family planning experts in the District | 1. Availability of development partners 2. Support from GHS, MoH on family planning and sexual and reproductive health | 1. Lack of fund for sensitization programme 2. Unwillingness of people to adopt family planning 3. Negative religious influence on family planning 4. Ignorance | 1. Delay in the release of funds by the central government |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services can be addressed since health facilities, health personnel exist as potential and opportunities such as existence development partners. Constraints can be addressed negotiations to increase funding support base and also education of the general public on the importance of family planning</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High youth unemployment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of small scale industries 2.Availability of fertile land for agriculture and other businesses 3. Vacancies in the teaching and health sectors 4.Existence of Department of Social Development and NBSSI to train the youth in livelihood programmes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Favorable government policies and programmes such as PFJ, 1D1F, IPEP NEIP, NaBCO, YEA etc. 2.Availability of NGOs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Unwillingness of most graduates to enter into Agriculture 2.Lack of startup capital 3.Lack of financial support for apprenticeship 4.Low interest in apprenticeship and technical/vocational skills development training | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate government and District Assembly Funding for youth activities |
| <p>Conclusion: High youth unemployment can be addressed since potentials such as existence of small scale industries, fertile land with opportunities such as existence of NGOs, District Assembly and NBSSI. Constraints can be addressed through provision of support for youth to enter into apprenticeship and provision of startup capital for businesses.</p> | | | | |
| Poor sanitation and waste management | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land for refuse disposal 2. Availability of sanitary inspectors 3. Availability of zoomlion in the District 4. Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favorable government initiatives like Clean Ghana Initiative | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative attitude towards sanitation officers 2. Inadequate refuse dump sites 3. Inadequate refuse containers 4. Poor sensitization on good sanitation and hygiene practices | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate funding for sanitation issues |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor sanitation and waste management can be addressed since there is land for refuse disposal, sanitary inspectors, and zoom lion as potentials also existence of environmental health unit and favorable government initiatives as opportunities. Constraints can be addressed through provision of more refuse containers and dump site and education of the on the need to keep their environment clean.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| High incidence of poverty | 1.Availability of fertile land for agriculture and other businesses 2. Availability of labour 3.Availability of financial institutions | 1.Availability of NGOs targeting poverty reduction 2.Existence of LEAP Programme 3. Existence of Trade and Industry to support business start up 4.Government policies directed towards poverty reduction | 1.Unwillingness of the youth to go into agriculture production 2. Job unavailability 3.Lack of knowledge and skills 4.Rural urban migration | 1.Delay in release of Government funds |
| Conclusion: High incidence of poverty can be addressed since potentials such as fertile land, labour, and financial institutions exist, with opportunities such as NGOs, LEAP extension, and NBSSI to support business start-up. Constraints can be addressed creation of more jobs and LED activities to reduce rural urban migration | | | | |
| Poor quality of services for children and families | 1.Availability of the Department of Social Development (i.e. social welfare) 2.Existence of Children Homes 3.Availability of schools | 1.Existence of the Ministry of Gender, children and social protection 2.Presence of NGOs 3.Favorable legislation ensuring children and family welfare | 1. Inadequate support for child and family welfare programme. | 1. Delay in release of Government funds |
| Conclusion: Poor quality of services for children and families can be address since potentials and opportunities exist. constrains can be address through effective support for child and family welfare programme whiles challenge can be managed through timely release of funds by government | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of child labour policy document and regulation 2. Existence of District Assembly support 3. Availability of Police Service in the district 4. Existence of relevant DAs bye laws governing children | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGOs/CBOs interest in child welfare and protection 2. Existence of Ministry of Gender and Social protection. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of District court 2. Lack of funding for the DAs programmes on child protection 3. Absence of Department of Children in the district | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of proper implementation of child labour policies 2. Delay in the release of fund to sustain social protection projects |
| <p>Conclusion: Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children can be addressed since there is existence of child labour as potentials, with NGOs/CBOs and ministry of gender as opportunities. Constraints can be addressed through negotiations to increase funding support. Challenges can be managed by ensuring timely release of funds to ensure proper implementation of social protection programmes</p> | | | | |
| Low awareness of child protection laws and policies | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of schools 2. Existence of Department of Social Development (i.e, Social Welfare) 3. Existence of NCCE | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of mass media 2. Existence of Ministry of gender, children and social protection. 3. Existence of NGOs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate education on child protection 2. Inadequate funds | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of government funds |
| <p>Conclusion: Low awareness of child protection laws and policies can be addressed since potentials such as existence of NCCE, Department of social welfare and schools. Opportunities include existence of NGOs and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. Constraints can be managed through mass education on child protection laws and policies and challenges can be address by ensuring timely release of funds</p> | | | | |
| Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the Department of Social Development 2. Existence of Disability groups in the District 3. Support from the District Assembly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from NGOs 2. Entrenchment of disability right in the constitution 3. Existence of Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGSP). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate education on disability issues 2. Inadequate agencies responsible for children with disability and special needs 3. Ineffective enforcement of disability rights | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in the release of funds central government |
| <p>Conclusion: Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be addressed through education and effective enforcement of laws protecting Disability rights whiles challenges can be overcome through dialogue with government agencies for the timely release of fund for disability support programmes.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inadequate care of the aged | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of LEAP 2. NHIS registration for the aged 3. Existence of the Department for Social Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from NGOs for the aged 2. Support from GoG (MoGSP) for the aged | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty 2. Movement of the youthful population out of the district in search of jobs leaving the aged. 3. Negative perception about the aged | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of fund 2. Absence of data base on the aged |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate care of the aged can be addressed since potentials and opportunities such as LEAP extension, NHIS registration exists. Constraints can be managed through the establishment of jobs to curb migration of the youth in search of greener pastures and educating younger generations to eschew negative attitude towards the aged. While challenges can be overcome through dialogue with government institutions regarding the timely release of fund and the creations of data base for the aged.</p> | | | | |
| Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of the Department of Social Development 2.Existence of NCCE 3. Support from the District Assembly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Support from NGOs 2. Support from GoG (MoGSP) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate education on social protection programmes 2.Inadequate funds | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Delay in the release of funds |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be managed through sensitization on social protection programmes and also timely release of funds by government</p> | | | | |
| Negative perception and attitude towards PWDs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of the Department of Social Development 2.Support from the District Assembly 3.Existence of PWDs groups and associations | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Support from NGOs 2.Entrenchment of disability right in the constitution | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lack of education 2.Limited knowledge on disability right | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in the release of funds |
| <p>Conclusion: Negative perception and attitude towards PWDs can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be managed through education of the public on the rights of PWDs and for them to do away with their negative attitudes towards them</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High unemployment rate among PWDs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of the Department of Social Development 2.Existence of disability association in the District 3.Support from the District Assembly 4.Availability of Financial institutions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from NGOs 2. Support from MoGSP | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lack of startup capital 2.Job unavailability 3.Marginalization and discrimination of PWDs in employment issues | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Delay in the release of fund for disability support programmes |
| <p>Conclusion: High unemployment rate among PWDs can be solved since potentials ranging from Department of Social Development, Disability Associations, Financial institutions as well as opportunities such as NGOs and District Assembly supports exist. Constraints can be managed through the provision of startup capital for PDWs, creation of jobs and the channeling of employment regulations to support PDWs. Whiles challenges can be overcome through dialogue with development partners regarding funding for disability support programme</p> | | | | |
| Low participation of PWDs in decision making | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the Department of Social Development 2. Participatory governance initiatives by District Assembly 3. Existence of PWDs associations | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.MoGSP and MLRD initiatives on participatory governance | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Marginalization of PWDs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Limited legislation on participation of PWDs in decision making |
| <p>Conclusion: Low participation of PWDs in decision making can be addressed since potentials and opportunity such as the department of social Development as well as support from the District Assembly exists. Constraints and challenges can be addressed through the entrenchment and the enforcement of laws to encourage PWDs to partake in decision making processes.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of disability friendly buildings 2. Support from the District Assembly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Support from NGOs 2.Existence of the Ministry of Gender, children and Social protection. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate existence of disability unfriendly buildings 2. Inadequate fund | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Weak enforcement of laws relating to disability friendly buildings |
| <p>Conclusion: Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist within the District. Constraints and challenges can be managed through dialogue with government to educate MMDAs and private firm to consider PWDs when putting up buildings.</p> | | | | |
| Poor living conditions of PWDs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of LED activities 2. Existence of LEAP 3. Support from the District Assembly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Support from NGOs 2.Support from MoGSP 3.Existence of NBSSI | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Unwillingness of PWDs to enter into apprenticeship 2.Non-existence of jobs for PWDs 3.Inadequate startup capital 4. inadequate support for PWDs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Delay in release of disability fund |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor living conditions of PWDs can be addressed since significant Potentials and opportunities exist. Creation of jobs and easy access to startup capital can help address constrains while challenges can be dealt with through dialogue with the central Government for the timely release of PWDs fund</p> | | | | |
| Lack of entrepreneur skills for self-employment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of secondary, technical and vocational schools 2. Existence of artisans who train apprentices 3. Existence of LED activities 4. Existence of specialized departments like NBSSI | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of NGOs 2.Government support for skill development programmes 3.GoG programmes like NaBCO. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low enrollment for apprenticeship 2. Inadequate TVET centers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding by the central Government |
| <p>Conclusion: Lack of entrepreneur skills for self-employment can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be managed through the establishment of more TVET centers, and supporting the youth to have interest in apprenticeship. While challenges can be addressed through dialogue with the central Government to release fund to support projects.</p> | | | | |

Table 2.7: POCC Analysis of Adopted Issues under Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environmental degradation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of natural vegetation in the district 2. Availability of land for afforestation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of NGOs (i.e. AROCHA GH.) interested in afforestation 2. Tree planting exercise by the Forestry Commission 3. Afforestation Initiatives in schools 4. Existences of EPA 5. National regulations on environment, chain saw operations, sand winning and illegal mining | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Non-existence of forestry commission in the District 2 The menace of chain saw operators, sand winning and illegal small scale miners 3. Over dependency on fuel wood used for heating and cooking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-availability of LPG station in the district 2. High cost of LPG |
| <p>Conclusion: Environmental degradation can be addressed since potentials such as availability of natural vegetation and land exist and opportunities such as tree planting initiatives, national regulations on environment, existence of EPA and NGOs initiatives on environment. Constraints can be addressed through massive education to ensure there is reduction in over dependency on use of fuel wood and menace of chain saw operators. Challenges can be managed through establishment of LPG stations and reduction in the price of LPG to make it affordable for all.</p> | | | | |
| Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land for refuse disposal 2. Availability of sanitary inspectors 3. Availability of zoomlion in the District | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of Environmental Health Unit in the District 2. Favorable government initiatives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative attitude towards sanitation 2. Inadequate refuse dump sites 3. Inadequate refuse containers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding for waste management |
| <p>Conclusion: Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste can be addressed because of the existence of potentials and opportunities such as availability of sanitary inspectors and existence of environmental health unit of the District Assembly. Constraints can be addressed by the creation of adequate dump site and provision of refuse containers. Challenges can be managed through negotiations to ensure adequate fund is release for waste management</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Low institution capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land 2. Availability of farmers 3. Favorable weather conditions 4. Existence of Financial institutions 5. Labour availability | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government policies and programmes like REDD +, Climate Smart Farming etc. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation practices 2. Lack of funds | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funding from central government for climate change programmes |
| <p>Conclusion: Low economic capacity to adapt climate change can be addressed because of the existence farmers and populace ready to adopt climate smart practices and government policy direction and programmes targeted at climate change. Constraints can be addressed by equipping the populace with knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation practices and adequately make funding available for such activities. Challenges can be managed through regular funding support from the central government to MMDAs to implement climate change programmes and activities.</p> | | | | |
| Loss of trees and vegetative cover | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of natural vegetation in the district 2. Tree planting exercise in the District. 3. Existence of NADMO | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tree planting exercise by the Forestry commission 2. Afforestation Initiatives in schools by NGOs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dependency on another district for the forestry service. 2. The menace of chain saw operators, sand winning and illegal small scale miners 3. Over dependency on fuel wood used for heating and cooking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-availability of LPG station in the district 2. High cost of LPG 3. ineffective government enforcement on deforestation |
| <p>Conclusion: Loss of trees and vegetative cover can be tackled significantly since natural vegetation, NGOs and favorable afforestation initiatives exist as Potentials and Opportunities in the District. Constraints can be managed through the establishment of forestry commission and regulation of chain saw operations in the District. Whereas challenges can be overcome through effective enforcement of forestry laws and reduction in LPG prices to ensure affordability.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poor quality and inadequate road network | 1. District Assembly's commitment to improve road networks 2. Willingness of communities to support improvement of road condition and networks through communal labour | 1. Support of MLG & RD and Ministry of Roads & Highways for improvement of road surface condition and network 2. Support from COCOBOD through the Cocoa Roads Improvement Programme | 1. Non-availability of grader by DA 2. Poor mobilization of IGF | 1. Delay by GoG to construct major roads in the district (i.e. Nsawan-Coaltar Rd.) |
| Conclusion: Poor quality and inadequate road network can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist. Constraint and challenges can be managed through effective mobilization of IGF, acquisition of grader as well as timely and adequate funding of road construction projects by the Central Government. | | | | |
| Poor quality ICT services | 1. Availability of ICT center 2. Availability of trained ICT personnel 3. Availability of District Assembly 4. Existence of schools | 1. Existence of institutions offering ICT programmes 2. Availability of donor support 3. Government support for ICT development programmes | 1. Inadequate ICT centers 2. Inadequate funds for the construction and expansion of ICT centers. | 1. Inadequate and delay of funds from government |
| Conclusion: Poor quality ICT services can be addressed significantly since Potentials and Opportunities such as ICT centers, trained ICT personnel are available in the District. Constraints can be managed through the provision of adequate ICT infrastructures, adequate funding of ICT development programmes while challenges can be talked by dialogue with Development Partners to ensure adequate and timely release of fund for ICT development. | | | | |
| Poor waste disposal practices | 1. Availability of land for refuse disposal 2. Availability of sanitary inspectors 3. Availability of zoom lion in the District 4. Availability of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit in the District | 1. Favorable government initiatives (cleanup exercise carried out first week of every month) | 1. Negative attitude towards sanitation officers 2. Inadequate dump site 3. Inadequate refuse containers 4. Absence of a District court | 1. Inadequate funding 2. Absence of a District court |
| Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist to address the issue. Constraints can be addressed through embarking on sensitization programmes and enforcement of bye-laws to check waste disposal in the District. Challenges can be addressed through provision of refuse containers and funding from central government and other partners to support waste management programmes | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poor drainage systems | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of labour 2. Availability of land 3. Availability of the District Assembly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of NGOs in the District 2. Favorable government initiatives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funds 2. Limited sources of funding 3. Low revenue mobilization | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds for drainage works |
| <p>Conclusion: Though potentials and opportunities exist within the District. Increase in effective strategies in revenue generation can help address constraints while challenges can be managed through reaching a dialogue with central Government to make funds available.</p> | | | | |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land 2. Availability of the District Assembly 3. Availability of labour | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of NGOs 2. GoG infrastructure expansion programmes such as the Infrastructure Fund | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate labour force 2. Inadequate funding 3. Inadequate IGF mobilization | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in government transfers |
| <p>Conclusion: Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure services can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be managed through development of effective strategies to generate IGF and also reaching effective dialogue with funding agencies.</p> | | | | |

Table 2.8: POCC Analysis of Adopted Issues under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ineffective sub District structures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of elected representatives (Assembly and Unit committee members) 2. Availability of staff 3. Availability of established structures 4. Local political commitment 5. Availability of source of funding (DDF, DACF, IGF) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal backing of substructures 2. Support from NGOs 3. Government commitment to Decentralization 4. Periodic election | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low staff capacity 2. Poor road network 3. Inadequate funds 4. Inadequate logistics 5. Lack of commitment from communities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of Government transfer 2. Inadequate funding 3. Disruption of activities due to change of appointees |
| <p>Conclusion: Though potentials and opportunities exist within the District. Government commitment to channeling resources as part of its decentralization policy will help strengthen the District sub- structures.</p> | | | | |
| Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of spatial planning department 2. Existence of spatial planners 3. Availability of tools for spatial planning | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of spatial department at the national and regional level | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate spatial planning logistics. 2. Inadequate flow of funds 3. Inadequate personnel | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in the release of fund by the Central government |
| <p>Conclusion: Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level can be addressed since favorable potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be managed through the provision of adequate logistics for the spatial planning department, posting of adequate personnel and timely release of funds by the government</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation | 1.Existence of Internal Audit 2.Existence of District Assembly statutory sub-committees (i.e. F&A, ExeCo etc.) 3.Existence of Audit and Budget Committees | 1.Existence of financial management regulation and programme (i.e. GIFMIS) 2.Existence of External Audit | 1.Unplanned programmes and activities | 1.Political interest and preference 2.Central government's request and unplanned deductions |
| Conclusion: Interference in utilization of statutory funds can be addressed with the existence of Internal and External Audit, DA's statutory sub-committees, Audit and Budget Committees and financial management regulation and programmes. Constraints and challenges can be managed through the avoidance of unplanned activities, fund embezzlement, political pressure ad interest, central government unplanned deductions and corruption. | | | | |
| Inadequacy and delays in central government transfers | 1. Availability of IGF 2. Existence of revenue collectors | 1.Existence of NGOs and Philanthropies 2. Existence of MLGRD and DACF Administrator | 1.Inadequate funds 2. Limited sources of funding 3. Low revenue mobilization | 1.Cumbersome bureaucratic system of government in the release of funds |
| Conclusion: Inadequacy and delays in central government transfer can be addressed since potential and opportunities exist. Constraints can be managed if new strategies are developed to generate funds and also timely release of funds by the central government | | | | |
| Inadequate financial resources | 1. Availability of IGF and DDF 2. Existence of revenue collectors | 1.Existence of NGOs and Philanthropies 2.Existence of MLGRD and CF Administrator | 1. Inadequate funds 2. Limited sources of funding 3. Low revenue mobilization | 1.Cumbersome bureaucratic system of government in the release of funds |
| Conclusion: Inadequate financial resources can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist within the District. Constraints can be address through increase in IGF mobilization and sourcing new partner agencies. Challenges can be managed through reaching a dialogue with government to ease the processes involved in seeking and release of funds | | | | |

| Adopted Issues to be addressed | Potentials | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of District assembly 2. Presence of local authorities 3. Availability of land | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence Development partners 2. Availability of philanthropists | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funds 2. Low revenue mobilization | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in the release of fund |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure since potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints and challenges can be address through increase in strategies to mobilize revenue. Challenges can be managed through reaching a dialogue with government to timely release of funds</p> | | | | |

2.5 Ayensuano District Development Priorities

The development priorities of the Ayensuano District in relation to the Development Dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 are outlined in the table below;

Table 2.9: Development Priorities of Ayensuano District Assembly

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS | DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Economic Development | Maximization of Internal Revenue Generation |
| | Creation of district economic data base |
| | Training in livelihood empowerment programmes |
| | Linking of SMEs to large scale enterprises in the district |
| | Creation of factories to enhance local participation |
| | Creation of CSLA/VSLA |
| | Easy access to credits through group formation within communities |
| | Develop support for farmers for purchase of agricultural inputs |
| | Support the development of raw materials into finished goods |
| | Mass education of small holder farmers on new agricultural technology |
| | Construction of dugouts to enhance irrigated agriculture |
| | Develop systems to harvest excess water during rainy season |
| | Provision of storage facility and ready market for perishable goods |
| | Expansion and upgrade of roads |
| | Support youth to go into agricultural along the value chain |
| | Provide financial support for youth by linking to financial institutions |
| | Support the youth to have access to land |
| | Regulation of extension officers by the district to enhance quality service delivery |
| Development of tourist centre | |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social Development | Provision of incentives and infrastructure to enhance quality education at all levels |
| | Ensure inclusive education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels |
| | Provision of equipment to ease access to quality health care delivery |
| | Provision of qualified health personnel |
| | Create awareness on HIV and AIDS |
| | Sensitization on nutrient rich foods |
| | Education on adolescent reproductive health and sexual education |
| | Provision of adequate finance for family planning programmes to create awareness to improve family planning service. |
| | Creation of sustainable jobs (additional livelihood) |
| | Establishment of WATSAN committees |
| | Education on liquid and solid waste management |
| | Provision of mechanized borehole |
| | Easy access to potable water |
| | Develop strategies to end open defecation |
| | Public education on good hygiene practices |
| | Increase awareness on child protection issues and agencies engaged in child protection |
| | Mainstream child protection intervention into development plans |
| | Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in development plans |
| | Promote socially supportive programmes for the aged |
| | Promote and mainstream gender issues in economic decisions and opportunities |
| | Mainstream social protection into development plans |
| | Generate database on PWDs for easy access to credit and other benefits |
| | Promote inclusion of PWDs in local governance systems |
| Create equal employment opportunities for youth and PWDs | |
| Build capacity of the informal sector | |
| Promote sports in school curricular and inter-school competition | |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Enforcement of bye laws to protect the environment and water bodies |
| | Public education on noise pollution |
| | Education of farmers on the appropriate farming practices and technology |
| | Promote and intensify activities on afforestation |
| | Reshaping and construction of roads with quality materials |
| | Development of ICT infrastructure |
| | Encourage and educate people on the use of LPG |
| | Promote the use of energy efficient technology and equipment |
| | Ensure effective implementation of drainage and waste disposal plans |
| | Strengthen institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management |
| | Provide incentives to attract investor into rural areas |
| Governance, Corruption and Accountability | Strengthen sub-district structures |
| | Build capacity at local level to ensure quality service delivery |
| | Create enabling environment for exploitation of local opportunities |
| | Strengthen public private partnership in internally generated fund mobilization |
| | Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process |
| | Build capacities of stakeholders for effective participation in development dialogue |
| | Provision of modernized and quality equipment and infrastructure |
| | Build capacity and create awareness on citizens' rights and responsibilities |
| | Promote advocacy to ensure attitudinal change |

2.6 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. The internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues have been assessed to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Tables 2.10a and 2.10b have elaborated on the key environmental concerns against adopted objectives and the development dimension compatibility respectively.

Table 2.10a: Compound Matrix – Key Environmental Concerns against 2018 – 2021 MTDP Objectives

| Major environmental concerns | Natural Resources | | | | | Socio-cultural Issues | | | | | Economic Issues | | | | Institutional | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Environmental Degradation | Water pollution | Conservation of biomass | Land pollution | Indiscriminate tree felling | Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes | Rate of teenage pregnancies | Literacy rate | Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level | Nefarious activities of alien Fulani herdsmen | Youth unemployment | Poor road network | High level of poverty | Low sources of revenue to DA | Level of agricultural production | Access to information | Participatory local governance | Maintenance of peace and security | Strengthening of sub-district structures | Enhanced local service |
| DMTDP 2018-2021 Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | +/- | 0 | 0 | 0 | +/- | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0/? | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | - | - | - | - | +/- | - | +/- | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ensure improved Public Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +/- | + | + | + | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | + | + | + | 0 | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improve production efficiency and yield | 0 | 0 | ? | 0 | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Improve Post-Harvest Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | - | - | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Strengthen school management systems | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Promote proper maintenance culture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | - | + | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | +/- | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + |
| Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | +/- | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Promote sustainable water resource development and management | - | + | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Strengthen healthcare management system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ensure food and nutrition security | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | 0 |
| Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Promote the creation of decent jobs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | +/- | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + |
| Promote economic empowerment of women. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + |
| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | ? | 0 | ? | + | + | + | + |
| Enhance the well-being of the aged | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | ? | 0 | ? | + | + | + | + |
| Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | ? | + | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | + | + | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | ? | + | 0 | + | + |
| Enhance application of ICT in national development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Protect existing forest reserves | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | ? | + | + |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Improve decentralized planning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Deepen political and administrative decentralization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |

Table 2.10b: DMTDP Development Dimension Compatibility Matrix

| No. | Development Dimension | Economic Development | Social Development | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Governance, Corruption and Accountability |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Economic Development | | √ | √ | √ |
| 2 | Social Development | | | √ | √ |
| 3 | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | √ |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | | | | |

From Table 2.10b above, it is evident that all the development dimensions outlined in the 2018-2021 DMTDP are compatible and for that matter supportive of each other.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter deals with the development goal of the district as well as the adopted district objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The Chapter also captures the development projections of the Ayensuano District for the next four years (2018-2021).

3.1 Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies

3.1.1 District Development Focus

The Development Focus of the Ayensuano District is to support the private sector to develop which will translate into higher income levels to enable the District Assembly raise adequate revenue. This will supplement the efforts of the Government and development partners in the provision of quality basic service and discharge other responsibilities as demanded under good governance.

3.1.2 District Development Goal

The basic goal of the District Medium-Term Plan (2018-2021) is *‘to achieve the socio-economic wellbeing of the people, ensure the sustainable use of the natural environment, address the issues of poverty and improve in the delivery of basic services.*

3.1.2.1 Goal Compatibility Analysis

The adopted district goal has been aligned to the five (5) National Development Dimensions in the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) for 2018-2021 to ensure its compatibility. This is aimed to achieve the national goal as the District implements projects and programme in line with its goal.

The compatibility analysis was done using the scoring guideline in the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) for 2018-2021. The table below indicates the definitions for scoring to ensure the compatibility.

Table 3.0: Definition of Score for goal compatibility analysis

| Definition | Score |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Strongly compatible | 2 |
| Weakly compatible | 1 |
| Not compatible | 0 |
| Weakly incompatible | -1 |
| Strongly incompatible | -2 |

Source: MTDPF 2018-2021 Guideline

The above scoring definitions were used in the compatibility analysis and this has been outlined in the goal compatibility matrix below;

Table 3.1 Goal Compatibility Matrix

| District Goal | National Medium-Term Development Dimensions (2018-2021) | Score |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>To achieve the socio-economic wellbeing of the people, ensure the sustainable use of the natural environment, address issues of poverty and improve in the delivery of basic services</i> | Economic Development | 2 - Strongly Compatible |
| | Social Development | 2 - Strongly Compatible |
| | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | 2 - Strongly Compatible |
| | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | 2 - Strongly Compatible |
| | Ghana's Role in International Affairs | 0- Not compactible |

Source: Ayensuano District Assembly DPCU, 2017

Table 3.1 above indicates that the District's goal is strongly compatible with four (4) of the national development dimensions. This gives an indication that, the achievement of the district goal will invariably achieve the national goal for 2018-2021.

3.2: Development Projections and Needs Assessment for 2018-2021

The future projections (2018-2021) have been made taking into consideration, demographic projections and service standards. Hence, needs assessment for the various social facilities have been equally been considered. These projections will enable the Assembly to make decisions for the appropriate interventions for the development of the District.

3.2.1 Demographic Projections

The human being is the basis for development planning and as such the population size plays a crucial role in the process. The table below indicates the population figures from 2017-2021. The table indicates that the population for the end of the previous plan period - 2017 is 90,055 but at the end of the new four year plan period, it is projected to be 99,057. This increase in population will have impact on the social and economic infrastructure and services of the District and as such provisions should be made to take in the basic demands such health, education, shelter and food which will emanate.

Table 3.2: Projected Population of Ayensuano District (2018 - 2021)

| Age Group | 2010* | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0-4 | 11,567 | 13,563 | 13,875 | 14,194 | 14,520 | 14,854 |
| 5-9 | 10,294 | 12,070 | 12,348 | 12,632 | 12,922 | 13,220 |
| 10-14 | 9,372 | 10,989 | 11,242 | 11,500 | 11,765 | 12,036 |
| 15-19 | 7,234 | 8,482 | 8,677 | 8,877 | 9,081 | 9,290 |
| 20-24 | 5,448 | 6,388 | 6,535 | 6,685 | 6,839 | 6,996 |
| 25-29 | 5,226 | 6,128 | 6,269 | 6,413 | 6,560 | 6,711 |
| 30-34 | 4,404 | 5,164 | 5,283 | 5,404 | 5,528 | 5,656 |
| 35-39 | 4,245 | 4,977 | 5,092 | 5,209 | 5,329 | 5,451 |
| 40-44 | 3,652 | 4,282 | 4,381 | 4,481 | 4,584 | 4,690 |
| 45-49 | 3,428 | 4,019 | 4,112 | 4,207 | 4,303 | 4,402 |
| 50-54 | 3,177 | 3,725 | 3,811 | 3,899 | 3,988 | 4,080 |
| 55-59 | 2,154 | 2,526 | 2,584 | 2,643 | 2,704 | 2,766 |
| 60-64 | 2,099 | 2,461 | 2,518 | 2,576 | 2,635 | 2,696 |
| 65-69 | 1,260 | 1,477 | 1,511 | 1,546 | 1,582 | 1,618 |
| 70-74 | 1,542 | 1,808 | 1,850 | 1,892 | 1,936 | 1,980 |
| 75-79 | 795 | 932 | 954 | 976 | 998 | 1,021 |
| 80-84 | 636 | 746 | 763 | 780 | 798 | 817 |
| 85+ | 660 | 774 | 791 | 810 | 829 | 847 |
| Total | 77,193 | 90,511 | 92,596 | 94,724 | 96,901 | 99,131 |

Source: GSS, 2017

Note: *Means actual population as at 2010

The projections for basic infrastructure – education, health care, water and sanitation - are based on the projected population figures above.

3.2.2 Educational Needs Assessment by 2021

Table 3.3: Educational facilities in Ayensuano District by 2021

| Type of facility | Number existing | Number required | Surplus | Backlog |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| KG | 18 | 45 | - | 27 |
| Primary | 24 | 38 | 0 | 14 |
| JHS | 20 | 34 | 0 | 14 |
| SHS/Tech/Voc | 2 | 3 | - | 1 |

Source: Ayensuano District Assembly, 2017

3.2.3 Health facilities Needs Assessment by 2021

Table 3.4: Health facilities in Ayensuano District by 2021

| Type of facility | Number existing | Number required | Surplus | Backlog |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Hospital | 0 | 1 | - | 1 |
| CHPs zones | 15 | 20 | - | 5 |
| CHPs with compound | 5 | 20 | - | 20 |
| Health centres | 7 | 7 | - | 0 |

Source: Ayensuano District Assembly, 2017

3.2.4 Water facilities Needs Assessment by 2021

Table 3.5: Water Facilities by 2021

| Sub-District Area | As at December 2017 | | | | | | 2018-2021 | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | Population | No. of facilities Existing (BH/HDW) | | Access | Unserved population | No. of facilities required (Boreholes) | Projected increase in population | No. of facilities required (Boreholes) | Total No of facilities Required by 2021 (Boreholes) |
| Anum Apapam | 32,452 | 24 | 4 | 7,800 | 24,652 | 82 | 3,089 | 11 | 93 |
| Coaltar | 30,413 | 33 | 7 | 10,950 | 19,463 | 65 | 2,896 | 10 | 75 |
| Obeasua | 27,646 | 61 | 5 | 19,050 | 8,597 | 29 | 2635 | 9 | 38 |
| Total | 90,511 | 118 | 16 | 37,800 | 52,712 | 176 | 8,620 | 30 | 206 |

3.2.5 Revenue Projections from 2018 - 2021

Table 3.6: Revenue Projections (2018 – 2021)

| Revenue Item | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Sub Total (GH¢) | Percentage (%) Contribution |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| DACF | 3,708,488.00 | 4,450,185.60 | 5,340,222.72 | 6,408,267.26 | 19,907,163.58 | 59% |
| Compensation transfers (GoG Salaries) | 1,077,478.80 | 1,292,974.56 | 1,551,569.47 | 1,861,883.37 | 5,783,906.20 | 17% |
| DDF | 559,688.00 | 671,625.60 | 805,950.72 | 967,140.86 | 3,004,405.18 | 9% |
| IGF | 610,533.00 | 671,586.30 | 738,744.93 | 812,619.42 | 2,833,483.65 | 9% |
| MP DACF Transfer | 170,000.00 | 204,000.00 | 244,800.00 | 293,760.00 | 912,560.00 | 3% |
| Donor(MAG, CLGF) | 137,299.28 | 164,759.14 | 197,710.96 | 237,253.16 | 737,022.54 | 2% |
| Goods and Services Transfers (for Department of the Assembly) | 10,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 14,400.00 | 17,280.00 | 53,680.00 | 1% |
| Total for each Revenue Item | 6,273,487.08 | 7,467,131.20 | 8,893,398.80 | 10,598,204.07 | 33,232,221.15 | 100% |
| Grand Total | GH¢33,232,221.15 | | | | | |

From table 3.5 above, it is evident that the main sources of funding the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan implementation will be Government of Ghana (GoG) direct transfers, District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Development Facility (DDF) and funding for planned programmes of development partners and Donors.

The projected revenue for the plan period is Thirty-Three Million, Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Twenty-One Ghana Cedis, Fifteen Ghana Pesewas (**GH¢33,232,221.15**). This amount has a compensation transfer (GoG Salaries) component of Five Million, Seven Hundred and Eighty-three Thousand, Nine Hundred and Six Ghana Cedis, Twenty Ghana Pesewas (**GH¢5,783,906.20**). This implies that Twenty-seven Million, Four Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand, Three Hundred and fourteen Ghana Cedis, Ninety- Five Ghana Pesewas (**GH¢27,448,314.95**) will be available for the implementation of the plan.

More importantly, the table 3.6 indicates that DACF will be a major contributor to the plan implementation as it accounts for 59% of the expected revenue inflow. However, Internally Generated Fund (IGF) which the District has control over constitutes only 9%. Thus any delay in the release of the GoG transfer will have a significant impact on the implementation of the planned programmes and projects.

3.3 Adopted Development Dimensions, sub-goals, development issues, objectives and strategies from Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

In order to achieve, the District goal, corresponding development dimensions, development issues, objectives and strategies have been adopted from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 with regards to the compatible national development dimensions. A matrix depicting the adopted goals and its related development issues, objectives and strategies have been outlined below.

Table 3.6: Sustainable prioritized issues under the Development Dimensions of Agenda for Jobs

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | POLICY OBJECTIVES | FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY | Revenue under-performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) • Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) |
| | Ensure improved skills development for industry | INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION | Limited numbers of Skilled industrial personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish apprenticeship and skills development centers to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4) |
| | Support entrepreneurs and SME development | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | Limited access to credit for SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) • Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 16.6) • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17) |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | POLICY OBJECTIVES | FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Promote a demand driven approach to Agricultural development | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | High cost of production inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2) |
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Improve production efficiency and yield | | Low application of Technology especially Among smallholder Farmers leading to Comparatively lower yields | <p>4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> |
| | | | Low proportion of irrigated agriculture | 4.3.10 Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) |
| | Diversify and Expand the tourism industry for economic development | TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT | Poor tourism infrastructure and Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | POLICY OBJECTIVES | FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | EDUCATION AND TRAINING | Poor quality of education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) |
| | Ensure affordable, equitable easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) |
| | | | Poor quality of healthcare services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) |
| | Harness demographic dividend | POPULATION MANAGEMENT | High youth unemployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out-rate (SDG Target 4.3) |
| Enhance access to Improved and Reliable environmental sanitation services | WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION | Poor sanitation and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Target 6.1, 6.2) • Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) • Improve liquid waste management (SDG Target 6.3, 6.a, 6.b) | |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | POLICY OBJECTIVES | FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | MINERAL EXTRACTION | Destruction of forests and farmlands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) |
| | Reduce environmental pollution | ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION | Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4) |
| | Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR) | Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | <p><u>Road Transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) |
| | Enhance quality of life in rural areas | RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT | Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a) |

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | POLICY OBJECTIVES | FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021 | ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | Deepen political and administrative decentralization | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | Ineffective sub-district structures | 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) |
| | Improve decentralized planning | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7,17.9) |

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMME

4.0 Introduction

The Programme of Action provides systematic steps for ease of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and also promotes a cross departmental/ sectoral approach to the solution of problem. The POA has been formulated based on the profiling of the district, community aspirations and departmental plans.

4.1 Prioritization Programme Matrix (PPM)

This is a matrix which is used to prioritize the projects/activities in the PoA through consensus by stakeholders. The prioritization process was guided by how the broad projects/activities would:

- Impact nationally (economic, social, environment);
- Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region);
- Have reliable source of funding;
- Have identified target group(s).

To achieve this, the DPCU developed a matrix in which the first column dealt with the broad projects/activities and the rows for the criteria. Each criteria was awarded a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity. The result of the prioritisation is indicated in the table 4.0 below;

Table 4.0: Prioritization Programme Matrix

| S\N | PROGRAMME | Criteria | | | | Total Score | Average Score | Rank |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Social Impact (Educational ,Health ,Etc) | Economic Impact(Employment Generation Poverty Reduction) | Environmental Impact (Climate Change Green Economy) | Spatial Impact (Nation Wide and Selected Regions) | | | |
| Development Dimension : Social Development | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Provide school uniform to needy children | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 2. | Support STMIE Clinic activities in the District | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 3. | Provide TLM to Schools in the District | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 4. | Organize community sensitization on enrollment drive in the District | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 5. | Post teachers to schools based on pupil – teacher ratio | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 6. | Sponsor 40 teacher trainees | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 7. | Organize MOCK exams for JHS 3 pupils yearly | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 th |
| 8. | Construct 10 No. 3-Units JHS classroom blocks | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 9. | Construct 8 No. 6-units primary school blocks | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 10. | Re11.habilitate 4No. 6-units classroom block | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 11. | Rehabilitate 4 No. 3-units classroom block | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 12. | Construct 12 No. 2-units KG blocks | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 13. | Construct and furnish computer workshops in 3 schools | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 14. | Construct 2 no. 6 bedrooms for teachers in the District | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 th |
| 15. | Facilitate the construction of 100 beds capacity District Hospital | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 16. | Construct 2 No. Health Centers | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 17. | Upgrade 2No. Health Centres | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 18. | Construct 4No. CHPs Compounds with Mechanized Boreholes and single rooms for health attendants | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 19. | Organize monthly environmental clean up exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 20. | Carry out immunization for children in the district | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 21. | Procure and distribute mosquito nets to pregnant women | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 22. | Conduct monitoring and supportive supervision at all health facilities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 23. | Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 24. | Intensify Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS at Health Facilities | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 25. | Organize and celebrate world AIDS day | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 26. | Education on the nutrient rich food | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 27. | Organize quarterly community durbars on safe motherhood issues | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 28. | Organize quarterly adolescent health meetings | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 29. | Establish 1No. TVET Centre | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 30. | Conduct training on additional livelihood for women and youth | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 31. | Organise livelihood empowerment and skills development programmes for the youth | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 32. | Form WATSANC committee in all borehole communities | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 33. | Provide 40No. poly tanks / water pumping machines for mechanisation of existing boreholes | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 34. | Drill and Construct 20 No. boreholes fitted with pumps | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 35. | Rehabilitate 30 No. boreholes | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 36. | Organize quarterly interface meetings between WATSANC committees and other community members | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 37. | Procure 40 No. refuse containers | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 38. | Construct 8 No. 12- Seater aqua privy toilet | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 39. | Manage existing waste landfill and disposable sites in the District | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 40. | Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 41. | Construct 3No. Animal Ponds in the District | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 42. | Conduct Medical screening for drink and food vendors | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 43. | Drill and Construct 40No. Boreholes. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 44. | Construct 8 no. 10-Seater WC Toilets | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 1 st |
| 45. | Carry out CLTS in the District | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 46. | Carry out and expand the school feeding programme in the District | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 47. | Identify and support needy but brilliant students in the District | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 48. | Carry out Public education for stakeholders on issues related to child labour and teenage pregnancy | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 49. | Carry out the handling of Family Tribunal cases | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 50. | Form Child Protection Committees in various communities | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 51. | Organize mass education on child care and development | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 52. | Train and support caregivers under the LEAP in income generating activities | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 53. | Extend the LEAP programmes to all communities and also ensure all beneficiaries are registered for free NHIS | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 54. | Select communities and train click members to target LEAP beneficiaries | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 55. | Register 1000 persons above 65 years and indigents under free NHIS | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 56. | Support enterprise groups with funds to expand their business | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 57. | Train two hundred (200) women in bleach soap making | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 58. | Train two hundred (200) women in food processing, packaging and value addition | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 59. | Establish Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)in 80 communities | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 60. | Identify the needs of the PWDs In the entire District and create database for PWDs | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 61. | Enroll and Cater for school fees for PWDs | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 62. | Procure supportive devices for PWDs | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 63. | Support PWDs with Funds to expand their Businesses | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 64. | Assist PWDs to seek for medical care and pay for their bills | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 65. | Sensitize communities on the activities of social welfare department | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 66. | Support the Nations Builders Corps NaBCO Programme in the District | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 67. | Carry out the registration of new cooperative societies and renewal of certificate | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 68. | Embark on training for cooperative societies to build their capacities | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 69. | Facilitate the establishment of credit union at Coalta | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| Development Dimension :Economic Development | | | | | | | | |
| 70. | Organize RELC planning sessions for stakeholders | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 71. | Support PFJ Programme in the District to achieve one District one exportable crop/factory. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 72. | Provide Agricultural inputs to farmers at subsidized price | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 73. | Train Agric staffs, farmers and FBOs | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 74. | Establish Demonstration farms | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 75. | Undertake monitoring visits of selected planned activities by DCD under the PFJ and MAG | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 76. | Construct 2 no. market sheds , ware house, urinal | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 77. | Train farmers in post-harvest management | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 78. | Construct 2- tonner improved narrow ventilated maize crib for adoption by 100 farmers. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 79. | Promote grading, packaging and use of weights and measures along the value chain | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 80. | Organize farmers day celebration in the District | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 81. | Provide direct extension services to farmers and FBOs through regular farm and home visits by AEAs | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 82. | Promote the adoption of appropriate technique for fish pond construction | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 83. | Form sustainable value chain farmer groups to access local and international markets. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 84. | Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 85. | Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ rabbies vaccination on pets | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 86. | Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the District | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 87. | Training of revenue collectors in revenue mobilization | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 88. | Collect data to update revenue database | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 | 6 th |
| 89. | Carry out rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 90. | Establish and resource Revenue Taskforce | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 91. | Provide logistics to revenue collectors | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 92. | Update Accounting Software of the Assembly | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| Development Dimension: Environment ,Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | | | | | |
| 93. | Re-claim degraded lands (ie. Covering of pits) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 94. | Plant trees at open places in major towns in the District | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 95. | Spot Improvement of 20Km of roads in the district | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 96. | Reshape 40Km of feeder roads | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 97. | Construct 8No.Culverts | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 98. | Conduct regular community inspection/ site selection to ensure development control | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 99. | Prepare Master Plan and sector layout for 8 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 100. | Carry out sensitization programme on the need to obtain permit before building | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 101. | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 102. | Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise in the District | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 103. | Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 104. | Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 105. | Connect rural communities to the national Grid | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 106. | Carry out extension of street light system and replacement of non-functional bulbs in the District | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| Development Dimension : Governance , Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | |
| 107. | Carry out quarterly stakeholders monitoring on development projects and programmes. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 108. | Provide financial support and logistics to the District Police Office | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 109. | Organize Town Hall Meetings to propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 110. | Organize Mid and Annual performance review meetings on the implementation of 2018 -2021 annual action Plans on the DMTDP and Budget | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 111. | Organize quarterly public forum on the implementation of 2018-2021 AAPs and Budgets | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 112. | Organize quarterly DPCU meetings | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 113. | Organize and support national celebrations in the District (i.e independence day, May Day etc.) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 114. | Support staff on capacity building programmes | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 115. | Procure office stationary, print calenders and brochures | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 116. | Procure 4No. motor bikes for the Assembly | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 | 6 th |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| 117. | Procure 6 no. Laptops and 2 no. Desktops for official use | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 118. | Procure additional Office furniture | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.5 | 7 th |
| 119. | Procure furniture and curtains to furnish assembly hall and offices | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.8 | 6 th |
| 120. | Carry out maintenance on 4No. official Vehicles | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 121. | Procure 1 no. Official vehicle for monitoring | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 th |
| 122. | Construct 1No. 3 bedrooms for GES Director in the District | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 123. | Construct 2No. 3-Bedroom residential accommodation for staff | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 124. | Organize training for all Assembly members, area council and unit committee members on District Assembly Concept / Social Accountability | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 125. | Construct 3No. Area council offices | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 nd |
| 126. | Provide logistics and financial support to the departments of the Assembly in the district | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 th |
| 127. | Prepare 2018-2021 district Composite Budget, Composite Annual Action Plan and Procure plan | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |
| 128. | Support LED related activities in the District | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 rd |
| 129. | Establish District court | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 th |

4.2 Composite Programme of Action (POA) with Indicative Budget for 2018-2021

The table 4.2 below indicates the adopted objectives, strategies, Programmes and Sub-Programmes with its related activities. It has also outlined the outcome indicators with the estimated cost of implementing each activity as well as the implementing agencies.

Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action with Indicative Budget (2018 – 2021)

| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Ensure improved public investment | Design and Implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support.(SDG Target 2.a) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 1.Organize RELC planning sessions for stakeholders | Solutions to Agriculture challenges and increase in yields | | | | | | | 20,000 | DoA | MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Researchers |
| | Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 2. Support to undertake PFJ Programme in the District to achieve one District one exportable crop/factory. | Employment and job opportunities | | | | | 40,000 | | | DoA | MoFA, FBO, NGOs, Farmers, Extension officers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|-------|--------|-----|---------------------------|
| Improve production Efficiency and Yield. | Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 3. Provide Agricultural inputs to farmers at subsidized price | Increase in yields | | | | | | | 21,200 | DoA | AyDA, GoG CIDA, Farmers, |
| | Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 4. Train Agric staffs, farmers and FBOs | Capacity of staffs, farmers and FBOs developed | | | | | 73,635 | | | DoA | NGOs, FBOs, GoG |
| | | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 5. Establish Demonstration farms | Improved seed / plants for farmers and knowledge in GAP | | | | | 12,000 | | | DDA | MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| Improve post-harvest management | | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 6. Undertake monitoring visits of selected planned activities by DCD under the PFJ and MAG | Effective implementation of planned activities | | | | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | DoA | AyDA, FBOs |
| | Implement commodities trading centers (Modern farmers market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing. (SDG Target 2.c) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 7. Construct 2 No. market sheds, ware house, urinal | | | | | | 400,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|--|-----|----------------------------------|
| | Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution. (SDG Target 12.3) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 8. Train farmers in post-harvest management | Capacity of farmers and FBOs developed in managing post-harvest loss | | | | | 30,000 | | | DoA | CIDA, MoFA, AyDA, NGOs, FBOs |
| | Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the District level and warehouse receipt system. (SDG Target 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 9. Construct 2-tonner improved narrow ventilated maize crib for adoption by 100 farmers. | Proper storage facility for farmers | | | | | | 10,000 | | DoA | CIDA, MoFA, AyDA, NGOs, FBOs |
| Promote Agriculture at variable business among the youth | Design and implement special programmes to build capacity of youth in Agricultural operation (SDG Target 4.4) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 10. Promote grading, packaging and use of weights and measures along the value chain | Standardisation and good quality agriculture commodities ensured. | | | | | | 8,800 | | DoA | AyDA, GSA NGOs |
| | | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 11. Organize farmers day celebration in the District | Honour gallant farmers | | | | | 100,000 | | | DoA | AyDA, NGOs, Philantropists, MoFA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery(SDG Target 2.a) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 12. Provide direct extension services to farmers and FBOs through regular farm and home visits by AEAs | Effective and efficient dissemination of technologies ensured | | | | | | 65,600 | DoA | AyDA, CIDA,AEAs, FBOs |
| | Implement extensive fish farming programmes(SDG Target 2.1, 2.3) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 13. Promote the adoption of appropriate technique for fish pond construction | Increase in fish stock | | | | | | 80,000 | DoA | AyDA, CSIR,MoF, fisheries commission |
| | Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as “Youth in aquaculture development”(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3,4.4, 16.6) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 14. Form sustainable value chain farmer groups to access local and international markets. | Increase in income levels | | | | | | 6,000 | DoA | MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country.(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 15. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through FBOs | | | | | | | 20,000 | DoA | MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Target 2.3) | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 16.Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ rabbies vaccination on pets | | | | | | | 20,000 | DoA | MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| | | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | 17.Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the District | | | | | | | 3,000 | | |
| Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability | Diversify sources of resource mobilization(SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue mobilization | 18.Training of revenue collectors in revenue mobilization | Increase in IGF | | | | | 35,000 | | Finance Dep't | AyDA, Revenue collectors |
| | | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue mobilization | 19.Collect data to update revenue database | Increase in IGF | | | | | 15,000 | | Finance Dep't | AyDA, Revenue collectors, Consultant |
| | | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | 20.Carry out rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise | Increase in IGF | | | | | 12,000 | | Finance Dep't | AyDA, Rate Payers, Revenue Collectors |
| | Eliminate revenue collection leakages(SDG Targets 16.5,16.6, 17.1) | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | 21.Establish and resource Revenue Taskforce | Increase in IGF | | | | | 11,000 | | Finance Dep't | AyDA, Revenue collectors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | 22. Provide logistics to revenue collectors | Effective revenue mobilization | | | | | | 20,000 | | Finance Dep't. | AyDA, Tender Committee, procurement unit, suppliers |
| | | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue mobilization | 23. Update Accounting Software of the Assembly | Accuracy in financial reports | | | | | 11,000 | | | Finance Dep't | AyDA, MoF, CAGD |
| Estimated Cost | | | | | | | | | | 727,635 | 34,000 | 256,600 | | |

| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects Activities / | Outcome Impact indicators / | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | 24. Provide school uniform to needy children | Increase in enrollment | | | | | 30,000 | | | DEO | AyDA ,NGOs, MoE, GES, Philanthropists |
| | | | | 25. Support STMIE Clinic activities in the District | Improved knowledge in Maths, Science, and Technology | | | | | 20,000 | | | DEO | AyDA, PTAs/SMCs, Pupils, Parents. |
| Strengthen school management systems | Ensure adequate supply of teaching and Learning materials (SDG Target 4.c) | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | 26. Provide TLM to Schools in the District | Increase in literacy rate, Easier teaching and learning process | | | | | 20,000 | | | DEO | AyDA, MoE, GES, NGOs, Philanthropists |
| | | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | 27. Organize community sensitization on enrollment drive in the district | Increase in enrollment | | | | | 12,000 | | | DEO | Assembly members, Circuit Supervisors Headteachers, SMCs ,DEOC |
| | | | | 28. Post teachers to schools based on pupil – teacher ratio | Efficient and effective learning and teaching and increase in teacher pupil ratio | | | | | | 4,000 | | DEO | MoE, GES, Colleges of Education, Headteachers |

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| | | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | 29.Sponsor 40 teacher trainees | Efficient and effective learning and teaching and increase in teacher pupil ratio | | | | | 30,000 | | | DEO | AyDA, MoE, GES, Colleges of Education, Teacher Trainees |
| | | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | 30.Organize mock exams for JHS 3 pupils yearly | Percentage change in BECE Pass rate | | | | | 40,000 | | | DEO | AyDA, GES, Teachers |
| Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels(SDG Target 4.a) | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Infrastructure Development | 31.Construct 10 No. 3-Units JHS classroom blocks | change in enrollment and conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 2,200,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, Contractors, Consultants, traditional authorities, PTAs/SMCs |
| | | | | 32. Construct 8 No. 6-units primary school blocks | Change in enrollment, conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 3,520,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, Contractors, Consultants, traditional authorities, PTAs/SMCs |
| | | | | 33.Rehabilitate 4 No. 6-units classroom block | Change in enrollment, conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 300,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, Contractors, Consultants, traditional authorities, PTAs/SMCs |
| | | | | 34.Rehabilitate 4 No. 3-units classroom block | Change in enrollment, conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 160,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, Contractors, Consultants, traditional authorities, PTAs/SMCs |

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| | | | | 35. Construct 12 No. 2-units KG blocks | Change in enrollment, conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 2,400,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, Contractors, Consultants, traditional authorities, PTAs/SMCs |
| | | | | 36. Construct and furnish computer workshops in 3 schools | Improved computer literacy among pupils | | | | | 500,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, GIFEC, Contractors, Consultants, traditional authorities, PTAs/SMCs |
| | | | | 37. Construct 2No. 6bedrooms for teachers in the District | Conducive environment for teaching | | | | | 500,000 | 500,000 | | DWD | AyDA, GES, MoE, GetFund, NGO |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Expand and equip health facilities(SDG Target 3.8) | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | 38. Facilitate the construction of 100 beds capacity District Hospital | Easy access to healthcare, Improved healthcare delivery | | | | | 200,000 | | | DHA | AyDA, DWD, Community Members, Assembly and Unit Committee members, traditional authorities, contractors |
| | | | | 39. Construct 2 No. Health Centers | Easy access to healthcare, Improved healthcare delivery | | | | | 1,000,000 | | | DHA | AyDA, DWD, Community Members, Assembly and Unit Committee members, traditional authorities, contractors |

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| | | | | 40. Upgrade 2 No. Health Centres | Improved healthcare delivery, | | | | | 100,000 | | | DHA | AyDA, DWD, Community Members, Assembly and Unit Committee members, traditional authorities, contractors |
| | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 41. Construct 4 No. CHPs Compounds with Mechanized Boreholes and single rooms for health attendants | Easy access to healthcare and Improved healthcare delivery | | | | | 1,400,000 | | | DHA | AyDA, DWD, Community Members, Assembly and Unit Committee members, traditional authorities, contractors |
| Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality | Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 42.Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters | Reduction in the spread of communicable diseases | | | | | 8,000 | | | DEHU | AyDA, Chiefs, Community Memebers, Area Councils, NCCE, NADMO, Zoomlion |
| | | | | 43.Carry out immunization for children in the district | | | | | | 40,000 | | DHA | AyDA, MoH, Health workers, Parents | |

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| | | | | 44. Procure and District mosquito nets to pregnant women | | | | | | 20,000 | | DHA | AyDA, MoH, Health workers, Volunteers |
| Strengthen healthcare management system | Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 45. Conduct monitoring and supportive supervision at all health facilities | Improvement in healthcare delivery | | | | | 12,000 | | DHA | AyDA, GHS, Health workers |
| Ensure reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups | Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 46. Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc. | Creates awareness to reduce its prevalence rate, healthy lifestyle | | | | | 8,000 | | DHA | AyDA, GHS, GAC, Health workers |
| | Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes(SDG Target 3.3) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 47. Intensify Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS at Health Facilities | Reduction in mother-to-child transmission | | | | | 2,000 | | DHA | AyDA, GHS, GAC, Health workers, Pregnant Women |
| | Intensify education to reduce stigmatization(SDG Target 3.7) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 48. Organize and celebrate world AIDS day | Creates awareness to reduce its prevalence rate, healthy lifestyle | | | | | 15,000 | | DHA | AyDA, GAC, Focal Person, Health Workers |

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| Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) | Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | Social service delivery | Health delivery | 49. Education on the nutrient rich food | Prevention of mal nutrition | | | | | | 12,000 | | |
| Improve population management | Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) | Social Services Delivery | Health delivery | 50. Organize quarterly community durbars on safe motherhood issues | Reduction in morbidity and child mortality | | | | | 18,800 | | DHA | AyDA ,GHS, Health workers, General Public |
| | | | | 51. Organize quarterly adolescent health meetings | Reduction in teenage pregnancies and health issues | | | | | 12,000 | | DHA | AyDA ,GHS, Health workers, ISD adolescents, NCCE |
| Harness demographic dividend | Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3) | Social Services Delivery | Education and youth Development | 52. Establish 1 No. TVET Centres | Reduction in unemployment among school dropouts | | | | | | 1,000,000 | DEO | AyDA , MoE, GES, ISD, NCCE |
| Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development | Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration SDG Target 11.a) | Social services Delivery | Social welfare and community Development | 53. Organise livelihood empowerment and skills development programmes for the youth | Job creation | | | | | 20,000 | | DSD | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs |
| Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems(SDG Target 17.3) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 54. Form WATSANC committee in all borehole communities | Access to sustainable water supply | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | | |

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| | Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems(SDG Target 6.1) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 55.Provide 40 No.poly tanks /water pumping machines for mechanisation of existing boreholes | Reduction in waterborne diseases and access to safe drinking water | | | | | 100,000 | | 100,000 | Cent. Adm | NGOs, DWD, WATSANC C'tee, Assembly members,Area Mechanics |
| | Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6(SDG Target 6.1) | | | 56.Drill and Construct 20 No. boreholes fitted with pumps | Reduction in waterborne diseases and access to safe drinking water | | | | | 200,000 | | 200,000 | DWD | AyDA, CWSA,NGOs, Philanthropists , Contractors, Traditional authorities |
| | | | | 57.Rehabilitate 30 No. boreholes | Reduction in waterborne diseases and access to safe drinking water | | | | | 75,000 | | 75,000 | | |
| | Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b) | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural Resource Management | 58.Organize quarterly interface meetings between WATSANC committees and other community members | Access to potable water | | | | | | 4,000 | | DSD | AyDA, WATSANC members, community members, NGOs |
| Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | Improve liquid and solid waste management | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural resource conservation | 59.Procure 40 No. refuse containers | Clean environment | | | | | 200,000 | | | DEHU | AyDA, Zoomlion, P/O, Tender C'ttee |
| | | | Infrastructure development | 60.Construct 8 No. 12- Seater aqua privy toilet | Prevention of open defecation and spread of air borne diseases | | | | | 480,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Tender C'tte, Contractor |

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| | | Environmental and sanitation management | Infrastructure development | 61. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites in the District | | | | | 1,280,000 | | | DEHU | AyDA, Zoomlion |
| | | | | 62. Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site | | | | | 60,000 | | | PPD | AyDA, DWD, Land Owners, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities |
| | | | | 63. Construct 3No. Animal Ponds in the District | | | | | 15,000 | | | DEHU | AyDA |
| | Establish an effective food safety monitoring system (SDG Target 16.6) | Environmental and sanitation management | Infrastructure development | 64. Conduct Medical screening for drink and food vendors | | | | | 20,000 | | | DEHU | AyDA, DHA, Consultants, Food Vendors |
| | Implement the toilet for all and water for all programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Target 6.1, 6.2) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 65. Drill and Construct 40 No. boreholes | Access to potable water | | | | 800,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MP, Contractors |
| | | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 66. Construct 8 no. 10-Seater WC Toilets | Prevention of open defecation and spread of air borne diseases | | | | 800,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MP, Contractors |
| | Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) | Social Services Delivery | Education and youth Development | 67. Carry out CLTS in the District | Open Defecation free communities | | | | 4,000 | | | DEHU | AyDA, MLGRD, MoS, ZL, NGOs |

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| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the school feeding programme and capitation grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) | Social Services Delivery | Education and youth Development | 68. Support the school feeding programme in the District | Change in enrolment and retention | | | | | 40,000 | | | DDE | AyDA, MoCSP, NGOs, Parents, SMCs, Headteachers, Caterers |
| Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | Increase access to education and educational materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) | Social service delivery | Education and youth development | 69. Identify and Support needy but brilliant students in the District | Improved literacy level | | | | | 60,000 | | | DDE | Circuit supervisors, Head teachers, SMCs, A/Ms |
| | | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 70. Carry out Public education on issues related to child labour and teenage pregnancy | Reduction in child labour related issues | | | | | 10,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, GES, NGOs, GHS |
| | Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers. (SDG Target 16.3) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 71. Carry out the handling of Family Tribunal cases | | | | | | 2,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, GPS, CHRAJ |
| | | | | 72. Form Child Protection Committees in various communities | Improved child welfare issues | | | | | | 5,000 | 5,000 | DSD | AyDA, Assembly and Unit C'ttee Members |

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| | Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Target 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 73.Organize mass education on child care and their development | | | | | | 4,000 | | DSD | AyDA, ISD, NGOs |
| Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 74.Train and support caregivers under the LEAP in income generating activities | | | | | 4,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, NBSSI, MoCSP, NGOs, |
| | Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 75.Extend the LEAP programmes to all communities and also ensure all beneficiaries are registered for free NHIS | | | | | 30,000 | | | DSD | AyDA,MoCSP , Click members, NHIA, Assembly members |

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| | Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 76.Select communities and train click members to target LEAP beneficiaries | | | | | 20,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, MoCSP, Click members, Assembly members |
| Enhance the well-being of the aged | Mainstream Aging issues into National Development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b,17.14) | Social service delivery | Health Delivery | 77.Register 1000 persons above 65 years and indigents under free NHIS | Easy, accessible and affordable to health care | | | | 10,000 | | | DSDD | AyDA, NCCE, PBOs, MPs, Aged, CHRAJ |
| Promote economic empowerment of women | Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 78.Support enterprise groups with funds to expand their business | Increase in local business activities | | | | 15,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, NGOs, MASLOC, Enterprise groups, Dept of Co-operative, |
| | Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 79.Train two hundred (200) women in bleach soap making | Increased livelihood activities in the area | | | | 35,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, , NBSSI, Enterprise groups |
| | | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 80.Train two hundred (200) women in food processing, packaging and value addition | | | | | 25,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, NBSSI, DoA, Facilitators, Enterprise groups |

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| | | | | 81. Establish Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) in 80 communities | Increase in local business activities | | | | | 8,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, NGOs, MASLOC, Enterprise groups, Co-operative, Facilitators |
| Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance | Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) | Social service delivery | Education and youth development | 82. Identify the needs of the PWDs In the entire District and create database for PWDs | | | | | | 40,000 | | | DSD | NHIS, GES,NGOs, GHS |
| Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5) | Social service delivery | Social welfare and community development | 83. Enroll and Cater for school fees for PWDs | | | | | | 60,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, MGCSP, NGOs |
| | | | | 84. Procure supportive devices for PWDs | | | | | | 40,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, MGCSP, NGOs |
| | | | | 85. Support PWDs with Funds to expand their Businesses | | | | | | 90,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, MGCSP, NGOs |
| | | | | 86. Assist PWDs to seek for medical care and pay for their bills | | | | | | 60,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, MGCSP, NGOs |
| | | | | 87. Sensitize communities on the activities of social welfare department | | | | | | 12,000 | | | DSD | AyDA, NGOs |

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| Promote the creation of decent jobs | Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15) | Management and Administration | Legislative Oversight | 88.support the Nations Builders Corps (NaBCO) Programme in the District | Reduction in youth unemployment | | | | | 40,000 | | | YEA | AyDA, | |
| | Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3) | Management and Administration | Legislative Oversight | 89.Carry out the registration of new cooperative societies and renewal of certificate | | | | | | | 5, 000 | | DOC | AyDA | |
| | Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10) | Economic development | Trade, tourism and industrial development | 90.Embark on training for cooperative societies to build their capacities | | | | | | | | 10, 000 | | DOC | AyDA |
| | | Economic development | Trade, tourism and industrial development | 91.Facilitate the establishment of credit union at Coaltar | | | | | | | | 10, 000 | | DOC | AyDA |
| | | Economic development | Trade, tourism and industrial development | 92.Conduct audit of cooperative societies | | | | | | | | 5, 000 | | DOC | AyDA |
| | Estimated Cost | | | | | | | | | | 17,085,000 | 189,800 | 1,897,000 | | |

| Development Dimension : Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects / Activities | Outcome / Impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Target 15.1, 15.3) | Environmental and sanitation management | Natural resource conservation | 93. Re -claim degraded lands (ie. Covering of pits) | Restoration of Land | | | | | 200, 000 | | | DEHU | Chiefs, Landowners, Ghana police, EPA, GNES NADMO |
| Reduce greenhouse gases | Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2) | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | 94. Plant trees at open places in major towns in the District | | | | | | 40, 000 | | | NADMO | Forestry Commission, AyDA, EPA, NGOs, Landowners, DEHU |
| Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.(SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 95. Spot Improvement of 20Km of roads in the district | Good road network and surface | | | | | 400, 000 | | | DWD | AyDA, DFR DADU Farmers, Communities |
| | | | | 96. Reshape 80Km of feeder roads | Good road network and surface | | | | | 200, 000 | | | DWD | AyDA, DFR Communities, Contractor |
| | | | | 97. Construct 8No.Culverts | Accessible roads | | | | | | 40,000 | | DWD | AyDA, DFR Communities, Contractor |

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| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Physical and spatial planning | 98. Conduct regular community inspection\ site selection to ensure development control | Orderly development of human settlement | | | | | | 4,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | Developers, Landowners MDAs, SPC |
| Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) | Infrastructure delivery and management | Physical and spatial planning | 99. Prepare Master Plan and sector layout for 8 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above | Harmonized Settlements | | | | | | 100,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Chiefs, Landowners, Developer. |
| | | | | 100. Carry out sensitization programme on the need to obtain permit before building | Harmonized Settlements | | | | | | 8,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Chiefs, Landowners, Developer. |
| | | Infrastructure delivery and management | Physical and spatial planning | 101. Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team | Effectiveness in spatial planning | | | | | | 15,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, SPC members |

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| | | | | 102.Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise in the District | | | | | 120,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, SPC members, consultants |
| Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation | Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Disaster Prevention and Management | 103.Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters | | | | | | 12,000 | | NADMO | AyDA, NGOs |
| | | | | 104.Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable \ | | | | | 200, 000 | | | NADMO | AyDA, NGOs |
| | | | Natural Resource Conservation | 105. Carry out tree planting in disaster prone areas and along major river banks | | | | | 40, 000 | | 40.000 | NADMO | AyDA, NGOs |

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| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low cost housing (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a) | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | 106. Connect rural communities to the national Grid | | | | | 500,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept. | AyDA, ECG, Ministry of Energy, Landlords |
| Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 107. Carry out extension of street light system and replacement of non-functional bulbs in the District | Enhanced public safety | | | | 280,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept. | Assembly & unit committee, members, traditional Authority, community members |
| Estimated Cost | | | | | | | | | 1,980,000 | 179,000 | 40,000 | | |

| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Adopted Objectives | Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects Activities / | Outcome / Impact indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability(SDG Target 16.7) | Management and administration | Planning budgeting and coordination | 108. Carry out quarterly stakeholder monitoring on development projects and programmes. | Increase participation in local governance and quality work output | | | | | 40,000 | | | Central Adm. | DPCU Members , Stakeholders, Assembly Members, Contractors, A/C Executives |
| Enhance security service delivery | Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) | Social Services Delivery | Social welfare and community development | 109. Provide financial support and logistics to the District Police Offices | | | | | | | 20,000 | | Central Adm. | MoD, GPS, Security Agencies, NGOs |
| Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and coordination | 110. Organize Town Hall Meetings to Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes | Increased participation in Governance | | | | | 64,000 | | | Central Adm | DCE, MP ISD, Area Councils, HoDs, Chiefs, Community Members |

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| | periodically around key Government initiatives(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and coordination | 111. Organize Mid and Annual performance review meetings on the implementation of 2018 - 2021 annual action Plans on the DMTDP and Budget | Increased understanding of Assembly Concept and participation in local governance | | | | | 80,000 | | | Central Adm. | HoDs, NGOs, Assembly Members |
| | | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and coordination | 112. Organize quarterly public forum on the implementation of 2018-2021 AAPs and Budgets | Increased local participation in Governance | | | | | 80,000 | | | Central Adm. | Rate payers, General public |
| | | Management and administration | Planning budgeting and coordination | 113. Organize quarterly DPCU meetings | Ensure effective planning of activities | | | | | 12,000 | | | Central Adm. | DPCU members |
| | | Management and administration | General Administration | 114. Organize and support national celebrations in the District (i.e independence day, May Day etc.) | | | | | | 120,000 | | | Central Adm. | DPCU Members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| Deepen political and administrative decentralization | Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/ inter sectoral | Management and administration | Human resource management | 115. Support staff on capacity building programmes | Increase knowledge in public administration | | | | | 60,000 | | | Central Adm. | HoDs, Staff, training institutions, facilitators |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|--|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | collaborations and cooperation at district, regional and national levels(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) | Management and Administration | General Administration | 116.Provide logistics and financial support to the departments of the Assembly in the district | | | | | | 160,000 | | | Central Adm. | AyDA, HoDs | |
| | | Management and Administration | General Administration | 117.Procure office stationery, print calendars and brochures | | | | | | | 50,000 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Tender Committee, Suppliers |
| | | Management and Administration | General Administration | 118. Procure 4No. motor bikes for the Assembly | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Tender Committee, Suppliers |
| | | Management and Administration | General administration | 119. Procure 6No. Laptops and 2No. desktops for Official Use | Efficiency in work output | | | | | | 20,000 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Tender committee, Suppliers |
| | | Management and Administration | General administration | 120.Procure additional Office furniture | Efficiency in work output | | | | | | 20,000 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Tender committee, Suppliers |
| | | Management and Administration | General administration | 121.Procure furniture and curtains to furnish assembly hall and offices | Efficiency in work output | | | | | | 44,500 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Tender committee, Suppliers |
| Deepen political and administrative decentrali- zation | Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/ inter sectoral | Management and Administration | General administration | 122. Carry out maintenance on 4No. official Vehicles | Efficient Vehicles | | | | | 120,000 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Drivers, Mechanics | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|--|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | collaborations and cooperation at district, regional and national levels(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) | Management and Administration | General administration | 123. Procure 1No. official Vehicle for Monitoring | Efficient Vehicles | | | | | 150,000 | | | Central Adm. | P/O, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |
| | | | | 124. Construct 1No. 3 bedrooms for GES Director in the District | | | | | | 350,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, MoE, GES, GetFund, NGO |
| | | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 125. Construct 2No. 3-Bedroom residential accommodation for staff | | | | | | 800,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, Contractors |
| | Strengthen sub-district Structures(SDG Targets, 16.6, 17.9) | Management and administration | Human resource management | 126. Organize training for all Assembly members, area council and unit committee members | | | | | | 30,000 | | | Central Adm | Assembly and Unit C'ttee Members, Area Council Executives, Consultants |
| | | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | 127. Construct 3No. Area council offices | Increased participation in local governance | | | | | | 300,000 | | DWD | AyDA, Area councils Executives, Chiefs, A/M Contractors |
| | | Management and administration | General Administration | 128. Provide logistics and financial support to the departments of the Assembly in the district | Efficiency in work output | | | | | | 160,000 | | Central Adm. | HoDs, P/O, Finance Dept. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Improve Decentralized Planning | Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.8) | Management and administration | Planning Budgeting and Coordination | 129. Prepare 2018-2021 District Composite Budget, Composite Annual Action Plan and Procurement Plan | Increased participation in local governance | | | | | 50,000 | | | Central Adm. | DPCU Members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| | Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the District level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) | Management and administration | General Administration | 130. Support LED related activities in the District | Increase in household income | | | | | 40,000 | 20,000 | 200,000 | DSD | AyDA, MLGRD, NBSSI, NGOs,DoC |
| Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice | Improve inter-agency and cross-sectoral legal coordination(SDG Targets 16.3, 16.10, 16.b) | Management and administration | General Administration | 131. Establish District court | | | | | | 30,000 | | | Central Adm | GPS, Judicial Service |
| Estimated Cost | | | | | | | | | | 2,460,500 | 390,000 | 200,000 | | |

4.3 Estimated Cost of Implementing the 2018-2021 DMTDP

The Medium Term Development Plan covers a period of four years with an estimated budget of Twenty-Four Million, Six Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢**24,679,535.00**). This cost constitutes 90% of the total projected inflows within the four-year period.

The table 4.2 below indicates the estimated budget for each of the adopted development dimensions. It is evident from the table that, Social Development as a development dimension constitutes the chunk of the budget by taking 75%. This is followed by Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability which also accounts for 12%. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements as well as Economic development constitutes 9% and 4% respectively.

Table 4.2 Estimated Cost of Implementing the 2018-2021 DMTDP in Ayensuano District Assembly

| Development Dimension | Number of Programmes /Projects | Sources of Fund | | | Estimated Budget | % |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | DACF/ DDF/ GOG | IGF | DONOR | Sub-Total | |
| Economic Development | 23 | 727,635.00 | 34,000.00 | 256,600.00 | 1,018,235.00 | 4% |
| Social Development | 69 | 17,085,000.00 | 189,800 | 1,897,000.00 | 19,171,800.00 | 75% |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements | 15 | 1,980,000.00 | 179,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 2,199,000.00 | 9% |
| Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | 24 | 2,460,500.00 | 390,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 3,050,500.00 | 12% |
| Grand Total | 131 | 22,253,135.00 | 792,800.00 | 2,393,600.00 | 24,679,535.00 | 100% |

4.4 Indicative Financial Strategy

The table 4.2 below shows the indicative financial strategy to finance the implementation of the DMTDP, 2018-2021

Table 4.2: Indicative financial strategy for 2018-2021 DMTDP Implementation

| Programme | Total Cost 2018-2021 | Expected Revenue | | | | | Gap | Summary of resource mobilisation strategy | Alternative course of action |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | GOG | IGF | Donor | Others | Total Revenue | | | |
| Management and Administration | 1,999,500 | 1,872,745.58 | 372,095 | 63,166.14 | | 2,308,006.72 | Nil | | |
| Infrastructure Delivery and Management | 14,987,000 | 15,098,146.80 | 1,606,614 | 277,931.02 | | 16,982,691.82 | Nil | | |
| Social services Delivery | 4,618,800 | 3,839,543.38 | 458,337 | 321,199.83 | | 4,619,080.21 | Nil | | |
| Economic Development | 919,235 | 725,457.93 | 93,893 | 74,725.55 | | 894,076.48 | Nil | | |
| Environmental and Sanitation Management | 2,155,000 | 2,288,235.07 | 302,544 | - | | 2,590,779.07 | Nil | | |
| Total | 24,679,535 | 23,824,128.76 | 2,833,484 | 737,022.54 | | 27,394,634.30 | Nil | | |

4.4.1 Strategies for Revenue Mobilization

- Organize revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff
- Update revenue database of the District
- Organize meeting with all revenue collectors and other stakeholders to find ways to improve revenue generation
- Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise
- Construct revenue check points
- Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District annually
- Organize revenue performance review meetings
- Gazette fee fixing resolution

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the schedule of implementation of Composite Annual Action Plans (AAPs) emanating from the District Composite Programme of Action (POA). The implementation of the plan will involve all stakeholders through their specific roles. The stakeholders who will ensure the plan implementation includes the District Assembly, Departments of the Assembly, Sub-Structures of the District Assembly, beneficiary communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector

The Annual Action Plan specifies the projects to be implemented in each of the years of the plan period (2018-2021). It stipulates the specific projects, its locations, timeframe, indicative budgets and implementing agencies for that specific project.

It is pertinent to note that roll over projects from the previous plan has been incorporated into the AAP for successful implementation

Table 5.0: Composite Annual Action Plan of Ayensuano District Assembly for 2018

| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 1 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize quarterly public forum on the implementation of 2018 AAP and Budget | Coaltar | Increased local participation in Governance | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 2 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize mid and annual performance review meetings on the implementation of 2018 AAP and Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased understanding of Assembly concept and Increased Participation in governance | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members, NGOs, ERCC |
| 3 | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support staff on capacity building programme | Coaltar, Accra | Increased knowledge in Public Administration | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, Staff, Training Institutions, Consultants |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Carry out monitoring on Development projects and Programmes with stakeholders | District wide | Increased participation in Local governance and quality work output | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, A/Ms Contractors, Area Council Executives |
| 5 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize quarterly meetings of the Assembly | Coaltar | Adherence to local governance protocol | | | | | 25,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Sub-C'ttee and Executive C'ttee Members |
| 6 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Prepare 2019 District Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased participation in local governance | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 7 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize and Support National Celebrations in the District (i.e. Independence day, May Day, etc) | District wide | Adherence to Government Policies | | | | | 30,000 | | | | Central Administration | Assembly members, community members |
| 8 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Provide Logistics and financial support to the Departments of the Assembly in the district | Coaltar | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | HoDs, PO, DFO |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|---------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 1No. Motor bike for the Assembly | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 5,000 | | | | Central Administration | PO, TO, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |
| 10 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carryout maintenance on 4No. official Vehicles | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficient Vehicles | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, T/O Drivers, Mechanics |
| 11 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 3No. Laptops and 2No. Desktops for official use | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 12,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, P/O, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |
| 12 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | Construction of 1No. Area Council office | Asuboi | Increase participation in local Governance | | | | | | | 150,000 | | DWD | AyDA, Area Councils executives, Chiefs,A/M, Contractors |
| 13 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure Furniture and Curtains to furnish Assembly Hall and offices | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | | | 44,500 | | Central Administration | AyDA, P/O, Tender C'ttee, suppliers |
| 14 | Infrastructure delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out extension of streetlights and replacement of street light bulbs in the District | District wide | Enhanced public safety | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Physical Planning Dept. | Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Trad. Auth., MP, NGOs, Community members. |

| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 15 | Management and Administration | Finance and revenue mobilization | Carry out data collection exercise and update of the District's revenue database | District wide | Increase in internally generated fund | | | | | 20,000 | | | Finance Dept. | AyDA, Revenue collectors, Assembly and unit committee members | |
| 16 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Establish Demonstration farms at the three Area Councils | Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Asuboi | Improved seeds/ planting materials for farmers and knowledge in GAP | | | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs | |
| 17 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organise RELC planning sessions for stakeholders | Coaltar, | Solutions to Agriculture challenges | | | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Researchers | |
| 18 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Support PFJ programme in the District to achieve One District one exportable crop/ factory | District wide | Employment and Job Opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|-------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 19 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Provide Direct extension services to farmers and FBOs by AEAS | District wide | Increase in yields and adherence to GAP | | | | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers |
| 20 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Construct two tonner improved narrow ventilated maize crib for adoption by 100 farmers | Asuboi, Coaltar | Proper storage facility for Farmers | | | | | | | | 10,000 | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 21 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Form sustainable value chain farmer groups to access local and international Markets | District wide | Increase in income levels | | | | | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs | |
| 22 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organize farmers day celebration in the district | Coaltar | | | | | | 20,000 | | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, NGOs, Farmers, General Public | |

| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 23 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 6-units classroom block | Owusu Wawase | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 350,00 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 24 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 6-units classroom block | Budu | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 150,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 25. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 3- units JHS classroom block | Otoase D/A JHS | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 220,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 26. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 3- units classroom block | Govina-krom D/A | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 120,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GETFund, Contractor, consultant, Community, GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|--------|--|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 3No. 2- units K.G and ancillary facilities | Anum Apapam D/A School, Teacher Mante, Kwaboan -ta Jn. | Increased in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 400,000 | 200,000 | | | DWD | GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 28. | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support needy but brilliant students in the District | District wide | Improved literacy level | | | | | | | 74,170 | | GES | A/Ms, Circuit Supervisors, Headteachers, SMCs |
| 29. | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support STMIE Clinic activities in the District | District wide | Improved Knowledge in Maths ,Science and Technology | | | | | 9,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, PTAs/SMCs, pupils, Parents |
| 30. | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Facilitate to expand School the Feeding Programme | District wide | Increase in enrollment | | | | | 10,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, MGCSP, DHA, PTAs/SMCs, |
| 31. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 1No. CHPs compound with mechanized borehole and 2 Single rooms for health attendants | Obuoho Nyarko | Easy Access to Health facilities. Improved health care delivery | | | | | 230,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, Dist. Health Admin, Community members, Assembly & Unit committee members, Contractors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--------|--|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 32. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Register 1000 persons above 70 years under free NHIS | District wide | Easy, accessible and affordable healthcare | | | | | | | 6,000 | | Dept of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NCCE, NGOs, MP, Aged, CHRAJ, Chiefs |
| 33. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support HIV/AIDS activities in the District | District wide | Reduction in prevalent rate | | | | | 18,542 | | | | DHA | GAC, FP, NGOs, Health workers, Gen. public, |
| 34. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support DHA on malaria programs in the District | District wide | Reduction in Malaria reported cases and increase in productivity | | | | | 15,000 | | | | DHA | GHS, Gen. public, Health workers |
| 35. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Drill and Construct 2No. boreholes in the District | Abeasi, Govina-krom, | Improved access to safedinking water | | | | | 56,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly &Unit Committee members, WATSANC, |
| 36. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 5No. boreholes in the District | Agboja | Improved access to safe drinking water | | | | | | | 75,000 | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly &Unit C'ttee members, WATSANC, Contractors |
| 37. | Environmental and sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Evacuate refuse dumps in the District | Coatar, Amanase, Krabokese | Reduction in the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 320,000 | | | | DEHU | AyDA, Zoomlion, Traditional Authorities |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|--------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 38. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 12 Seater W/C toilet facility | Coaltar | Prevention of open defecation and the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 230,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DEHU, Chiefs, Contractors |
| 39. | Economic Development | Trade, tourism and industrial development | Construct 100-units markets stalls, urinal and warehouse | Ayeko-kooso | Increase in internally generated fund | | | | | | 200,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, Chiefs, Assembly members, traders, Contractors |
| 40. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Organise workshop on effective participation in decision making for women | Coaltar | Enhanced participation of women in governance and decision making | | | | | | 5,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NGOs, women groups, ISD, NCCE |
| 41. | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support the Nations Builders Corps (NaBCO) programme in the District | Coaltar | Increase in employment and job opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, |
| 42. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train 10 women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping | Coaltar | Increase in income level | | | | | | | 10,000 | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, Women groups trainers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 43. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train women groups in tye and dye and soap making | District wide | Increase in livelihood activities and level of income | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, women groups , trainers |
| 44. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears | District wide | Increase in enrolment levels | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, teachers , pupils, Parents, NGOs |
| 45. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support LEAP Programme in the District | District wide | Increase in household income level | | | | | 15,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Aged, CLIC Members, ISD |
| 46. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support PWDs with funds and logistics to expand their business and pay their medical bills | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, Assembly members, PWDs Association, DHA, ISD |

| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|--------|-------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 47 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | Reshape 20km feeder roads and construct 5No. culverts in the District | District wide | Safe and accessible roads | | | | | 59,082 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DFR, Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Contractors |
| 48 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Conduct regular inspection/ site selection to ensure development control | District wide | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | | 5,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | Developers, Land owners, SPC members |
| 49 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the Technical Team | Coaltar | Effectiveness in spatial planning | | | | | | | 5,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | SPC members |
| 50 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Prepare sector layout for 3No. settlements | Coaltar, Teacher Mante and Dokro-chiwa | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | | 20,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Chiefs, Land owners, Assembly and Unit C'ttee members |
| 51 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carry out street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in the District | District wide | Increase in internally generated revenue | | | | | 50,000 | | | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, Assembly & Unit C'ttee |

Table 5.1: Composite Annual Action Plan of Ayensuano District Assembly for 2019

| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 1 | Management and Administration | Finance and revenue mobilization | Carry out data collection exercise and update of the District's revenue database | District wide | Increase in internally generated fund | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Finance Dept. | AyDA, Revenue collectors, Assembly and unit committee members |
| 2 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Establish Demonstration farms at the three Area Councils | Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Asuboi | Improved seeds/ planting materials for farmers and knowledge in GAP | | | | | | | 4,500 | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs | |
| 3 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organise 1 RELC planning sessions for stakeholders | Coaltar, | Solutions to Agriculture challenges | | | | | | | 6,000 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Researchers | |
| 4 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Support the PFJ programme in the District to achieve One District one exportable crop/ factory | District wide | Employment and Job Opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|-------|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 5 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Provide Direct extension services to farmers and FBOs by AEAS | District wide | Increase in yields and adherence to GAP | | | | | | | | 3,500 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers |
| 6 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Form sustainable value chain farmer groups to access local and international Markets | District wide | Increase in income levels | | | | | | | 2,000 | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 7 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organize farmers day celebration in the district | Coaltar | | | | | | 25,000 | | | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, NGOs, Farmers, General Public |

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 8 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | Reshape 20km feeder roads and construct 5No. culverts in the District | District wide | Safe and accessible roads | | | | | 60,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DFR, Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Contractors |
| 9 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Conduct regular inspection/ site selection to ensure development control | District wide | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | 4,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept | Developers, Land owners, SPC members |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the Technical Team | Coaltar | Effectiveness in spatial planning | | | | | | 6,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | SPC members |
| 11 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Prepare sector layout for 3No. settlements | Asuboi, Anum Apapam, Otoase | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | 20,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Chiefs, Land owners, Assembly and Unit C'ttee members |
| 12 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carry out street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in the District | District wide | Increase in internally generated revenue | | | | | 50,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, Assembly & Unit C'ttee |

Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability

| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 13 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize quarterly public forum on the implementation of 2019 AAP and Budget | Coaltar | Increased local participation in Governance | | | | | 12,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize mid and annual performance review meetings on the implementation of 2019 AAP and Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased understanding of Assembly concept and Increased Participation in governance | | | | | 16,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members, NGOs, ERCC |
| 15 | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support staff on capacity building programme | Coaltar, Accra | Increased knowledge in Public Administration | | | | | 22,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, Staff, Training Institutions, Consultants |
| 16 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Carry out monitoring on Development projects and Programmes with stakeholders | District wide | Increased participation in Local governance and quality work output | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, A/Ms Contractors, Area Council Executives |
| 17 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize quarterly meetings of the Assembly | Coaltar | Adherence to local governance protocol | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Sub-C'ttee and Executive C'ttee Members |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 18 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Prepare 2020 District Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased participation in local governance | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 19 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize and Support National Celebrations in the District (i.e. Independence day, May Day, etc) | District wide | Adherence to Government Policies | | | | | 13,000 | | | | Central Administration | Assembly members, community members |
| 20 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Provide Logistics and financial support to the Departments of the Assembly in the district | Coaltar | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 18,000 | | | | Central Administration | HoDs, PO, DFO |
| 21 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 1No. Motor bike for the Physical Planning Department | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 5,000 | | | | Central Administration | PO, TO, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |
| 22 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carryout maintenance on 4No. official Vehicles | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficient Vehicles | | | | | 25,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, T/O Drivers, Mechanics |
| 23 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 3No. Laptops and 2No. Desktops for official use | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, P/O, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|---------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | Construction of 1No. Area Council office | Anum Apapam | Increase participation in local Governance | | | | | | | 150,000 | | DWD | AyDA, Area Councils executives, Chiefs,A/M , Contractors |
| 25 | Infrastructure delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out extension of streetlights and replacement of street light bulbs in the District | District wide | Enhanced public safety | | | | | 23,000 | | | | Physical Planning Dept. | Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Trad. Auth., MP, NGOs, Community members. |

| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 26 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 6-units classroom block | Kokosiesi | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 360,00 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 27 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 6-units classroom block | Achiansa | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 80,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 28 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 3- units JHS classroom block | Fianko | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 220,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 29. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 3- units classroom block | Marfokrom | Change in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 50,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GETFund, Contractor, consultant, Community, GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 2No. 2- units K.G block and ancillary facilities | Kodwo Fosu, Pampanso | Increased in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 360,000 | | | | DWD | GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 31 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support needy but brilliant students in the District | District wide | Improved literacy level | | | | | | | 50,000 | | GES | A/Ms, Circuit Supervisors, Headteachers, SMCs |
| 32 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support STMIE Clinic activities in the District | District wide | Improved Knowledge in Maths ,Science and Technology | | | | | 6,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, PTAs/SMCs, pupils, Parents |
| 33 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Facilitate and Support the expansion of School Feeding Programme | District wide | Increase in enrollment | | | | | 10,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, MGCSP, DHA, PTAs/SMCs, |
| 34 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 1No. CHPs compound with mechanized borehole and 2 Single rooms for health attendants | Bepoase | Easy Access to Health facilities. Improved health care delivery | | | | | 240,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, Dist. Health Admin, Community members, Assembly & Unit committee members, Contractors |
| 35 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Register 1000 persons above 70 years under free NHIS | District wide | Affordable healthcare | | | | | | | 6,500 | | Dept of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NCCE, NGOs, MP, Aged, CHRAJ, Chiefs |
| 33. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support HIV/AIDS activities in the District | District wide | Reduction in prevalent rate | | | | | 20,000 | | | | DHA | GAC, FP, NGOs, Health workers, Gen. public, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 34. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support DHA on malaria programs in the District | District wide | Reduction in Malaria reported cases and increase in productivity | | | | | 10,000 | | | | DHA | GHS, Gen. public, Health workers |
| 35. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Drill and Construct 2No. boreholes in the District | Akuffokuma, Afatsawo | Improved access to safed rinking water | | | | | 52,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly &Unit Committee members, WATSANC, |
| 36. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 3No. boreholes in the District | Bepoase, Anum Apapam, Kofi Pare | Improved access to safe drinking water | | | | | | 60,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly &Unit C'ttee members, WATSANC, Contractors |
| 37. | Environmental and sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Evacuate refuse dumps in the District | Anum Apapam & others | Reduction in the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 320,000 | | | | DEHU | AyDA, Zoomlion, Traditional Authorities |
| 38. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 12 Seater W/C toilet facility | Coaltar | Prevention of open defecation and the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 235,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DEHU, Chiefs, Contractors |
| 39. | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support the Nations Builders Corps (NaBCO) programme in the District | Coaltar | Increase in employment and job opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train 10 women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping | Coaltar | Increase in income level | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, Women groups , trainers |
| 41 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train women groups in tye and dye and soap making | District wide | Increase in livelihood activities and level of income | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, women groups , trainers |
| 42 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears | District wide | Change in enrolment levels | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, teachers , pupils, Parents, NGOs |
| 43 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support LEAP Programme in the District | District wide | Increase in household income level | | | | | 10,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Aged, CLIC Members, ISD |
| 44 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support PWDs with funds and logistics to expand their business and pay their medical bills | | | | | | | 35,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, Assembly members, PWDs Association, DHA, ISD |

Table 5.2: Composite Annual Action Plan of Ayensuano District Assembly for 2020

| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 1 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize quarterly public forum on the implementation of 2020 AAP and Budget | Coaltar | Increased local participation in Governance | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 2 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize mid and annual performance review meetings on the implementation of 2020 AAP and Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased understanding of Assembly concept and Increased Participation in governance | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members, NGOs, ERCC |
| 3 | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support staff on capacity building programme | Coaltar, Accra | Increased knowledge in Public Administration | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, Staff, Training Institutions, Consultants |
| 4 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Carry out monitoring on Development projects and Programmes with stakeholders | District wide | Increased participation in Local governance and quality work output | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, A/MS Contractors, Area Council Executives |

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|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize quarterly meetings of the Assembly | Coaltar | Adherence to local governance protocol | | | | | 25,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Sub-C'ttee and Executive C'ttee Members |
| 6 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Prepare 2021 District Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased participation in local governance | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 7 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize and Support National Celebrations in the District (i.e. Independence day, May Day, etc) | District wide | Adherence to Government Policies | | | | | 30,000 | | | | Central Administration | Assembly members, community members |
| 8 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Provide Logistics and financial support to the Departments of the Assembly in the district | Coaltar | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | HoDs, PO, DFO |
| 9 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 1No. Motor bike for the Assembly | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 5,000 | | | | Central Administration | PO, TO, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |
| 10 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carryout maintenance on 4No. official Vehicles | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficient Vehicles | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, T/O Drivers, Mechanics |
| 11 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 3No. Laptops and 2No. Desktops for official use | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 12,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, P/O, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|---------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure Development | Construction of 1No. Area Council office | Coaltar | Increase participation in local Governance | | | | | | | 150,000 | | DWD | AyDA, Area Councils executives, Chiefs,A/M, Contractors |
| 13 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure Furniture and Curtains to furnish Assembly Hall and offices | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | | | 44,500 | | Central Administration | AyDA, P/O, Tender C'ttee, suppliers |
| 14 | Infrastructure delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out extension of streetlights and replacement of street light bulbs in the District | District wide | Enhanced public safety | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Physical Planning Dept. | Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Trad. Auth., MP, NGOs, Community members. |

| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 15 | Management and Administration | Finance and revenue mobilization | Carry out data collection exercise and update of the District's revenue database | District wide | Increase in internally generated fund | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Finance Dept. | AyDA, Revenue collectors, Assembly and unit committee members |
| 16 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Establish Demonstration farms at the three Area Councils | Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Asuboi | Improved seeds/ planting materials for farmers and knowledge in GAP | | | | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 17 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organise RELC planning sessions for stakeholders | Coaltar, | Solutions to Agriculture challenges | | | | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Researchers |
| 18 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Support the PFJ programme in the District to achieve One District one exportable crop/ factory | District wide | Employment and Job Opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 19 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Provide Direct extension services to farmers and FBOs by AEAS | District wide | Increase in yields and adherence to GAP | | | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers |
| 20 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Construct two tonner improved narrow ventilated maize crib for adoption by 100 farmers | Asuboi, Coaltar | Proper storage facility for Farmers | | | | | | | 10,000 | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 21 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Form sustainable value chain farmer groups to access local and international Markets | District wide | Increase in income levels | | | | | | | 1,500 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 22 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organize farmers day celebration in the distri | Coaltar | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, NGOs, Farmers, General Public |

| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 23 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 6-units classroom block | Ayibontey | Change in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 350,00 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DD F, Community, GES |
| 24 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 6-units classroom block | Duodukrom | Change in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 150,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DD F, Community, GES |
| 25. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 3- units JHS classroom block | Apau Wawase | Change in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 220,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DD F, Community, GES |
| 26. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 3- units classroom block | Adimadim | Change in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 120,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GETFund, Contractor, consultant, Community, GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|--------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 3No. 2- units K.G block and ancillary facilities | Wurudu-wurudu | Change in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 400,000 | 200,000 | | | DWD | GET Fund, MLGRD,DD F, Community, GES |
| 28. | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support needy but brilliant students in the District | District wide | Improved literacy level | | | | | | | 74,170 | | GES | A/Ms, Circuit Supervisors, Headteachers, SMCs |
| 29. | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support STMIE Clinic activities in the District | District wide | Improved Knowledge in Maths ,Science and Technology | | | | | 9,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, PTAs/SMCs, pupils, Parents |
| 30. | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support and expand School Feeding Programme | District wide | Increase in enrollment | | | | | 10,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, MGCSF, DHA, PTAs/SMCs, |
| 31. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 1No. CHPs compound with mechanized borehole and 2 Single rooms for health attendants | Besease | Easy Access to Health facilities. Improved health care delivery | | | | | 230,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, Dist. Health Admin, Community members, Assembly & Unit committee members, Contractors |
| 32. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Register 1000 persons above 70 years under free NHIS | District wide | Easy, accessible and affordable healthcare | | | | | | | 6,000 | | Dept of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NCCE, NGOs, MP, Aged, CHRAJ, Chiefs |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|--|--|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 33. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support HIV/AIDS activities in the District | District wide | Reduction in prevalent rate | | | | | 18,542 | | | | DHA | GAC, FP, NGOs, Health workers, Gen. public, |
| 34. | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support DHA on malaria programs in the District | District wide | Reduction in Malaria reported cases and increase in productivity | | | | | 15,000 | | | | DHA | GHS, Gen. public, Health workers |
| 35. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Drill and Construct 2No. boreholes in the District | Abobri, Ohene Kwasi | Improved access to safe drinking water | | | | | 56,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly & Unit Committee members, WATSANC, |
| 36. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 5No. boreholes in the District | Kodwo Donkor, Osudoku, Agbodzi | Improved access to safe drinking water | | | | | | 75,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly & Unit C'ttee members, WATSANC, Contractors |
| 37. | Environmental and sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Evacuate refuse dumps in the District | | Reduction in the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 320,000 | | | | DEHU | AyDA, Zoomlion, Traditional Authorities |
| 38. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 12 Seater W/C toilet facility | Coaltar | Prevention of open defecation and the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 230,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DEHU, Chiefs, Contractors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|---------|--------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 39. | Economic Development | Trade, tourism and industrial development | Construct 100-units markets stalls, urinal and warehouse | Kwaboan ta | Increase in internally generated fund | | | | | | 200,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, Chiefs, Assembly members, traders, Contractors |
| 40. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Organise workshop on effective participation in decision making for women | Coaltar | Enhanced participation of women in governance and decision making | | | | | | 5,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NGOs, women groups, ISD, NCCE |
| 41. | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support the Nations Builders Corps (NaBCO) programme | Coaltar | Increase in employment and job opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, |
| 42. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train 10 women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping | Coaltar | Increase in income level | | | | | | | 10,000 | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, Women groups trainers |
| 43. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train women groups in tie and dye and soap making | District wide | Increase in livelihood activities and level of income | | | | | | | 10,000 | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, women groups trainers |

| 44. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears | District wide | Increase in enrolment levels | | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, teachers, pupils, Parents, NGOs |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 45. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support LEAP Programme in the District | District wide | Increase in household income level | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Aged, CLIC Members, ISD |
| 46. | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support PWDs with funds and logistics to expand their business and pay their medical bills | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, Assembly members, PWDs Association, DHA, ISD |
| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 47 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | Reshape 20km feeder roads and construct 5No. culverts in the District | District wide | Safe and accessible roads | | | | | 59,082 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DFR, Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Contractors |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 48 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Conduct regular inspection/ site selection to ensure development control | District wide | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | 5,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | Developers, Land owners, SPC members |
| 49 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the Technical Team | Coaltar | Effectiveness in spatial planning | | | | | | 5,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | SPC members |
| 50 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Prepare sector layout for 3No. settlements | Achiansa , Pampans o | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | 20,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Chiefs, Land owners, Assembly and Unit C'ttee members |
| 51 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carry out street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in the District | District wide | Increase in internally generated revenue | | | | | 50,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, Assembly & Unit C'ttee |

Table 5.3: Composite Annual Action Plan of Ayensuano District Assembly for 2021

| Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | | Implementing Agencies | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 1 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize quarterly public forum on the implementation of 2021 AAP and Budget | Coaltar | Increased local participation in Governance | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 2 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize mid and annual performance review meetings on the implementation of 2021 AAP and Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased understanding of Assembly concept and Increased Participation in governance | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members, NGOs, ERCC |
| 3 | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support staff on capacity building programme | Coaltar, Accra | Increased knowledge in Public Administration | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, Staff, Training Institutions, Consultants |
| 4 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Carry out monitoring on Development projects and Programmes with stakeholders | District wide | Increased participation in Local governance and quality work output | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, A/MS Contractors, Area Council Executives |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize quarterly meetings of the Assembly | Coaltar | Adherence to local governance protocol | | | | | 25,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Sub-C'ttee and Executive C'ttee Members |
| 6 | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Prepare 2022 District Composite Budget | Coaltar | Increased participation in local governance | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | DPCU members, Stakeholders, Assembly members |
| 7 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Organize and Support National Celebrations in the District (i.e. Independence day, May Day, etc) | District wide | Adherence to Government Policies | | | | | 30,000 | | | | Central Administration | Assembly members, community members |
| 8 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Provide Logistics and financial support to the Departments of the Assembly in the district | Coaltar | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 15,000 | | | | Central Administration | HoDs, PO, DFO |
| 9 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 1No. Motor bike for the Assembly | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 5,000 | | | | Central Administration | PO, TO, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |
| 10 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carryout maintenance on 4No. official Vehicles | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficient Vehicles | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, T/O Drivers, Mechanics |
| 11 | Management and Administration | General Administration | Procure 3No. Laptops and 2No. Desktops for official use | Accra/ Koforidua | Efficiency in work output | | | | | 12,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, P/O, Tender C'ttee, Suppliers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | Infrastructure delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out extension of streetlights and replacement of street light bulbs in the District | District wide | Enhanced public safety | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Physical Planning Dept. | Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Trad. Auth., MP, NGOs, Community members. |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Development Dimension: Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DAC F | DDF | | | | |
| 13 | Management and Administration | Finance and revenue mobilization | Carry out data collection exercise and update of the District's revenue database | District wide | Increase in internally generated fund | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Finance Dept. | AyDA, Revenue collectors, Assembly and unit committee members |
| 14 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Establish Demonstration farms at the three Area Councils | Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Asuboi | Improved seeds/ planting materials for farmers and knowledge in GAP | | | | | | | | 3,000 | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 15 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organise RELC planning sessions for stakeholders | Coaltar, | Solutions to Agriculture challenges | | | | | | | | 5,000 | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Researchers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|-------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 16 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Support the PFJ programme in the District to achieve One District one exportable crop/ factory | District wide | Employment and Job Opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Agric Dept | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers |
| 17 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Provide Direct extension services to farmers and FBOs by AEAS | District wide | Increase in yields and adherence to GAP | | | | | | | 3,000 | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs, Extension Officers |
| 18 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Form sustainable value chain farmer groups to access local and international Markets | District wide | Increase in income levels | | | | | | | 1,500 | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, MoFA, Farmers, NGOs, FBOs |
| 19 | Economic Development | Agriculture Development | Organize farmers day celebration in the district | Coaltar | | | | | | 20,000 | | | | Agric Dept. | AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms,NGOs, Farmers, General Public |

| Development Dimension: Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 20 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 6-units classroom block | Nana Apeatu | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 350,00 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 21 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 6-units classroom block | Amanase Homesu MTN | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 150,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 22. | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 1No. 3- units JHS classroom block | Nana Boame | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 220,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 23 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 1No. 3- units classroom block | | Increase in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | | 120,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, GETFund, Contractor, consultant, Community, GES |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|---------|--------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 2No. 2- units K.G block and ancillary facilities | Larteh Mante, Asiam Ningo | Increased in enrollment and Conducive environment for teaching and learning | | | | | 350,000 | 200,000 | | | DWD | GET Fund, MLGRD,DDF, Community, GES |
| 25 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support needy but brilliant students in the District | District wide | Improved literacy level | | | | | | | 60,000 | | GES | A/Ms, Circuit Supervisors, Headteachers, SMCs |
| 26 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support STMIE Clinic activities in the District | District wide | Improved Knowledge in Maths ,Science and Technology | | | | | 9,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, PTAs/SMCs, pupils, Parents |
| 27 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Support and expand School Feeding Programme | District wide | Increase in enrollment | | | | | 10,000 | | | | GES | AyDA, MGCSP, DHA, PTAs/SMCs, |
| 28 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 1No. CHPs compound with mechanized borehole and 2 Single rooms for health attendants | Akotua krom | Easy Access to Health facilities. Improved health care delivery | | | | | 230,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, Dist. Health Admin, Community members, Assembly & Unit committee members, Contractors |
| 19 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Register 1000 persons above 70 years under free NHIS | District wide | Easy, accessible and affordable healthcare | | | | | | | 6,000 | | Dept of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NCCE, NGOs, MP, Aged, CHRAJ, Chiefs |
| 30 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support HIV/AIDS activities in the District | District wide | Reduction in prevalent rate | | | | | 12,000 | | | | DHA | GAC, FP, NGOs, Health workers, Gen. public, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Support DHA on malaria programs in the District | District wide | Reduction in Malaria reported cases and increase in productivity | | | | | 15,000 | | | | DHA | GHS, Gen. public, Health workers |
| 32 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Drill and Construct 2No. boreholes in the District | Teacher Asiedu, Yaw Larbi | Improved access to safedrinking water | | | | | 56,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly &Unit Committee members, WATSANC, |
| 33 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Rehabilitate 5No. boreholes in the District | Okoe Nkwanta, Kwaboan ta Jn. etc | Improved access to safe drinking water | | | | | | 75,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, NGOs, Community members, Assembly &Unit C'ttee members, WATSANC, Contractors |
| 34 | Environmental and sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Evacuate refuse dumps in the District | | Reduction in the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 320,000 | | | | DEHU | AyDA, Zoomlion, Traditional Authorities |
| 35 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 12 Seater W/C toilet facility | Amanase | Prevention of open defecation and the spread of air-borne diseases | | | | | 230,000 | | | | DWD | AyDA, DEHU, Chiefs, Contractors |
| 36 | Management and Administration | Human Resource Management | Support the Nations Builders Corps (NaBCO) programme | Coaltar | Increase in employment and job opportunities | | | | | 10,000 | | | | Central Administration | AyDA, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train 10 women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping | Coaltar | Increase in income level | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, Women groups trainers |
| 38 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Train women groups in tie and dye and soap making | District wide | Increase in livelihood activities and level of income | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, NBSSI, NGOs, women groups , trainers |
| 39 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears | District wide | Increase in enrolment levels | | | | | | | 10,000 | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, teachers , pupils, Parents, NGOs |
| 40 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support LEAP Programme in the District | District wide | Increase in household income level | | | | | 10,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, MGCSP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, Aged, CLIC Members, ISD |
| 41 | Social Service Delivery | Social welfare and community development | Support PWDs with funds and logistics to expand their business and pay their medical bills | | | | | | | 25,000 | | | Dept. of Soc. Dev't | AyDA, Assembly members, PWDs Association, DHA, ISD |

| Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| S/N | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects /Activities (Operations) | Location | Outcome /Impact Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
| | | | | | | 1 ST | 2 ND | 3 RD | 4 TH | GoG | | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborating |
| | | | | | | | | | | DACF | DDF | | | | |
| 42 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Infrastructure development | Reshape 20km feeder roads and construct 5No. culverts in the District | District wide | Safe and accessible roads | | | | | 80,000 | | | DWD | AyDA, DFR, Assembly and unit C'ttee members, Contractors | |
| 43 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Conduct regular inspection/ site selection to ensure development control | District wide | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | 7,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | Developers, Land owners, SPC members | |
| 44 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the Technical Team | Coaltar | Effectiveness in spatial planning | | | | | | 6,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | SPC members | |
| 45 | Infrastructure Delivery and management | Physical and Spatial planning | Prepare sector layout for 3No. settlements | | Harmonized development of human settlement | | | | | | 30,000 | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Chiefs, Land owners, Assembly and Unit C'ttee members | |
| 46 | Management and Administration | Finance and Revenue Mobilization | Carry out street Naming and Property Addressing exercise in the District | District wide | Increase in internally generated revenue | | | | | 60,000 | | | Physical Planning Dept | AyDA, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, Assembly & Unit C'ttee | |

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.0 Implementation Arrangement

The analysis of the existing district and sub-district structures revealed weaknesses in the administrative machinery and institutional structures of the Ayensuano District and this is seen to have adverse effect on the delivery capability of the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan. Specific areas where significant weaknesses exist are the District Assembly, departments of the Assembly, Private Sector Development and the collaborative efforts of the socio-political organizations (including the NGOs). This section of the implementation deals with the interventions required to bring administrative efficiency and productivity in all sectors of the local economy and by and large improve administrative capability and cost-effective coordination among all departments and sections of the society.

The decentralization process, development planning system and the legal frameworks of the local government system of Ghana was to facilitate integrative development, promote institutional harmony and enhance local community initiative in the socio-economic development process. This indicates that the District Assembly is the local planning authority entrusted with all facets of local governance and development control. This is done with the co-corporation of all departments and agencies in the district. The implication is that the District Assembly should be in a position to mobilize adequate resources wherever possible to facilitate its development. However, given the uncertainties in the external sources of assistance it is important that the district mobilizes resources largely internally and from local resource base.

The way forward in this respect is to re-structure the development partners as follows:

a. The Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA)

The AyDA, like all other DAs performs the role of local governance in the best interest of the people and the nation as a whole. To be in a position to execute its functions effectively, the AyDA should strengthen the DPCU and build the capacity of the other departments, sub-structures and committees to ensure that the requisite staff and resources exist to facilitate the implementation of the plan. Sources of the AyDA finance include DACF, DDF, locally generated revenues, subventions from central government and borrowing under the provisions of section 88 of Act 462. It is however appropriate that for the smooth implementation of the MTDP; the district mobilizes most resources from the local resources base. The AyDA will do this through:

- a. generating and providing resources and logistics for the implementation of the projects;

- b. promoting close coordination among all agencies and establish a working partnership between the private sector and NGOs and the public sectors
- c. Sourcing and attracting investments into the district
- d. Creating an environment to maximize community participation in plan implementation; and
- e. Providing the technical leadership with specific reference to plan implementation and possible revision within the changing socio-economic circumstances.

b. Central Government

The central government has over the years taken a keen interest in the development at the district and local level due primarily to the fact that the development parameters of the district should conform to the national development agenda. For this reason, central government transfers in respect of wages and salaries and ceded revenue as a source of development funding for the district should continue and be increased. Release of such funds should be done on regular basis and on schedule.

c. District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

The DACF provided under section 252 of the constitution has so far constituted the most significant source of the development funding to the Ayensuano District Assembly. For some time now, the DACF has been channelled into provision of socio-economic and technical infrastructure. Following the increase in the DACF allocation to 7.5%, the Assembly revenue base has improved though not significant enough to facilitate the desired level of development. However, deductions from source and delays in the release of the DACF hinder development. These challenges need to be resolved to pave way smooth development.

d. Community Involvement

Community participation in the development processes at the local level is very crucial and forms the basis for the DMTDP. Communities participate in the DMTDP preparation process from the phase of aspiration gathering to the validation of the plan. Also, their involvement is substantiated by the emphasis on public hearing process during the plan formulation. It is proposed that the communities in the district will be involved in the implementation of the plan. Communities are expected to offer local expertise and labour in the execution of the projects. Based on needs assessment of communities capabilities, community members will be trained on operation and maintenance of projects/facilities to ensure sustainability.

The DPCU will work with sub-district structures to sensitize the local members and mobilize them for assistance required by any project.

e. Private Sector Participation

The Government has in recent times sought to transform the public administration service in the interest of improving private investments. The AyDA has benefited enormously from these activities and should be in a position to attract both local and foreign private investments in the district. Given their proposed involvement in the plan implementation, the District Assembly should create the awareness within the private sector domain of the existence and the content of the DMTDP and specifically on their expected roles in the programme implementation. More Public-Private Partnership projects should be initiated to ease the over dependent and pressure on the limited public funds for the provision of socio-economic infrastructures.

The Ayensuano District Assembly and other development actors should together map up strategies that will provide good grounds for active private sector presence in the district. Such strategies should outline issues relating to access to land, tax rebates, adequacy of the district's socio-economic and technical infrastructure and the level of District Assembly's enthusiasm to work with the private sector for the district's development.

f. Inter-agency/departmental Co-operation

The successful implementation of the plan will depend on the level of co-operation of agency/departments involved in the plan implementation designated as lead or collaborating agencies. Whilst lead agencies will be responsible for the overall implementation of programmes and specific project components, it is recommended that all collaborating agencies/departments will collaborate for effective implementation of the plan.

All heads of agencies/departments should take keen interest in the plan. The implication is that there should be complete re-structuring of the present weak inter-agency/department linkages. The District Assembly (represented by the DCE and DCD) should lead in this process.

g. Revenue Generation and Budgeting

The persistent non-attainment of revenue targets constitutes a serious setback to plan implementation since the DACF alone cannot support the entire plan. It is important that the District Assembly steps up revenue generation from internal sources in a move to attaining realistic targets set for the year. Budgeting allocations for annual plans should be based on budget hearings involving community representatives and departments/sector agencies. Such hearings should review estimates of the various activities to ensure that projects due for implementation are not constrained. The District Budget Officer (DBO) and the District Finance Officer (DFO) should lead discussions in those sessions. The following critical measures need to be undertaken to enhance revenue generation for the planned period;

- Development and implementation of revenue improvement action plan
- Update of revenue database/register
- Revaluation of all unvalued properties

- Outsourcing/Privatization of aspects of the revenue collections to experts
- Ensuring that the Assembly pass all FOAT assessments to qualify for the DDF

h. Expenditure

The limited resources and financial standing of the district necessitated prioritization of development programmes in the plan. This means that serious consideration has been given to all potential constraints to resource mobilization and that the district development process only depends on resources for the implementation of the programmes and projects in this plan. It is important to recommend that the present trend of spending a greater proportion of the District Assembly's revenue on recurrent expenditure especially on personal emoluments should be changed. Rather, the district should spend a greater proportion of its revenues on development projects especially on those selected projects that will improve the standard of living of the local people. It is further recommended that the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), the Internal Audit Unit and the External Audit Agency should be given the necessary logistics and their capacities built to monitor all expenditure.

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Indicators are crucial part in developing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plans. They define how target are measured in relation to achieving goals and objectives. They also indicate the initial situations before the start of the project while given information on expected outcomes and impact on target beneficiaries.

Table 6.1 shows the M&E matrix and presents information on input, outcomes and impact and as well indicates activities that are to be performed to achieve plan objectives. It also shows actors responsible for the various activities.

Table 6.0: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

| Development Dimension : Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Objective : Promote a demand driven Approach to Agricultural Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Coverage of flagship Agricultural Programme of Planting For Food and Jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of beneficiary farmers • Number of Extension Officers • Total number of Jobs created | Total number of beneficiaries , extension officers recruited and jobs created under the flagship Agriculture Programme of Planting for Food and Jobs | Outcome | | | | | | Male Female | Quarterly | AyDA, YEA, MOFA, NGOs, Farmers, GOG |
| | | | 483 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 750 | | | |
| | | | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | | |
| | | | 483 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 750 | | | |
| Objective: Ensure improved public investment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of RELC planning session organized for stakeholders | Total number of challenges encountered by farmers and their respective solutions | Outcome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Male Female | Annually | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs, Farmers |
| Objective : Improve Production Efficiency and Yield | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total amount of subsidized agricultural inputs distributed to farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds • Fertilizers | The quantity of subsidized agricultural input distributed to farmers | Outcome | 183 bags 3,750 bags | 250 bags 4,000 bags | 300 bags 4,500 bags | 350 bags 5,000 bags | 400 bags 5,500 bags | Types of seeds Types of fertilizers | Bi-annual | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs, GOG |
| Number of capacity building programmes organize for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staffs • farmers • FBOs | The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmers population | Outcome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Male Female | Quarterly | AyDA, MOFA, NGOs, DoA, FBOs, farmers |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of farm demonstrations established | The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology | Outcome | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Area Council/ Electoral Area | Bi - Annual | AyDA, MOFA, NGOs, DoA, FBOs, farmers |
| Objective : Improve post – harvest management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of monitoring under taken by the DCD on the PFJ programme | Total number of the population employment under the PFJ | Outcome | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Area Council/ Electoral Area | Quarterly | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs |
| Number of market sheds, ware house constructed | Total number of market women who benefited from the market shed and ware house | Output | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, Traditional Authorities, Market queens |
| Number of farmers trained in post – harvest management | Total number of farmers who have knowledge in post - harvest management | Outcome | | | | | | | Male Female | | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs, FBOs, farmers |
| Number of maize crib constructed for 100 farmers for adoption | The total number of farmers who have access and benefited from the constructed tonner | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs, FBOs |
| Objective : promote Agriculture at viable business among the youth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of trainings carried out on Grading, packaging and use of weights and measures along the value chain | Good quality agriculture commodities | Outcome | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Male Female | Bi - Annual | AyDA, GSA, MOFA,NGOs |
| Number of farmers day organized | Total number of farmers recognized and awarded | Outcome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Area Council/ Electoral Area | Annually | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs |
| Objective : Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of extension services rendered to • Farmers • FBOs | Effective and efficient dissemination of agricultural technology | Outcome | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | Male Female | Monthly | AyDA, MOFA, CIDA, DoA, NGOs |
| Number of Techniques adopted for fish pond construction | Increase in fish stock | Outcome | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DoA, MOFA, Ministry of fisheries and Aquaculture Development |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Number of sustainable farmers group created along the value chain | Total number of farmers who have access to local and international markets | Outcome | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs, FBOs, farmers |
| Objective : Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of workshops organized for FBOs to improve livestock/poultry | Total number of farmers who have knowledge in local technologies in livestock/poultry production | Outcome | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs |
| Total number of vaccination undertaken on • Livestock • Pets • Poultry | Total number of healthy • Livestock • Pets • Poultry and reduction in spray of diseases | Outcome | 4 4 4 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs |
| Number of disease and pest surveillance organized within the District | Effective and efficient measures acquired and implemented after the surveillance | Outcome | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural Urban | Bi- Annual | AyDA, MOFA, DoA, NGOs, veterinary officers |
| Objective :Ensure Improved fiscal performance and sustainability | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Revenue Collectors trained in revenue mobilization strategies | Total amount of revenue collected after the training and knowledge gained from the training | Outcome | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Male Female | Annually | AyDA, MoF, Dept. of Finance, |
| Update on revenue database | Increase in IGF | Outcome | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | Annually | AyDA, MoF, Dept. of Finance, |
| Number of sensitization carried on rate payer | Total amount generate after the sensitization | Outcome | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MoF, Dept. of Finance, |
| Total number of taskforce established and resourced | Effective revenue mobilization and increase in IGF | Outcome | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Male Female | Annually | AyDA, MoF, Dept. of Finance, |
| Types of logistics provided to revenue collectors | Ensure effective revenue mobilization | Outcome | | | | | | Types of logistics/ Male Female | | AyDA P/O, Tender committee, Dept. of Finance |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Update in accounting software | Ensure accuracy in financial reports | Outcome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Type of software | Annually | AyDA, MoF, CAGD, Dept. of Finance |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|

Development Dimension : Social Development

Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Number of school uniforms distributed to needy children | Total number of needy children who benefited from the distributed uniforms | Output | | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | Males Females | Annually | AyDA, GES, NGOs, MoE |
| Number of pupils (No. of boys and No. of girls) selected to participate in STME Clinic | Total number of pupils who gained adequate knowledge in Maths, science and technology | Output | 50 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | Males Females | Annually | AyDA, GES, NCCE, DSD, NGOs |

Objective: strengthen school management systems

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| Number of TLMs procured and supplied | Total number of pupils who benefited from the procured TLMs | Output | | | | | | Rural Urban/ Type of TLMs | Quarterly | AyDA, P/O, GES, MoE, NGOs |
| Number of enrolment drives and sensitizations organized | Total number of pupils enrolled after sensitization and enrollment drive | Output | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, GES, MoE, Traditional Authorities NGOs |
| Number of teachers posted based on pupil teacher ratio | Total number of pupils per trained teacher | Output | | | | | | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, GES, MoE, |
| Number of teacher trainees sponsored | Total number of teachers who gained knowledge and benefited from the sponsorship | Output | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Male Female | Annually | AyDA, GES, MoE, NGOs |
| Number of mock exams organized for JHS3 pupils | Total number of pupils who partook in the mock exams | Outcome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, GES, MoE, NGOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of new 3-units JHS classroom block constructed | Total number of enrolled pupils after construction of school block | Output | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE Traditional Authorities NGOs |
| Number of new 6-units primary classroom block constructed | Total enrollment after construction of primary classroom block | Output | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Number of 6 unit classroom block rehabilitated | Total number of pupil enrolled after the rehabilitation | Output | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE, NGOs Traditional Authorities |
| Number of 3 unit classroom block rehabilitated | Total number of pupil enrolled after the rehabilitation | Output | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Number of new 2unit KG classroom block constructed | Total number of pupils enrollment in the KG classroom block | Output | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE, Traditional Authorities NGOs |
| Number of ICT Centres constructed and furnished | Total number of beneficiaries who acquired knowledge in ICT | Output | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE, Traditional Authorities, PTAs/SMCs, NGOs |
| Number of bungalows constructed for teachers | Total number of teachers accommodated after the construction of the bungalow | | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Rural/ Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GES, MoE, Get Fund, NGOs |
| Objective : Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of beds capacity hospital constructed for the District | Improved, quality healthcare delivery | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GHS, Traditional Authorities |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Number of new health centers constructed | Easy access to health care delivery | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GHS, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Number of existing health centres upgraded and furnished | Improve and easy access to health care delivery | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GHS, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Number of CHPs compounds constructed fitted with mechanized boreholes | Improve quality and easy access to health care delivery | Output | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural Urban | Annually | AyDA, DWD, GHS, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Objective : reduce disability, morbidity and mortality | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of environmental cleanup exercises organized | Total number of communities which organizes environmental cleanup | Outcome | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, DEHU, Zoom lion, Traditional Authorities |
| Percentage coverage of immunization exercise carried out on children | Total number of children immunized | Outcome | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Male / Female Rural / urban | Annually | AyDA, MoH, GHS, , NGOs |
| Number of mosquito nets distributed | Number of pregnant women using mosquito nets | Outcome | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,000 | 3,500 | Male/ female Rural/ urban | Annually | AyDA, MoH, GHS, , NGOs |
| Objective : strengthen healthcare management system | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of monitoring visit carried out at health facilities | Number of health facilities supervised | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MoH, Traditional Authorities |
| Objective : ensure reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infection especially among the vulnerable groups | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of advocacy and sensitization carried out on HIV/AIDS prevention | Reduction in spread of HIV/AIDS prevalence | Impact | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Male /Female Rural/ urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MoH, GHS, NCCE, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Number of advocacy carried out on MTCT transmission on HIV/AIDS | Reduction in MTCT transmission in HIV/AIDS | Impact | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Male/Female | Quarterly | AyDA, MoH, GHS, NCCE, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Number of world AIDS day celebrated | Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS prevalence | Impact | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, MoH, GHS, NCCE, NGOs, Traditional Authorities |
| Objective : Ensure food and nutrition security(FNS) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of food nutrition and food demonstration educations organized | Increase in the consumption of nutrient rich food | Outcome | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MOFA, MoH, DSD |
| Objective : Improve population management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of durbars organized on safe motherhood issues | Reduction in morbidity and child mortality | Outcome | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural /Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, GHS, NCCE, NGOs |
| Number of adolescent health meetings organized | Create awareness on reproductive health issues | Outcome | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, GHS, NCCE, NGOs |
| Objective : Harness demographic dividend | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of TVET centres established | Total number of beneficiaries equipped | Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, GES, MoE, NCCE, Traditional Authorities |
| Objective : Harness the benefits of migration for socio- economic development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of livelihood empowerment and skills development programmes organized | number of jobs created for the youth | Impact | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Male /Female | Quarterly | AyDA, DSD, NBSSI, NGOs |

| Objective : Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of WATSAN Committees formed and trained | Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water | Output | 14 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Rural /Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, CWSA, NGO, Traditional Authorities, Assembly members |
| Number of new boreholes with pump constructed | Total number of population with access to safe drinking water | Output | 68 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, DWD, NGOs, CWSA |
| Number of mechanized boreholes constructed | Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources | Output | 23 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, DWD, NGOs, CWSA |
| Number of boreholes rehabilitated | Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources | Output | 30 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, DWD, CWSA, NGOs, |
| Number of WATSAN committee meetings held with other stakeholders | Easy accessibility to potable water sources | Outcome | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, WATSAN Members, Assembly Members, NGOs |
| Objective : Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of refuse containers procured | Percentage of solid waste collected | Output | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Rural /Urban | Annually | AyDA, P/O, DEHU, Zoom lion Tender committee |
| Number of aqua privy toilets constructed | Proportion of communities achieving open defecation free status | Output | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, P/O DWD, NGOs, Tender committee |
| Proportion of solid waste properly disposed off | Percentage of solid waste collected and disposed off | Output | | | | | | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, DEHU, Zoom lion GH, |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acreege of land procured for final disposal landfill site | Percentage of solid waste collected and disposed of in sanitary landfills | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural /Urban | Annually | AyDA, P/O, DWD, Traditional Authorities, Land Owners, Assembly Members |
| Number of animal ponds constructed | | Output | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rural/Urban | Bi-annual | AyDA, MOFA, Dept. of Environmental Health unit, |
| Number of medical screenings organized for food vendors | Percentage of drink and food vendors screened | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Male /female Rural / urban | Annually | AyDA, Dept. of Environmental Health unit, MoH., |
| Number of 10 Seater W/C toilets constructed | Prevention of open defecation | Output | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural /Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, DWD, Tender committee. |
| Number of CLTS sensitization carried out in the District | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural /Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, MoH, MLGRD, NGOs |
| Objective : Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of schools benefitting from the school feeding programme | Percentage increase in enrollment and retention of pupils | Outcome | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 40 | Rural/Urban Male/Female | Annually | AyDA, MoE, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NGOs |
| Objective :Ensure the rights and entitlements of children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of brilliant but needy students identified and supported | Percentage increase in literacy rate | Impact | 13 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, MoE, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NGOs |
| Number of public education organized on child labour and teenage pregnancy | Percentage reduction in child labour and teenage pregnancy | Impact | 45 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 50 | Rural/ urban Male / female | Quarterly | AyDA, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NCCE, MOGCSP, NGOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of Family Tribunal cases reported and handled | Total number of cases recorded by state institution | Output | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Male /Female | Monthly | AyDA, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NCCE, MOGCSP, NGOs |
| Number of Child Protection Committees formed | Proportion of children engaged in hazardous work | Outcome | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Rural /Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NCCE |
| Number of mass education organized on child care and development | Reduction in abuse of children | Outcome | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Male /Female | Quarterly | AyDA, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NCCE, , NGOs |

Objective : Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of caregivers of LEAP beneficiaries trained in livelihood programmes | Total number of beneficiaries trained and leap beneficiaries experiencing cash transfer programme as a result improvement in their livelihood | Outcome | | | | | | Male /Female | Quarterly | AyDA, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NBSSI, MOGCSP, NGOS |
| Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP | Total number of household that receive cash grants under LEAP | Outcome | 129 | 145 | 168 | 174 | 186 | Male/Female | Quarterly | AyDA/ Dept. of Social Development (DSD), MOGCSP,NFOs |
| Number of members trained to target LEAP beneficiaries | Number of beneficiaries identified and supported | Outcome | 14 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | Male /Female | Quarterly | AyDA, MOGCSP, Dept. of Social Development (DSD), NGOs |

Objective : Enhance the well-being of the aged

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| Number of aged registered under the NHIS | Proportion of the aged with easy access to health care delivery | Outcome | | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | Male/Female | Annually | AyDA, Dpt. Of Social Dvpt. NCCE, PBOs,CHRAJ |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|

| OBJECTIVE 12: Promote economic empowerment of women | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|-----|-----|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|
| Number of women enterprise groups having access to finance/credit (formal/informal) | Easy access to expand their business | Output | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | DA/Dept. of Social Development/ NBSSI-BAC |
| Number of women trained in bleach soap making | Empowerment and Increase in live hood activities | Output | 25 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, NBSSI, Enterprise groups |
| Number of women groups trained in income generating activities and gender empowerment issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gari Processing • Food Packaging • Soap making | Proportion of women trained and benefiting from institutional credit | Output | | | | | | | Quarterly | DA/Dept. of Social Development/ NBSSI-BAC |
| | | | 30 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | Rural/Urban | | |
| | | | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | Male/Female | | |
| | | | 25 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Number of informal savings and loan groups formed and trained | Increase in local business activities | Output | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | DA/Dept. of Social Development/ NBSSI-BAC |
| Objective : Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of PWDs receiving needed assistive device | Total number of persons with disabilities who are provided needed assistive technologies | Outcome | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, Dpt. Social dept. (DSD), MOGCSP, NGOs |
| Objective : Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of PWDs enrolled and school fees paid | Total number of PWDs benefiting | Output | 78 | 85 | 95 | 100 | 105 | Male/Female | Annually | AyDA, Dpt. Social dept. (DSD), MOGCSP, NGOs |
| Number of supportive device procured for PWDs | Total number of PWDs having access to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheel chair | Output | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, Dpt. Social dept. (DSD), MOGCSP, NGOs |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|
| Number of PWDs supported with start-up capital | Proportion of PWDs who are into sustainable businesses | Outcome | 102 | 120 | 130 | 145 | 155 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, Dpt. Of Social dept. (DSD), MOGCSP ,NGOs |
| Number of PWDs assisted with medical care and their bills | Percentage of PWDs who received medication and are healthy | Outcome | 11 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 35 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, Dpt. Social dept. (DSD), NGOs |
| Number of communities sensitized on social welfare issues | Proportion of community members who gained adequate knowledge on social welfare | Outcome | 40 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, Dpt. Social dept. (DSD), NGOs |

Objective : Promote the creation of decent jobs

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| Total number of youth employed under the Nation Builders Corps (NaBCO) Programme in the District | Percentage reduction in youth unemployment within the District | Impact | 0 | 100 | 120 | 150 | 200 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, YEA |
| Total number of new Cooperative societies registered | Number of registered cooperatives registered and in full operation | Outcome | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, NBSSI |
| Number of training and capacity building sessions organized for cooperatives | Percentage of cooperatives operating with expertise knowledge | Outcome | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Males /Females | Quarterly | AyDA, NGOs |
| Number of credit unions established | Percentage of people that have easy access to credit | Impact | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, |
| Number of Auditing sessions organized for cooperatives | Level of transparency within cooperative societies | Outcome | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural/Urban | Bi-annual | AyDA, Auditors |

| Development Dimension : Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Objective : Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Acreage of degraded lands reclaimed and restored | Restoration of land | Output | | 5 acres | 5 acres | 5 acres | 5 acres | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA/NADMO/ EPA, DEHU |
| Objective : Reduce greenhouse gases | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of trees planted in endangered areas | Prevention of land degradation and erosion | Output | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA, Forestry Dept GES/NADMO |
| Objective : Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot improvement • Reshaping • Bitumen surfaced | Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network | Output | | 10km | 10km | 10km | 10km | Rural/Urban | Quarterly | AyDA Dept. of feeder roads |
| | | | | 43km | 60km | 60km | 60km | | | |
| | | | | 0km | 5km | 5km | 5km | | | |
| Number of culverts constructed | Easy and accessible roads | Output | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, DFR Communities |
| Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of community /site inspection conducted | Ensure orderly development of human settlement | Outcome | 12 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Rural /Urban | Monthly | AyDA, SPC |
| Number of base maps and planning schemes prepared for towns with population of 3000 and above in the district | Harmonize settlements | Output | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Rural/Urban | Bi-annual | AyDA, Dept. of Physical Planning |
| Number of Building Permits Issued | proper siting of buildings | Output | 45 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | Rural /Urban | Quarterly | AyDA Dept. of physical Planning |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----------|--------------------|
| Number of SPC meetings organized | Harmonize development | Outcome | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Number of times | Monthly | AyDA, SPC Members |
| Total number of street identified and named | Easy identification of an area | Output | 59 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 46 | Rural /Urban | Annually | AuDA, SPC Members, |

Objective : Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management | Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum | Impact | | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Rural/ urban Male / female | Quarterly | AyDA,NGOs |
| Types of relief items procured to support vulnerable | Total number of persons benefiting from disaster prevention | Output | | | | | | Types of items | | AyDA,NGOs |

Objective :Enhance quality of life in rural areas

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Proportion of rural population with access to • Electricity | Percentage of population with easy access to electricity | Outcome | 5% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | Rural /Urban | Annually | AyDA, MoP, ECG, |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------|-----------------|

Objective : Promote proper maintenance culture

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Number of street lights installed | Proportion of the population who benefited from extension of street light | Output | 5% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | Rural /Urban | Annually | AyDA, MoE, ECG, |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------|-----------------|

Development Dimension :Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

| Objective : Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Indicators | Indicator Definition | Indicator Type | Baseline 2017 | Targets | | | | Disaggregation | Monitoring Frequency | Responsibility |
| | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | | |
| Number of stakeholders monitoring organized quarterly | Increase participation in local governance | Output | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Rural /Urban | Annually | AyDA, Traditional Authorities |
| Objective : Enhance security service delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Types of logistics and financial support provided to the District Police Service | Enhance efficient and effective services delivery | Output | | | | | | Types of logistics | Annually | AyDA, Ghana Police Service |
| Objective : Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Town Hall Meetings Organised | Increase participation in local governance | Output | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Area Council/ Electoral area | Quarterly | AyDA, DPCU |
| Number of performance review meetings held | Increase understanding of District Assembly concept and participation in local governance | Outcome | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Number of times | Annually | AyDA, HoDs, Assembly members |
| Number of public forum organized on the implementation of the 2018-2021 AAPs and Budget | Increased local participation in governance | Outcome | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Area Council/ Electoral area | Quarterly | Rate payrs, General Public |
| Number of DPCU meetings organized | Ensure effective planning and coordinating | Outcome | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Number of times | Quarterly | DPCU Members |
| Objective : Deepen political and administrative decentralization | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of capacity building programmes organized for staffs | Increase knowledge in public administration | Outcome | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Male /Female | Annually | AyDA, HoDs, Staff, Training institutions |
| Number of logistics and financial support provided to the department of the District Assembly | Enhance efficient and effective delivery of service | Output | | | | | | Types of logistics | Quarterly | AyDA, P/O, Tender Committee |
| Number of office stationaries procured | Enhance work efficiency and effectiveness | Output | | | | | | Types of stationaries | Quarterly | AyDA, P/O, Tender Committee |
| Number of motor bikes procured | Enhance work efficiency and effectiveness | Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Types of motor bikes | Annually | AyDA, P/O, Tender Committee |
| Number of laptops and desktops procured | Enhance work efficiency and effectiveness | Output | | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Types | Annually | AyDA, P/O, Tender Committee |
| Number of additional office furniture procured | Enhance work efficiency and effectiveness | Output | | | | | | Types | Annually | AyDA, P/O, Tender Committee |
| Number of furniture and curtains procured | Enhance work efficiency and effectiveness | Output | | | | | | Types | Quarterly | AyDA, P/O, mechanics |
| Number of maintenance carried out on official vehicles | Enhance work efficiency and effectiveness | Output | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | Monthly | AyDA, Tender committee, P/O |
| Number of official vehicles procured for monitoring | Effective and efficient service delivery | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Type | Annually | AyDA, Tender committee, P/O |
| Number of bungalows constructed for GES Director | Number of beneficiaries | Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Number of bedrooms | Annually | AyDA, MoE, GES, Getfund, NGO |
| Number of Bungalows constructed for staff | Number of beneficiaries | Output | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Number of bedrooms | Annually | AyDA, Contractors |
| Number of training sessions organized for Assembly Members, Unit Committee and Area Council members | Level of participation in local governance | Outcome | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Male/Female | Annually | AyDA, consultant |
| Number of Area Council Offices constructed | Easy accessibility and participation in local governance | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Rural/Urban | Annually | AyDA, Area Councils Executives, Chiefs, A/M Constructors |

| Objective: Improve Decentralized Planning | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Number of documents prepared | Enhance local participation and development. Adhere to procurement law | | | | | | | | | | DPCU Members, Stakeholders, Assembly Members |
| • District composite budget | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Type of Document | Annually | |
| • Composite annual action plan | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| • Procurement plan | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Total number of LED programmes supported in the District | Proportion of the population benefiting from LED activities | Outcome | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Rural/Urban Male /female | Bi- Annual | AyDA, MLGRD,NBSSI, NGOs, DoC |
| Objective : Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of court establish in the District | Maintain law and order | Output | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rural /Urban | Annually | GPS, Judicial Service |

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

6.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Work Plan

The table 6.1 below shows the monitoring and evaluation work plan and budget for the district from 2018-2021. It further details the timeframe and actors responsible for the implementation of each activity in the work plan

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

| ACTIVITIES | TIME FRAME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ACTORS | BUDGET (GH¢) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| District Medium Term Development Plan Evaluations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of General Logistics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Procurement unit | 12,100.00 |
| Capacity Building Training on M&E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU members | 15,000.00 |
| DMTDP Mid-Term Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs | 20,000.00 |
| DMTDP Terminal Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs | 30,000.00 |
| Implementation Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarterly field visit/ Monitoring of ongoing projects and programmes (stakeholders Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders, Beneficiary communities | 20,000.00 |
| Quarterly Review Meetings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders | 15,000.00 |
| Preparation of District Quarterly progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU members | 12,320.00 |
| Submission of District Quarterly Reports to RCC/ NDPC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU Secretariat | 1000.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Organization of Mid-year Progress Review Workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders | 30,000.00 |
| Annual Progress Report (APR) Preparation and Dissemination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data Collection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs | - |
| Preparation of Draft District Annual Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU Secretariat | 7,000.00 |
| Organization of Annual Progress Report Review meeting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU, DPs, Assembly members, Opinion Leaders | 27,200.00 |
| Submission of Final Annual Progress Report to RCC / NDPC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU Secretariat | 800.00 |
| Dissemination of Annual Progress Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DPCU | 5,000.00 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 159,338.00 |

6.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar

The monitoring and evaluation calendar shows the timeframe for the implementation of each activity in the M&E Plan form 2018-2021. Tables 6.2a, 6.2b, 6.2c and 6.2d show the M&E calendar for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Table 6.2a: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Calendar with tentative date for 2018

| M & E Activities | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Organize site meetings | 28 th | 26 th | 25 th | 30 th | 29 th | 24 th | 25 th | 22 nd | 23 rd | 27 th | 25 th | 19 th |
| Organize quarterly field visits | | | 27 th | | | 26 th | | | 26 th | | | 23 rd |
| Organize quarterly review meetings | | 31 st | | | | 30 th | | | 30 th | | | 29 th |
| Organize annual progress review workshops | 15 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize annual progress report meetings | | 28 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize a dissemination workshop | 31 st | | | | | | 30 th | | | | | |
| Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities | | | | | | | 17 th | | | | | |
| Conduct capacity building and training | | | | | | | | 14 th | | | | |
| Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of materials | | 13 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of office equipment | | 21 st | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of vehicle and motorbike | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.3b: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2019

| M & E Activities | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Organize site meetings | 21 st | 25 th | 24 th | 23 rd | 28 th | 20 th | 29 th | 26 th | 23 rd | 27 th | 24 th | 18 th |
| Organize quarterly field visits | | | 27 th | | | 25 th | | | 28 th | | | 22 nd |
| Organize quarterly review meetings | | | 31 st | | | 30 th | | | 30 th | | | 29 th |
| Organize annual progress review workshops | 14 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize annual progress report meetings | | 27 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize a dissemination workshop | 30 th | | | | | | 31 st | | | | | |
| Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities | | | | | | | 16 th | | | | | |
| Conduct capacity building and training | | | | | | | | 20 th | | | | |
| Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit | | | | | | | | | 29 th | | | |
| Procurement of materials | 16 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of office equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of vehicle and motorbike | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.3c: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2020

| M & E Activities | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Organize site meetings | 27 th | 25 th | 22 nd | 28 th | 26 th | 29 th | 21 st | 30 th | 22 nd | 25 th | 23 rd | 21 st |
| Organize quarterly field visits | | 23 rd | | | 31 st | | | | 28 th | | | 23 rd |
| Organize quarterly review meetings | | | 31 st | | | 30 th | | | 30 th | | | 29 th |
| Organize annual progress review workshops | 13 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize annual progress report meetings | | 29 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation | | | 28 th | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize a dissemination workshop | 29 th | | | | | | 28 th | | | | | |
| Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities | | | | | | | 14 th | | | | | |
| Conduct capacity building and training | | | | | | | | 24 th | | | | |
| Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of materials | 15 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of office equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of vehicle and motorbike | | | 17 th | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.3c: Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) Calendar with tentative date for 2021

| M & E Activities | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Organize site meetings | 25 th | 24 th | 28 th | 26 th | 31 st | 28 th | 27 th | 30 th | 22 nd | 27 th | 23 rd | 15 th |
| Organize quarterly field visits | 27 th | | | | 26 th | | | | 26 th | | | 20 th |
| Organize quarterly review meetings | | | 31 st | | | 30 th | | | 29 th | | | 28 th |
| Organize annual progress review workshops | 11 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize annual progress report meetings | | 28 th | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DMTDP Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 nd |
| Organize a dissemination workshop | 31 st | | | | | | 27 th | | | | | |
| Conduct studies and research to enhance M&E activities | | | | | | | 12 th | | | | | |
| Conduct capacity building and training | | | | | | | | 25 th | | | | |
| Organize technical assistance support workshop on PM&E and social audit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of materials | 19 th | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of office equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of vehicle and motorbike | | | | | | | | | | | | |

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

Monitoring is the process of measuring, coordinating, collecting, processing, and communicating information of assistance to management for decision-making. It is an essential part of the implementation phase of a programme, since it provides feedback.

Its purpose is to identify immediate problems or deviations from the established plan and find quick practical solutions. Monitoring is based on a comparison between established norms or standards and actual performance. The sources of information used in monitoring development projects or programmes and activities include monthly, quarterly, and annual reports from project sites based on specific format.

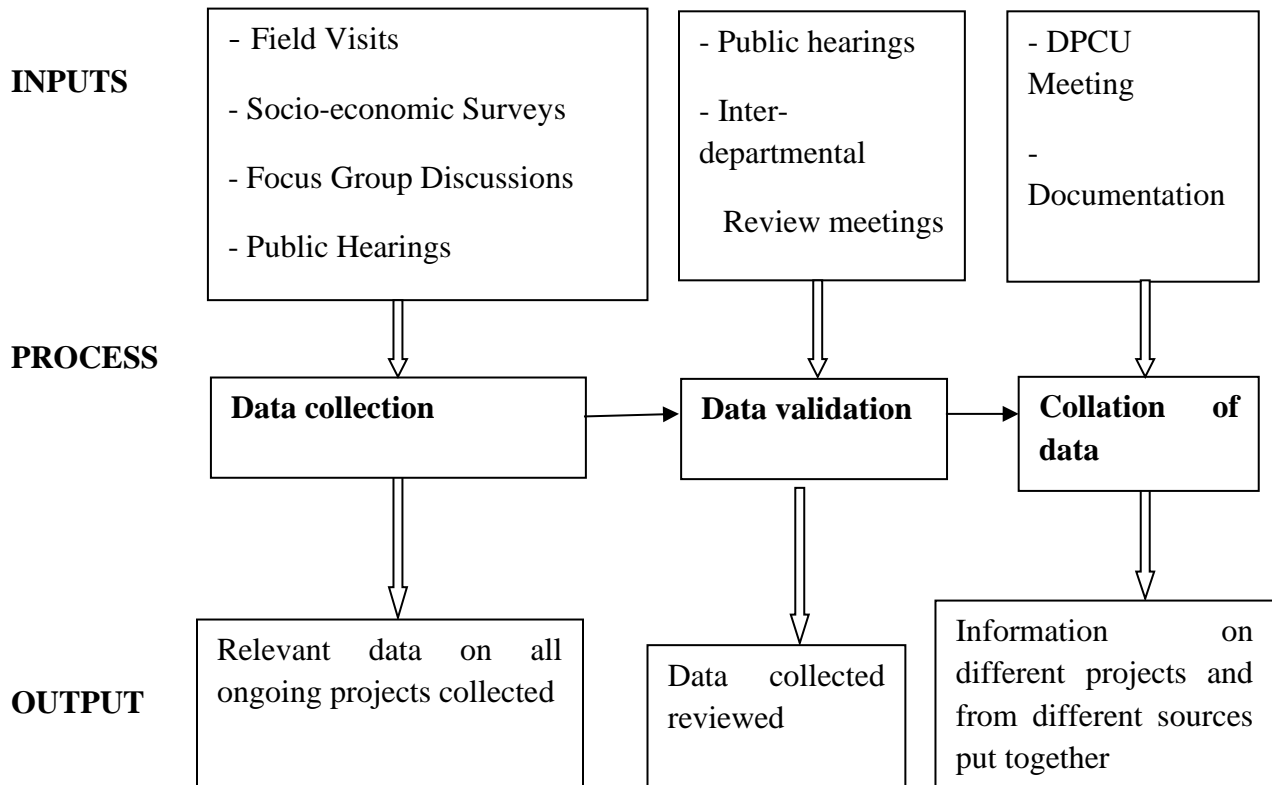
At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and the District Sector Agencies. The DPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation plan. Again, it is required to provide an oversight over all District Level Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and also carry out the monitoring and evaluation of district development policies. Actual project monitoring is however, the responsibility of the District Sector Departments.

The District Assembly's sub-committees, civil society organizations (SPEFA and Social Audit Committees), the Regional Coordinating Council, Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) and the MLGRD complement this exercise.

6.4 Data Collection, Validation and Collation

In planning and conduct of M&E activities, data is important to enable the DPCU assess the socio-economic impacts, sustainability and critical success factors of programmes and projects. Generally, data collection will focus on institutional and management capacity, economic and financial viability, socio-cultural issues, physical delivery of infrastructure and services, income levels and standard of living, other critical information policy support, appropriate technology, environmental protection and ownership by beneficiaries, among others. The indicators and activities will be the basis for data collection and the above M&E Core indicators will be used. Figure 6.1 provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

Figure 6.1: Framework for Data Collection



6.4.1 Data on Programmes and Projects

The preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP shows that a lot of the data has already been disaggregated. Therefore, evidence exists to demonstrate that the various departments and sections have lots of information on programmes and projects in their reports, documents and files. Information on specific issues of education, health, agriculture, social welfare, community development, road and transport etc. exist in substantial quantity and in diverse volumes.

Data on programmes depicts the general frame of programme types, activities, schedules and milestones, and these will be gathered for analysis. For those programme information which are unavailable, the DPCU will design information gathering instruments including structured questionnaires for gathering quantitative and qualitative data, standard checklist and other information gathered protocols.

Data on projects will be gathered based on key indicators and targets set out in the DMTDP and other sectorial reports of departments, development partners and NGOs/FBOs/CBOs with the view of facilitating the tracking of information on specific project components, outputs, and activities. The basic instrument will be the work plans, activity schedules and progress/annual reports.

6.4.2 Primary Data Collection

Collection of primary data is crucial for M&E activities as it provides the basis for analysis and reporting on outcomes. The Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA), having reviewed the existing data will gather primary data to augment those available. The DPCU will design data collection protocols (structured and semi-structured questionnaires, interview guidelines, checklist and guidelines) to gather quantitative and qualitative data. The issues to consider include the following

- Demographic and socio-economic data – population change, revenue and expenditure status, gender issues, local socio-cultural norms and attitudes, environmental protection issues
- Process data including operations of the DPCU, Zonal Councils, Unit Committees, Community-based groups etc
- Input data including central government transfers (DACF, DDF etc.) DAs Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and other transfer from development partners, decentralized departments, CSOs/NGOs/CBOs.
- Output data including, among others, construction projects, crops and livestock production, school enrolments etc. Unavailable data particularly programmes/projects whose funds were not channeled through the AyDA will be gathered through administration of data gathering instruments.
- Outcome/impact data including literacy rate, BECE results, malnutrition and infant mortality, incidence of water and sanitation borne diseases etc.

6.4.3 Secondary Data Collection

Every MMDA has some level of information/data already existing. These information/data from secondary sources remain in the domain of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, decentralised and other key departments of the district, donor funded projects (CBRDP, CWSA, GSS, EU and short-terms surveys/studies). These data in quantitative and qualitative form will be gathered, collated and analyzed to supplement data gathered from the primary sources.

6.4.4 M&E Information System

For better analysis and reporting to be done, the Ayensuano District Assembly needs to have appropriate IT-based monitoring information system that is capable of generating accurate reports to enable the District Assembly assess outcomes and outputs. Generally, the Ghana Info databases launched in July 2005 by GSS in collaboration with the NDPC represent one of the most credible instruments that could be used.

However, the Ayensuano District Assembly has not yet received the software and the scheduled officers are yet to benefit from any training on the software. Notwithstanding, the district has in its possession appropriate Software Sampling Programme for Survey Statistician (SPSS)/Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) which is a computerized worksheet programme for statistical analysis and a microcomputer projection programme for Population Analysis and Socio-economic impacts of Population Growth which is a component of the SPECTRUM System of Policy Models: a series of Computer Programmes for Population, Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Analysis and Projections. This will be supported with MS Excel and data entry and analysis software EPI Info for the data analysis.

6.4.5 Data Analysis and Use of the Results

Information and data gathered need to be analyzed for several purposes and the DPCU has noted these so as to remain focus. Besides analyzing data for reporting to RPCU, NDPC and to satisfy development partners, the analysis and interpretation are essential to highlight areas of concern and to identify appropriate interventions for development and poverty reduction in the AyDA. The analysis and interpretation will also go a long way to demonstrate how AyDA is performing in relation to all the core and municipal specific indicators.

The collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of the M&E activities shall be the responsibility of the DPCU with support from other departments. The analysis will employ SPSS, SPECTRUM, MS Excel and EPI Info to analyzed and interpret data appropriately. The analysis will also involve the use of narrative and graphical presentations (charts, graphs, trends etc.).

6.4.6 Use of Results

- **Results of data analysis on Education**

Data analysis for education in the district would help to determine the following:

- Number and conditions of school infrastructure in both basic and junior high schools within the district
- School enrolment situation particularly the proportion of girl child in school against their boy counterpart and in relation to the total enrolment in basic and junior high schools
- The proportion of girls who pass successfully and are able to enter the senior high school in relation of boys who does same
- Number and ratio of teachers at the community level
- Number, nature and conditions of school furniture and other school infrastructure
- Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS/STDs among in-school youth in the district

- **Results of data analysis on Health**

Analysis of data on health issues within the district would help to determine the following:

- Number, level and adequacy of health delivery system within the district and their spatial distribution in terms of facilities
- Adequacy of health equipment within the district and their conditions
- Proportion of health staff in the district in relation to in- and out-patient
- Child nutrition and infant mortality rate
- Physical and financial access situation of people in the district
- Complementary roles of traditional medicine as supplement to orthodox medicine
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other STIs as well as the VCT and Care and Support systems available in the district

- **Results of data analysis on Agriculture**

Analysis of data on agriculture would help DPCU determine the following:

- Proportion of arable land, soil fertility, forest reserves and related issues as encroachment of forest fringe communities unto reserves
- Production levels of cash and food crops and how their influence food sustenance, income levels and general standard of living of farmers within the district
- Nature and appropriateness of extension services within the district
- Level of access to credit available to farmers

- **Results of data analysis on Housing**

Analysis of data on housing would help DPCU to determine the following:

- Housing stock and housing conditions within the district
- The strength of institutions responsible for facilitating housing delivery
- The level of Private sector involvement in the in housing delivery

- **Results of data on water and sanitation**

Analysis of data on water and sanitation would assist the DPCU to determine the following:

- Water and sanitation provision situation in the district and related water and sanitation related diseases
- Number of water points, type of water and sanitation facilities, access to water
- Solid and liquid waste management practices within the district

- **Results of data analysis on road and transport infrastructure**

Analysis of data on road and transport infrastructure would determine the following:

- State and length of road network and the extent of need for additional road network
- Vehicle situation and stock

- **Results of data analysis on Energy**

- Major energy sources in the district (firewood, charcoal, kerosene, electricity, LPG) and percentage of population that use each of these sources

6.5 Reporting

An effective mechanism of reporting is necessary to keep the information channels open. Periodic, quarterly and monthly reports depending on the type of project and programme will be required from DPCU. The DPCU will adopt the reporting format of NDPC and submit periodic report to the District Assembly and funding agencies as well as RCC and NDPC.

In any given period, most probably, over a period of one year, the DPCU must conduct M&E exercises and the reports thereof should include:

1. **Monitoring Reports:** this will be prepared after every monitoring activity. It will present observations, key findings, lessons and recommended actions;
2. **Quarterly Progress Reports:** this will be prepared and delivered on quarterly basis when M&E activities have been carried out over the period. The report will present key findings, lessons and recommendations as well as recommendations for change.
3. **Annual Progress Reports:** Annual Progress Reports will be prepared yearly over the plan implementation period. Among other things, the report will present a description of Monitoring or Evaluation plan/design, instruments, and data analysis and interpretation; detailed tabulations or analyses of quantitative data, and transcripts of summaries of qualitative data.

6.6 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

Communication is the method of exchanging information using different means and media (speaking, writing, etc.). Good communication is characterized by a clear purpose, content, reliable sources, and effective transmission channel and is effectively delivered to stakeholders.

Dissemination of information to stakeholders has become very important as far as development issues are concerned. In other words, communication strategy has become imperative in managing stakeholders' expectations as far as developments of their communities are concerned.

6.6.1 Dissemination of the Reports

The Medium-Term Development Plan and Annual Action Plans' report findings contains information to educate, convince programme/project beneficiaries, inform and also data on beneficiary assessment, decision making, re-planning among others. These data are crucial to programme/project managers, community members, stakeholders and development partners. Against these requirements, the DPCU will disseminate report to two major levels. Copies of the reports are to be submitted to the RPCU and the NDPC.

The report information will also be disseminated to district and community level actors. The aim is to improve and enhance accountability, transparency and to instil confidence in stakeholders. By so doing, the DPCU will win the trust and commitment of all. It is also important to indicate that the DPCU will disseminate report information in local languages so that local communities and other stakeholders will understand and appreciate the content of the report. DPCU's designed Strategy for dissemination of DMTDP and AAP's Report Findings include;

- Use of information vans and community information centers to announce, discuss and broadcast content of reports using largely local languages.
- Use of analogies, graphs or pictorial displays and well explained summaries to highlight selected findings.
- Meeting with traditional authorities, community opinion leaders, Area Councils, Unit Committees as "conduit" for sending the messages to their communities.
- Organization of public hearings, Town Hall Meetings, holding of community meetings/durbars/fora at central locations throughout the district to disseminate information.

The following presents the detailed dissemination strategy:

Table 6.3: Detailed Strategic Approach for M&E Information Dissemination

| Activity | Dissemination Strategy | Target/ Interest Group | Time frame | Responsibility | Expected Output |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stakeholders debriefing sessions | DPCU to conduct debriefing sessions on annual basis | All key stakeholders | Two weeks after conduct of end-of year M&E when draft report would also be ready for dissemination | DPCU | Brief report on the deliberations and consensus reached |
| General Assembly Meetings | Presentation of key issues on M&E activities | Assembly members, sub-committees, Development Partners, Donor Agencies | On quarterly basis and when any Donor or Dev't Partner makes a special request to satisfy their reporting requirements | DPCU/DCE/ PM | Brief report on outcomes of the meeting |
| Community Sensitization | Education using Public Address systems (information Vans) and Community's information centres | Beneficiary communities and Area Councils | Semi-annually | DPCU/ Assembly Members/Area Councils Members | Assessment of level of community/ Area Council appreciation of the impact of DMTDP |
| Public hearings | Community interface meetings through Public hearings | Beneficiary communities | Annually | DPCU/ Assembly members/Area Councils | Assessment of level of community/Area Council appreciation of the impact of DMTDP |
| Submission of M&E Reports | Delivery of hard and soft copies of M&E reports (quarterly, annually) on schedule | RPCU, NDPC, Donor Agencies/ Dev't Partners, NGOs | As prescribed by the M&E Calendar | DPCU | Acknowledgement of receipt of reports and feedback |

6.7 Stakeholder Analysis

The design of development programmes/projects and other key interventions of DMTDP are done in participatory sessions involving representatives of all key stakeholders. This is due typically to the fact that DMTDP implementation affects individuals, groups of people, institutions and/or organizations so that if social benefits are to be maximized, the views, perceptions and needs of all interest groups must be adequately captured. Generally, societies exhibit differences in the roles and responsibilities of women and men and their access to and control over resources and their participation in decision making. The availability and access of women and men to opportunities in economic, social and political life is inequitable and this could hinder growth and harm development. Any failure to adequately address gender issues can damage the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes and projects. Given this background, the DPCU, in developing the DMTDP has employed gender-sensitive approaches that take into account the interventions, its objectives, strategies and resource allocation. Stakeholder analysis is closely related to problem analysis essentially because without people's views on a problem, neither its nature, nor their needs, nor eventual solution will become clear.

Ideally, stakeholder analysis must demonstrate interest and expectations of key stakeholders, sensitivity to and respect for cross-cutting issues, potentials and deficiencies for resource endowments as well as implications and conclusions for programme/project implementation. At a stakeholder's analysis session conducted for the development of the DMTDP, the DPCU identified and classified the stakeholders broadly as follows:

6.7.1 National and District Policy formulators and Decision-makers

National and District policy formulators and decision makers play significant roles in programme/project implementation. These stakeholders include Members of Parliament, District Assembly and departments of the Assembly. The Media also play crucial roles both at the national, district and community levels.

6.7.2 Sub-district-level Institutions

Sub-district level institutions and groups represent the carriers and movers of local development issues. These include Assembly members, Area Council and Unit Committee members.

6.7.3 Civil Society and Advocacy Groups

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), and Community Based Organisations (CBO's) etc. have key interest in interventions that bring about change in people's lives. Their major roles include public education, sensitization, advocacy and they exhibit potential for sensitivity to and respect for cross-cutting issues of environment, gender equality etc.

6.7.4 Local Development Actors

Local Development actors are particularly interested in the extent to which programmes/projects impact on the poor and the vulnerable, how resources are disbursed to achieve positive results and mainstreaming poverty reduction initiatives and to mitigate their impacts.

Table 6.8 shows the major stakeholders who will be affected (either positively or negatively) by the interventions following the implementation of the DMTDP. Being affected by the DMTDP will also require that their contribution to the District M&E activities over the plan period will guarantee the success and enhance positive impact of the DMTDP.

Table 6.4: Stakeholders' Analysis at the District Level

| No. | Stakeholders | Classification | Stakeholders Needs/Interest/ Responsibility | Stakeholders Involvement in M&E Activities |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | MLGRD | Primary | Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services, capacity building etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc. |
| 2 | Local Government Service Secretariat | Primary | Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, capacity building etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc. |
| 3 | DACF Secretariat | Primary | Financial resources, advisory services etc | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 | DDF Secretariat | Primary | Financial resources, capacity building, advisory services etc | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |
| 5 | National Policy/decision makers (Member(s) of Parliament) | Primary | Decision making, Common Fund for programmes and projects, Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc. |
| 6 | National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) | Primary | Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building etc. | M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination etc. |
| 7 | Regional Coordination Council (RCC) | Primary | Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, Policy, planning and development coordination, performance targets etc. | M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc. |
| 8 | District Assembly (AyDA) including Departments of the Assembly | Primary | Decision making, Enactment of by-laws Deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes and projects, Proper project implementation, Revenue generation etc. | M&E Plan preparation, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |
| 9 | DPCU | Primary | Needs Assessment, Data Collection and Analysis, Preparation and coordination of MTDP and M&E | M&E Plan preparation, M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |
| 10 | Area Council/Unit Committee members | Primary | Advisory services, transparency and accountability, Area Council development, Community sensitization and education, information dissemination etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | Traditional Authorities | Primary | Advisory services, transparency and accountability, Initiation of community self-help programmes and projects, Community mobilisation, Community development ,Conflict management and resolution, Custodians of customs, traditions and practices etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |
| 12 | Other MDAs | Secondary | Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services etc. | Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination etc |
| 13 | Consultants | Secondary | Technical assistance | M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, etc. |
| 14 | Development Partners (DPs) – CLGF | Secondary | Accountability and Transparency, Provision of Financial and material resources, technical assistance, capacity building etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc |
| 15 | Civil Society Organisations (including FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations etc) | Secondary | Advocacy, Accountability and Transparency, Provision of Financial and material resources, technical assistance, capacity building, Community development, Project implementation etc. | M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc |
| 16 | Media Partners (FM Stations, Print Media) | Secondary | Transparency and Accountability, Information Sourcing and dissemination, education, advocacy etc. | Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results. Etc. |
| 17 | Beneficiary Communities | Primary | Needs Identification, Data Collection, Monitoring, Community Development | Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results. Etc. |

6.8 Development Evaluation

Development Evaluation is the analysis of observations made in the course of monitoring the impact and performance of a development project, and drawing conclusions with respect to the fulfillment of project objectives. It is the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the goal and objectives of an activity have been accomplished and further involves a process of determining, systematically and objectively, the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in the light of their objectives. The basic parameter for measurement is the GSGDA II.

The DPCU will conduct the three key types of development evaluation namely:

- **Ex-ante Evaluation:** evaluation conducted prior to commencement of development programme/project implementation and will aim at reviewing the intended plan (goals and objectives) of the programme/project
- **Mid-term/Interim Evaluation:** evaluation undertaken at periodic intervals during the implementation stage
- **Ex-Post/Terminal Evaluation:** evaluation carried out after development programme/project implementation.

In all these the essence will be to;

- To judge the worth of on-going programs and to estimate the usefulness of attempts to improve them.
- To assess the utility of new programs and initiatives.
- To increase the effectiveness of program management and administration.
- To satisfy the accountability requirements of program sponsors.

Stakeholders to be involved in conduct of development evaluation will include, but not limited to;

- Internal evaluators (e.g. community leaders and members)
- External evaluators (e.g. DA staff, heads of departments of the Assembly, development partners and consultants)
- Project Beneficiaries

The Evaluation will be expected to serve different purposes and call for different strategies at various stages in the life of development programmes/projects. Specifically:

- In the planning stages of social intervention programs, evaluations focus on assessing the extent and severity of the programmes requiring social intervention and on designing programs to ameliorate them.
- In the conduct of ongoing and new programmes, evaluations help to determine the degree to which programs are effective – that is, how successfully they are providing the intended target populations with the resources, services and benefits envisioned by their sponsors and designers. In addition, impact assessments estimate the effects of the intervention.
- For accountability purposes, and to aid in decisions concerning whether programmes should be continued, expanded, or curtailed, evaluations consider costs in relation to benefits and compare an intervention’s cost effectiveness with that of alternative strategies and consider all of these.

6.9 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) involves the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects taking active part in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes and activities. In most cases M&E has been planned and prepared in a form of structured questionnaire where communities were only involved in responding to the already prepared questionnaires among others. The information collected is taken away to be analysed and reported usually in the form of written reports. The approach had resulted in project failures and abandonment because community level actors and members will want to know what their programme has achieved. This will inform them of whether or not efforts are being effective, resources are being used efficiently to achieve the objectives of the programme/project. By taking part in the M&E processes and activities, participants gains a deeper understanding of programme/project progress, strengths and weaknesses so that they contribute more to the success of the programme/project and thus own their work and eventually have positive impact on their lives.

The DPCU, in ensuring Participatory M&E will adhere to the following requirements of M&E strategies or processes to enable the Assembly achieve results.

- Plan the M&E exercise with community representatives
- ✓ Agree on goals, objectives and expected outputs of the M&E exercise

- ✓ Agree on methodology to adopt and who should be involved
- ✓ Identify who should be involved in the M&E exercise and bring them together on time
- ✓ Agree on duration for conduct of monitoring or evaluation (start and finish dates)
- ✓ Agree on utilization of the information collected

- Involve representatives in resource mobilisation (funds, inputs, other logistics etc)
- Develop data collection tools together
- Involve participants/community representatives in field data collection and inspections
- Analyse and prepare report with their full involvement
- Circulate M&E reports, decide on actions etc with community representatives

6.10 Summary of Activities to Promote PM&E

The DPCU will identify all key NGOs/CBOs/CSOs working in the district and establish strong partnerships with them with the view of pursuing a common development agenda. Recognizing the capacity constraints of community members, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs at the community level, the DPCU will organize workshops to strengthen and build their capacity and to discuss the roles of different stakeholders towards promoting and incorporating PM&E results into the district M&E reports. However, NGOs/CBOs who are assessed to have capacity will be engaged by the Ayensuano District Assembly (or the DPCU) to provide training and capacity building in use of PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment such as Citizen Report Cards, Community Score Cards, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Participatory Expenditure Tracking of social service expenditures.

7.0 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Appendix 1: Compound Matrix – Key Environmental Concerns Against 2018 – 2021 DMTDP PPP

| Major environmental concerns Major Environmental Concerns PPPs | Natural Resources | | | | | Socio-cultural Issues | | | | | Economic Issues | | | | | Institutional | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Environmental Degradation | Water pollution | Conservation of biomass | Land pollution | Indiscriminate tree felling | Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes | Rate of teenage pregnancies | Literacy rate | Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level | Nefarious activities of alien Fulani herdsmen | Youth unemployment | Poor road network | High level of poverty | Low sources of revenue to DA | Level of agricultural production | Access to information | Participatory local governance | Maintenance of peace and security | Strengthening of sub-district structures | Enhanced local service delivery |
| Construction of District Assembly residential accommodation for staff | - | 0 | - | + | +/- | +/- | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Construction of residential accommodation GES Director | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| Construction of School blocks with ancillary facilities | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | +/- | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + |
| Construction of Small Town Water Supply Systems | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | + | + | + | ? | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + |
| Drilling and Construction / mechanization of boreholes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of Market Sheds | +/- | + | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Construction of Toilet Facilities | +/- | + | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Construction of CHPs Compounds and Health Centres | - | - | - | - | 0 | + | - | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + |
| Construction of a 100 bed Capacity District Hospital | + | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Construction of Roads and Culverts | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Construction of Area Council Offices | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

Appendix 2. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of District Assembly residential accommodation for Staff | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix 3. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of residential accommodation for GES Director | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private | Description of | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | investment strategy | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix 4. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix 5. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of Small Town Water Supply Systems | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix 6. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Drilling and Construction / mechanization of boreholes | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix7. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of Market Sheds | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix8. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of Toilet Facilities | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix9. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of CHPs Compounds and Health Centres | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix 10. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of a 100 bed Capacity District Hospital | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix11. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of Roads and Culverts | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix12. Sustainability Test: 1

| Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE MEASURE |
| EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES | | |
| Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas | Sensitive areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands | Size of arable land used | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies; | Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc. | Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding) | Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay). | Quantity and type of raw materials | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies; | Vulnerable areas shown on map | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible. | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes). | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS | | |
| Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities. | Opinions of local communities to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases | No of people sensitized on health issues | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression. | No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people | No of women to be empowered | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people | No of people to be employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities. | Level of participation proposed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources. | Number of poor to be assisted | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation. | Quality of the environment | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information). | Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety. | Occurrence to be noted and monitored | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY | | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth. | Economic output to be evaluated | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay) | Availability and usage to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour. | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign | Description of investment strategy | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs. | | |
| Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies | Efficient use of energy to be assessed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES | | |
| Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root | Level of participation | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated | Records of human rights cases | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Access to information: PPP should promote access to information | Records of Information Services Department | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines. | Guidelines followed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people. | No of local artisans employed | (0) 1 2 3 4 5 |

KEY

| SCALE: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Effects: | Not relevant | Works strongly against aim | Works against the aim | On balance has neutral effects on the aim | Supports the aim | Strongly supports the aim |
| Colour: | Black | Deep Red | Light Red | Yellow | Light Green | Deep Green |

Appendix 13: Human Resource Establishment of Ayensuano District Assembly

| Department/Section/Grade | Established | No. Required | Gap |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| District Chief Executive | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Coordinating Director | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Central Administration | | | |
| Director | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Deputy Director | | | |
| Assistant Director I | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Assistant Director II ^A | | | |
| Assistant Director II ^B | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Executive Officer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Chief Executive Officer | | | |
| Principal Executive Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senior Executive Officer | | | |
| Higher Executive Officer | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Executive Officer | | | |
| Secretarial | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Office Manager | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Chief Private Secretary | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Principal Private Secretary | | | |
| Senior Private Secretary | | | |
| Private Secretary | | | |
| Sub Professional | | | |
| Stenographer Secretary | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Stenographer Grade I | | | |
| Stenographer Grade II | | | |
| Senior Typist | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Records | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Records Officer (Director) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Records Officer(Deputy Director) | | | |
| Senior Records Officer (AD I) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Records Officer (Ad II ^A) | | | |
| Assistant Records Officer (Ad II ^B) | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Senior Records Assistant | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Records Assistant | | | |
| Chief Records Supervisor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Records Supervisor | | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Senior Records Supervisor | | | |
| Records Supervisor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Estates | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Estate Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Estate Manager | | | |
| Senior Estate Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Estate Manager | | | |
| Assistant Estate Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Estate Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Estate Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Estate Officer | | | |
| Estate Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Estate Officer | | | |
| Support Staff | | | |
| Chief Care Taker | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Chief Care Taker | | | |
| Principal Care Taker | | | |
| Senior Care Taker | | | |
| Care Taker Supervisor/Caretaker | | | |
| Senior Cleaner | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Cleaner | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Labourer | | | |
| Transport (Vehicle & Equipment Management) | | | |
| Technical | | | |
| Chief Driver | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Yard Foreman | | | |
| Driver Grade I | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Driver Grade II | | | |
| Driver Grade III | | | |
| Procurement/Supply | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Procurement/ Supply Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Principal Procurement/ Supply Officer | | | |
| Senior Procurement/ Supply Officer | | | |
| Procurement /Supply Officer | | | |
| Assistant Procurement/ Supply Officer | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Procurement | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Assistant/Storekeeper | | | |
| Principal Procurement Assistant/Storekeeper | | | |
| Senior Procurement Assistant/Storekeeper | | | |
| Procurement Assistant/Storekeeper | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Procurement Assistant/Storekeeper | | | |
| Human Resource(HR) | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief HR Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal HR Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior HR Manager | | | |
| Development Planning | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Development Planning Officer | | | |
| Principal Development Planning Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Development Planning Officer | | | |
| Development Planning Officer | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Development Planning Officer | | | |
| Management Information System(MIS)* | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Director /Chief of Information Technology (IT)/Information Management(IM) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal II/IM Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior IT/IM Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| IT/IM Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant IT/IM Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief IT/IM Technician | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal IT/IM Technician | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior IT/IM Technician | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| IT/IM Technician | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant IT/IM Technician | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Budget and Rating | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Budget Analyst | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Budget Analyst | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Senior Budget Analyst | | | |
| Budget Analyst | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Budget Analyst | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Budget Officer | | | |
| Principal Budget Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senior Budget Officer | | | |
| Budget Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Assistant Budget Officer | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Director Of Statistics | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Statistician | | | |
| Senior Statistician | | | |
| Statistician | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Statistician | | | |
| Security | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Security Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Security Officer | | | |
| Senior Security Officer | | | |
| Security Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Security Officer | | | |
| Support Staff | | | |
| Headman Supervisor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Watchman Supervisor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Night/Day Watchman | 18 | 0 | 23 |
| Radio Operation | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Radio Operator | | | |
| Principal Radio Operator | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Radio Operator | | | |
| Radio Operator | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Radio Operator | | | |
| Financial Sector | | | |
| Finance Department | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Director Of Finance | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Chief Accountant/Deputy Director | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Accountant | | | |
| Senior Accountant | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Accountant | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Accounts Technician/Officer | | | |
| Principal Accounts Technician/Officer | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Senior Accounts Technician/Officer | | | |
| Accounts Technician/Officer | | | |
| Revenue | | | |
| Support Staff | | | |
| Chief Revenue Superintendent | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Revenue Superintendent | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Revenue Superintendent | | | |
| Revenue Superintendent | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Higher Revenue Inspector | | | |
| Revenue Inspector | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Revenue Collector | | | |
| Support Staff | | | |
| Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Records Officer | | | |
| Stenographer Secretary | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Typist | | | |
| Internal Audit | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Internal Auditor | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Principal Internal Auditor | | | |
| Senior Internal Auditor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Internal Auditor | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Assistant Internal Auditor | | | |
| Junior Library Assistant | 1 | | |
| Library Assistant | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Senior Procurement /Supply Officer | 1 | | |
| Procurement/Supply Officer | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Records Officer | 1 | | |
| Private Secretary | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Stenographer Secretary | 1 | | |
| Stenographer | 2 | | |
| Senior Typist | | | |
| Receptionist | 1 | | |
| Support Staff | | | |
| Senior Clerk | 1 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Clerk Grade I | | | |
| Senior Radio Operator | 1 | | |
| Principal Procurement Assistant/Storekeeper | 1 | | |
| Senior Procurement Assistant/Store Keeper | | | |
| Procurement Assistant/Store Keeper | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Environmental Analyst/Chief Public Health Engineer | 1 | | |
| Principal Environmental Analyst/Principal Public Health Analyst | 1 | | |
| Senior Environmental Health Analyst/Senior Public Health Engineer | 1 | | |
| Environmental Health Analyst/Public Health Engineer | 1 | | |
| Assistant Environmental Health Analyst/Assistant Public Health Engineer | 1 | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Environmental Health Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Assistant Chief Environmental Health Officer | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Principal Environmental Health Officer | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Senior Environmental Health Officer | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Environmental Health Officer | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Chief Environmental Health Assistant | | 3 | |
| Assistant Chief Environmental Health Assistant | | 2 | |
| Principal Environmental Health Assistant | | 1 | |
| Environmental Health Assistant | | 1 | |
| Support Staff | | | |
| Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Record Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Stenographer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Births and Deaths | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Deputy Registrar | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Assistant Registrar | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Assistant Registrar | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Registration Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Principal Registration Officer | | | |
| Senior Registration Officer | | | |
| Registration Officer | | | |
| Assistant Registration Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Registration Assistant | | | |
| Professional/Sub-Professional | | | |
| Records Officer/Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Records Supervisor | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Stenographer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Typist | | | |
| Department of Social Development | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Social Development Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Principal Social Development Officer | | | |
| Senior Social Development Officer | | | |
| Social Development Officer | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Assistant Social Development Officer | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Social Development Assistant | | | |
| Principal Social Development Assistant | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Senior Social Development Assistant | | | |
| Social Development Assistant | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Assistant Social Development Assistant | | | |
| Professional /Sub-Professional | | | |
| Records Officer /Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Stenographer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Typist | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Economic Sector | | | |
| Agriculture Department | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Agric. Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Agric. Officer | | | |
| Senior Agric. Officer | | | |
| Agric. Officer | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Assistant Agric. Officer | | | |
| Animal Health & Production | | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Section | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Animal Health Officer | | | |
| Principal Animal Health Officer | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Senior Animal Health Officer | | | |
| Animal Health Officer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Animal Health Officer | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Production Officer | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Principal Production Officer | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Senior Production Officer | | | |
| Production Officer | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Assistant Production Officer | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Veterinary Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Veterinary Officer | | | |
| Senior Veterinary Officer | | | |
| Veterinary Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Veterinary Officer | | | |
| Agric. Engineering Section | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Agric. Engineer | | | |
| Principal Agric. Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Agric. Engineer | | | |
| Agric. Engineer | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Assistant Agric. Engineer | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Technical Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Technician Engineer | | | |
| Senior Technician Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Technician Engineer | | | |
| Crops Section | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Technical Officer | | | |
| Assistant Chief Technical Officer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Principal Technical Officer | | | |
| Senior Technical Officer | | | |
| Technical Officer Grade I | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Technical Officer Grade II | | | |
| Technical | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Assistant Chief Technical Assistant | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Technical Assistant | | | |
| Senior Technical Assistant | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Technical Assistant | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Principal Procurement Assistant/Store Keeper | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Procurement Assistant /Store Keeper | | | |
| Procurement Assistant/Storekeeper | | | |
| Assistant Procurement Assistant /Storekeeper | | | |
| Professional/Sub-Professional | | | |
| Records Officer /Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Information Technology (IT)Information Management (IM) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Stenographer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Senior Typist | | | |
| Technical | | | |
| Mechanic | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Auto -Electrician | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Trade, Industry and Tourism Department | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Commercial Officer/ Business Development & Tourism Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Commercial Officer (Business Development and Tourism Officer | | | |
| Senior Commercial Officer (Business Development and Tourism Officer | | | |
| Commercial Officer (Business Development and Tourism Officer | | | |
| Industrial Promotion Officer (Assistant Commercial & Tourism Officer) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Trainer / Motivator (Business Advisor) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Principal Trainer/Motivator(Business Advisor) | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Senior Trainer /Motivator (Business Advisor) | | | |
| Trainer/Motivator (Business Advisor) | | | |
| Assistant Trainer/ Motivator (Business Advisor) | | | |
| Cooperative | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Assistant Registrar /Deputy Director | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Cooperative Officer /Assistant Director I | | | |
| Senior Cooperative Officer /Assistant Director II ^A | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cooperative Officer /Assistant Director II ^B | | | |
| Inspector of Cooperative /Principal Executive Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Assistant Inspector of Coop /Senior Executive Officer | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Inspector of Coop/Executive Officer | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Records Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Stenographer | | | |
| Senior Typist | 1 | | 1 |
| Infrastructure Sector | | | |
| Physical Planning Department | | | |
| Town and Country Planning | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Physical Planner | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Physical Planner | | | |
| Senior Physical Planner | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Physical Planner | | | |
| Assistant Physical Planner | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Physical Planning Assistant | | | |
| Principal Physical Planning Assistant | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Physical Planning Assistant | | | |
| Physical Planning Assistant | 1 | | 1 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Principal Technical Officer | 2 | 3 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Senior Technical Officer | | | |
| Technical Officer | | | |
| Works Department | | | |
| Engineering | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Engineer | | | |
| Senior Engineer | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Engineer | | | |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Chief Technician Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Chief Technician Engineer | | | |
| Principal Technician Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Technician Engineer | | | |
| Technician Engineer | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Architecture | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Architect | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Architect | | | |
| Senior Architect | | | |
| Architect | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Architect | | | |
| Quantity Surveying | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Quantity Surveyor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Quantity Surveyor | | | |
| Senior Quantity Surveyor | | | |
| Quantity Surveyor | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assistant Quantity Surveyor | | | |
| Geodetic Engineering | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Geodetic Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Technical | | | |
| Chief Technical Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Technical Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Senior Technical Officer | | | |
| Technical Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Rural Housing | | | |
| Professional | | | |
| Chief Rural Housing Loans Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Principal Rural Housing Loans Officer | | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Senior Rural Housing Officer | | | |
| Rural Housing Liaisons Officer | | | |
| Assistant Rural Housing Loans Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Technical (Building Inspectorate) | | | |
| Chief Building Inspector | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Assistant Chief Building Inspector | | | |
| Principal Building Inspector | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Senior Building Inspector | | | |
| Building Inspector | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Assistant Building Inspector | | | |
| Draughtsman | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Works Foreman | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior Foreman | | | |
| Foreman | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Junior Foreman | | | |
| Supervisory Tradesman | | | |
| Chief Tradesman | | | |
| Principal Tradesman | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Senior Tradesman | | | |
| Tradesman I & II | | | |
| Professional/Sub-Professional | | | |
| Records Officer/Executive Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Sub-Professional | | | |
| Stenographer /Senior Typist | 2 | 0 | 2 |

Appendix 14: Logistics of the Ayensuano District Assembly

| Item No. | Description of Item | Current Stock | Condition | Number Required | Gap |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Steel Cabinet | 8 | Good | 15 | 7 |
| 2 | Hp Lazer Jet Printer | 5 | Good | 15 | 10 |
| 3 | Visitors' Chair | 15 | Good | 30 | 15 |
| 4 | Radio Receiver Sonitec | 2 | Good | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | Executives L-Shap Desk | 4 | Good | 15 | 11 |
| 6 | Comb Binding Machine | 1 | Good | 15 | 14 |
| 7 | Swivel Chair | 14 | Good | 20 | 6 |
| 8 | Reception Desk | 1 | Good | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | Banquet Chair | 1 | Good | 6 | 5 |
| 10 | Small Office Desk | 10 | Good | 20 | 10 |
| 11 | Office Building | 2 | Good | 15 | 13 |
| 12 | Chair - Wooden | 10 | Good | 15 | 5 |
| 13 | Leather Chair | 2 | Good | 10 | 8 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| 14 | Reception Chair | 1 | Good | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | Living Room Furniture | 5 | Good | 10 | 5 |
| 16 | Center Table | 1 | Good | 2 | 1 |
| 17 | Three Door Refrigerator | 2 | Good | 4 | 2 |
| 18 | Samsung 2.0 Hp Air Conditioner | 8 | Good | 16 | 8 |
| 19 | Samsung 32 Flatscreen Tv | 1 | Good | 2 | 1 |
| 20 | Samsung Tv | 2 | Good | 10 | 8 |
| 21 | Lg Audio Player | 1 | Good | 2 | 1 |
| 22 | 17'' Desktop Computer | 5 | Good | 10 | 5 |
| 23 | Laptop Computer | 10 | Good | 20 | 10 |
| 24 | External Hard Drive | 1 | Good | 20 | 19 |
| 25 | Safe | 1 | Good | 3 | 2 |
| 26 | Motor Bikes | 2 | Good | 7 | 5 |
| 27 | Nissan Pick-Ups | 4 | Good/Bad/ Packed | 6 | 2 |
| 28 | Nissan Patrol | 1 | Fairly Good | 2 | 1 |
| 29 | KDC Diesel Generator Plant | 1 | Bad | 4 | 3 |
| 30 | Residential Accommodation | 4-Bedrooms - 1 3-Bedrooms -2 | New New | 1 16 | 0 14 |

Appendix 15a: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

| | Indicators | Scores | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | Total | Average |
| 1 | Qualifications of personnel | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 97 | 8.1 |
| 2 | Staff Compliment | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 81 | 6.8 |
| 3 | M&E Skills and Knowledge | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 82 | 6.8 |
| 4 | Availability of Funds | 7 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 87 | 7.3 |
| 5 | Utilisation of Funds | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 101 | 8.4 |
| 6 | Timely Access to Funds | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 61 | 5.1 |
| 7 | Leadership | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 83 | 6.9 |
| 8 | Management | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 94 | 7.8 |
| 9 | Workload | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 74 | 6.2 |
| 10 | Motivation / Incentives | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 57 | 4.8 |
| 11 | Equipment / Facilities | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 2.8 |
| | Total Individual Score | 76 | 73 | 66 | 68 | 76 | 81 | 67 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 851 | 70.9 |
| | Index (Average Indicator Score) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.4 |

***Note:** Refer to Annex 16 for Scoring Legend

Appendix 15b: Legend for Scoring Capacity and Management Index

| Indicators | Score = 1 | Score = 2 | Score = 10 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Skills and knowledge | Most staff do not have the requisite skills and knowledge to complete basic work | Some staff have requisite skills and knowledge in some areas but not all | All staff have requisite skills and knowledge to complete even |
| Staff Complement | There are numerous vacant positions | Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps | All positions in the DPCU are filled |
| Qualification of personnel | Most staff do not have the required education | Most staff do not have the required education but not all | All the staff have the required education with some exceeding |
| Availability of funds | Funds available do not meet the basic cost requirement | Funds available to meet basic cost but will not all DCUP to carry out activities in the M&E plan | Funds available meet basic cost as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan |
| Utilization of funds | Resources are spent in the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas | Some resources are spent at the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately | Resources are spent as budget in accordance with the DMTDP |
| Timely Access to funds | Funds released up to 12 months behind schedule | Funds released up to 6 months behind schedule | Funds released on schedule |
| Leadership | Leadership is not adequate to address development needs due to low motivation | Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but its not dynamic or able to vision the medium to long-term | Leadership is dynamic and motivate the DA staff and members to work together for long-term development |
| Management | The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have to direct DPCU activities | Management is present but not able to handle all management functions of planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E etc | Management is technically in all components |
| Motivation and incentives | Basic central government motivation exists but are not accessible | Some central government motivation are accessible | Central government motivation are easy to access and some development partners incentives exist |
| Workload | Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete every administrative tasks | Work load forces staff to work overtime to complete administrative and programming functions | Staff are able to complete their jobs within regular working hours |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Logistics | There are no vehicles, stationeries, documentation center, computer and accessories, photocopiers to serve DPCU | A few number of vehicles, computers, photocopiers are there but not adequate for effective M&E activities | Adequate number of logistics exist for M&E activities |
| Equipment & facilities | Office space, furniture and technology are not adequate to serve all staff | Office space is adequate but furniture and technology are still lacking for some staff | Staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and technology |

Appendix 16: Public Hearing Report on the Draft District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018 -2021) of Ayensuano District Assembly

Name of District: Ayensuano District Assembly.

Region: Eastern.

Venue: District Assembly Hall, Coaltar

Date: 1st June, 2018

Medium of invitation: Letters, Phone calls, Text Messages

Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited: District chief executive, District coordinating Director, All assembly members, Chairpersons of the area councils, three area council members each, chairpersons of the unit committees, DPCU members, HoDs of the District Assembly, Coaltar chief and opinion leaders, the clergy, Chief Imam, District Police Commander, Coaltar Branch Manager of Agona rural bank, market queen mother, Youth and Women Representative from each electoral area, GPRTU Representatives, Chairmen and Secretaries of PWDs for the three area councils, Political Parties Representatives, NGOs operating in the District, Regional Economic Planning Officer.

Total number of people at hearing: 125

Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Males = 84 (67.2%) Females = 41 (32.8%)

Languages used at hearing: Twi, English

Major issues at the Public Hearing:

The major issues discussed at the public hearing were the Highlight of National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, Development Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities in the district, the adopted goals, objectives and strategies, Development Projections, Development programmes and projects for the plan period (2018-2021), Estimated cost of development programmes and projects, sources of funding to implement the plan and the Role of stakeholders in project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- 1: Poor nature of road networks and surface conditions in the District.
- 2: Non-functioning of sub-district councils
3. Poor Sanitation in the District
4. Non-reclamation of lands by Sand Winning Contractors
4. Untapped Tourist site in the District to generate IGF for the District
5. Ineffective Water and Sanitation Committees in borehole communities
7. Dilapidated and non-existence of both social and Economic infrastructure to anchor the District's growth
8. Insufficient Health Infrastructure and general health needs such as essential equipment
9. Absence of District Hospital
9. The development of Local Economic needs and issues affecting youth employment
10. No electricity in some communities
11. Procedure to access the GoG Subsidized fertilizers by farmers
12. Reduced yields from Planting for Food and Jobs Seeds
13. Inability of PWDs to access public buildings in the District and continuous construction of structure by the District Assembly without ramps such as the bungalows.

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints

1. With regards to bitumen surfacing, the people were made known that is beyond the District Assembly and in this vain has to play a lobbyist role. Thus request have been sent to Department of Feeder Roads and Ghana Highway Authority to improve on the road networks and surfaces in the District.
2. The issue of non-effectiveness of Area Councils, the participants were made known that issues of logistics has been identified. Thus there have been consultative meetings to restructure the Area Councils with existing executives to make them functional.
3. With the issues of the no electricity in the community, participants were informed that list of those communities have been sent to the Ministry of Energy through the Member of Parliament. However, there are ongoing expansions of such project in the District of which some of those communities will be covered.
4. The participants were made aware that, the DPCU Secreariate of the Assembly has a register of all dilapidated schools in the District. However, since the Assembly do not have readily available funds to construct all of them, request have been sent to the GETFUND Secretariat of which they are responding positively. Examples were given as the new 6-unit classroom constructed at the Boase Wawase, Akotuakrom, Aboabo Sonkoh, Otoase etc.
5. With regards to sand winning activities, it was agreed that, a strong taskforce should be constituted at the Assembly with the Security service to constantly monitor the activities and operations of such contractors. This will make it possible to identify firms which do not want to reclaim after winning the sand to call them to order.
6. WATSANC committees in the District are going to be restructured. Hence, formation of such committess have now been made part of new construction and drilling of boreholes construction, this will help form and effectively trained all members to operate and maintain new boreholes. However, already existing communities with boreholes without such committees are going to be formed and trained accordingly. This was explain to participant to lessen the burden on the Assembly to repair boreholes

Unresolved questions or queries: All questions were duly addressed

At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: There were no outstanding issues to be resolved

A brief comment of the general level of participation: Participation was very encouraging. The general observation at the public hearing was that, the discussions were very interactive and participatory

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

| S/N | Name | Designation | Signature |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Hon. Florence Govina | District Chief Executive | |
| 2 | Daniel K.M. Okwaisie | District Co-ordinating Director | |
| 3 | Hon. Edward Amaadi Antwi | Presiding Member of the District Assembly | |
| 4 | Hon. Simon Ayitey | Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee | |
| 5 | Atitso Jerry John | Development Planning Officer | |