

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

AFIGYA-KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

KODIE – ASHANTI



**DRAFT FOR
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2022 - 2025)**

PREPARED BY:

DPCU

AKSDA

AUGUST 2021



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	III
LIST OF FIGURES	IV
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
CHAPTER ONE	1
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1.1 Vision Statement	1
1.1.2 The Mission Statement	1
1.1.3 Functions of the Assembly.....	1
1.2 Performance Review	2
1.3 Existing Conditions.....	6
CHAPTER TWO.....	24
IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2022-2025.....	24
2.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile	24
2.2 Prioritisation of Development Issues	32
CHAPTER THREE.....	55
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	55
3.1 Introduction.....	55
3.2 District Development Focus.....	55
3.3 Goal Setting Under Agenda for Change and Prosperity (AFCAP)	55
3.4 Population Projections	56
CHAPTER FOUR	63
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES	63
4.1 Broad District Development Programmes for 2022-2025	63
4.2 Programme of Action (PoA)	70
CHAPTER FIVE	75
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS.....	75
CHAPTER SIX.....	100
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	100
6.1 Introduction.....	100
6.2 Monitoring	100
6.3 Evaluation	100



CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY.....	103
7.0 Introduction.....	103
7.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Report	103
7.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders.....	103
7.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on Performance.....	103
7.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public.....	104
7.5 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework	104
7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement	104
 APPENDICES.....	 A
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	B



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 1: Template for Performance Review (2018-2021).....	2
Table 1. 2: Template for Financial Performance (2018-2020).....	5
Table 1. 3: Activities that degrade the environment in the district.....	9
Table 1. 4: Activities for Addressing Climate Change Risks.....	10
Table 1. 5: Population Size from 1960-2010	11
Table 1. 6: Population of Top Ten Communities.....	11
Table 1. 7: Educational facilities in the district.....	12
Table 1. 8: Teachers, Classrooms and School Enrolment	13
Table 1. 9: Number of Health Facilities.....	13
Table 1. 10: : Health Human Resource	14
Table 1. 11: : Child/Social Protection Cases.....	17
Table 1. 12: IGF Performance from 2017-2020.....	17
Table 1. 13: Areas under the District in production	18
Table 1. 14: District Sub structures.....	21
Table 1. 15: Summary of Key Development Issues of Agenda for Jobs.....	22
Table 2. 1: Definition of Score	24
Table 2. 2. Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2018-2021	24
Table 2. 3: Key development issues under Agenda for Jobs I with implications for 2022-2025	26
Table 2. 4: Identified Development Issues under Agenda for jobs I and Agenda for Jobs II.....	28
Table 2. 5: Development Dimensions and Issues of MMDAs	31
Table 2. 6: POCC ANALYSIS	33
Table 2. 7: Sustainable Prioritised Issues As Categorised Under Development Dimensions	53
Table 3. 1: Population Projections from 2022-2025 (Annual Growth rate 2.7%).....	56
Table 3. 2: Development Dimensions, Development Issues, Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies.....	58
Table 4. 1: Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Afigya Kwabre South	66
Table 4. 2: Programme of Action.....	70
Table 4. 3: Programme Financing.....	74
Table 5. 1: Annual Action Plan 2022.....	75
Table 5. 2: Annual Action Plan 2023.....	83
Table 5. 3: Annual Action Plan 2024.....	89
Table 5. 4: Annual Action Plan 2025.....	95
Table 6. 1: Monitoring Matrix	101



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Afigya Kwabre South District in National Context	6
Figure 2: Rock out-crop at Buoho	8
Figure 3: Map Showing Accessibility to Health Services	15
Figure 4: Map of The Desired Future	57



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afigya-Kwabre South District Assembly is mandated by the National Development Planning Committee (NDPC) to prepare a 4-year Medium Term Development Plan to cover 2018-2021 which would be the guide to advancing the development of the district and reduce poverty.

In accordance with the NDPC Guidelines, the District Assembly through the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit initiated steps to prepare the Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025).

The preparation began with the review of the existing plan 2018 - 2021. This was followed with community meeting in all Area Council centres and selected communities to solicit the needs and aspirations of the people. The output of this was then discussed at the DPCU meetings to enable the Heads of Department and the Assembly members to make input. These needs and aspirations were then subjected to discussions by the public including the Assembly members at a public hearing.

Additionally, the District Profile was updated through collection of current data from all the departments and institutions relevant for the plan preparation.

Relevant policy objectives, strategies, goals and activities have been captured under pillars which when addressed would promote the development of the district and reduce poverty.



CHAPTER ONE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF AFIGYA KWABRE SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter serves as an introduction to the Afigya Kwabre South District, and provides a preview into how the district has shaped up to become since its establishment by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2333 of 14th November 2017. We will also look at the existing conditions of the district in terms of physical, demographic, social and economic characteristics.

1.1.1 Vision Statement

The vision of the assembly is to be a leading district assembly with well-developed socio economic infrastructure for enhanced livelihood for its citizenry.

1.1.2 The Mission Statement

The District Assembly exist to ensure equal access to social and economic amenities for the wellbeing of the people through effective and efficient local government administration.

1.1.3 Functions of the Assembly

The District Assembly exercises the following functions;

1. Political and Administrative authority in the District. They provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all administrative authorities in the District.
2. Deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. Preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council-
 - i. The development plans of the district to the Commission for approval
 - ii. Budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Ministry of Finance for approval
4. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the district
5. Guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans
6. Initiate and encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans
7. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and access and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, district and national economy.

1.2 Performance Review

Table 1. 1: Template for Performance Review (2018-2021)

Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)		2018-2021 medium-term target	Development outcomes	
					YEAR	DATA
Economic development	Total Output in Agricultural Production	Maize	1,362.74 (mt)	1,622.56 (mt)	2020	1,545.3 (mt)
		Rice (milled)	689.62 (mt)	821.1 (mt)	2020	782 (mt)
		Cassava	5,772.36 (mt)	6,873.19 (mt)	2020	6,545.9(mt)
		Yam	335.21 (mt)	399.10 (mt)	2020	380.1 (mt)
		Cocoyam	167.26 (mt)	199.18 (mt)	2020	189.7 (mt)
		Plantain	8,974.6 (mt)	10,681.06 (mt)	2020	10,177.2 (mt)
		Groundnut	3.06 (mt)	3.6 (mt)	2020	3.5 (mt)
		Soyabean	2.4 (mt)	3.5 (mt)	2020	2.7 (mt)
		Oil palm	105.3 (mt)	125.37 (mt)	2020	119.4 (mt)
		Cattle	147	170	2020	162
		Sheep	2,034	2,355	2020	2,243
		Goat	1,326	1,659	2020	1,580
		Pig	2,982	3,375	2020	3,215
		Poultry	37,794	43,260	2020	41,200
	New Jobs Created	Industry	93	100	2020	120
		Service	87	90	2020	90
	Support to Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Business Counselling training	67	97	2020	130
		Business Management Skills training	47	85	2020	100
		Number of revenue staff	30	40	2020	35
Social	Net Enrolment Ratio	Kindergarten	89.4	95.0	2020	96.6



Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)		2018-2021 medium-term target	Development outcomes	
Development		Primary	68.5	80.0	2020	74.3
		JHS	60.7	75.0	2020	72.7
	Gender Parity	Kindergarten	0.94	1.0	2020	1.02
		Primary	1.00	1.0	2020	1.02
		JHS	0.98	1.0	2020	1.01
		SHS	0.78	1.0	2020	0.99
	Completion Rate	Kindergarten	89.4	100	2020	96.7
		Primary	68.4	90	2020	84.6
		JHS	71.4	90	2020	88.4
		SHS	16.4	30	2020	27.8
	School Feeding Programme	Number of schools enrolled on the programme	18	30	2020	44
	Operational Health Facilities	Maternity Home	4	4	2020	4
		CHPS Compound	0	3	2020	1
		Clinic	2	4	2020	4
		Health Centre	4	6	2020	6
		Hospital & Polyclinics	4	5	2020	9
	Births and Deaths Registered	Births	1000	2,000	2020	3,252
		Deaths	56		2020	41
	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources	District	71.3%	90	2020	80
		Urban	78%	90	2020	86
		Rural	64.6%	80%	2020	74%
	Proportion of Population with improved sanitation services	District	59.2%	80	2020	73
		Urban	64.9%	80	2020	82
		Rural	56.3%	70	2020	68



Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)		2018-2021 medium-term target	Development outcomes	
	Maternal mortality Ratio	Institutional	27.8/100,000	20.0/100,000	2020	64.1/100,000
	Public Sensitization		21	93	2020	148
	PWDs registered		68	700	2020	711
	Family Welfare Cases		29	120	2020	125
	LEAP beneficiary households		299	327	2020	327
	PWDs Supported		75	240	2020	308
	Public Sensitisation		21	93	2020	148
	PWDs Registered		68	700	2020	711
	Family Welfare Cases		29	120	2020	125
	LEAP beneficiary Households		299	327	2020	327
	PWDs Supported		75	240	2020	308
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of road network in good condition	Total	32%	50%	2020	38.7%
		Urban	22%	30%	2020	28.2%
		Feeder	10%	20%	2020	10.5%
	Percentage of communities covered by electricity	District	93%	100%	2020	96%
		Urban	100%	100%	2020	100%
		Rural	86%	100%	2020	92%
	Number of communities affected by disaster	Bushfire	15	5	2020	3
		Floods	6	4	2020	2
		Domestic Fires	12	5	2020	1
		Rainstorm	18	5	2020	0
Governance,	Reported Cases of	Men	4	4	2020	13



Development dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2017)		2018-2021 medium-term target	Development outcomes	
Corruption and Public Accountability	Crime	Women	30	10	2020	50
		Children	17	15	2020	19
	Women involvement in decision making	% of women assembly members	8.1%	20%	2020	10.5%

Table 1. 2: Template for Financial Performance (2018-2020)

Source of funds	Total estimated cost of Plan	Total amount received	Variance
GOG	8,146,752.64	8,763,620.88	(616,868.24)
IGF	7,077,690.00	6,283,368.18	794,321.82
DACF	16,003,111.98	7,168,282.91	8,834,829.07
DACF-RFG	2,247,082.30	1,755,677.48	491,404.82
DPS	437,348.01	412,347.92	25,000.09
ABFA	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	33,911,948.93	24,383,297.37	9,528,687.56



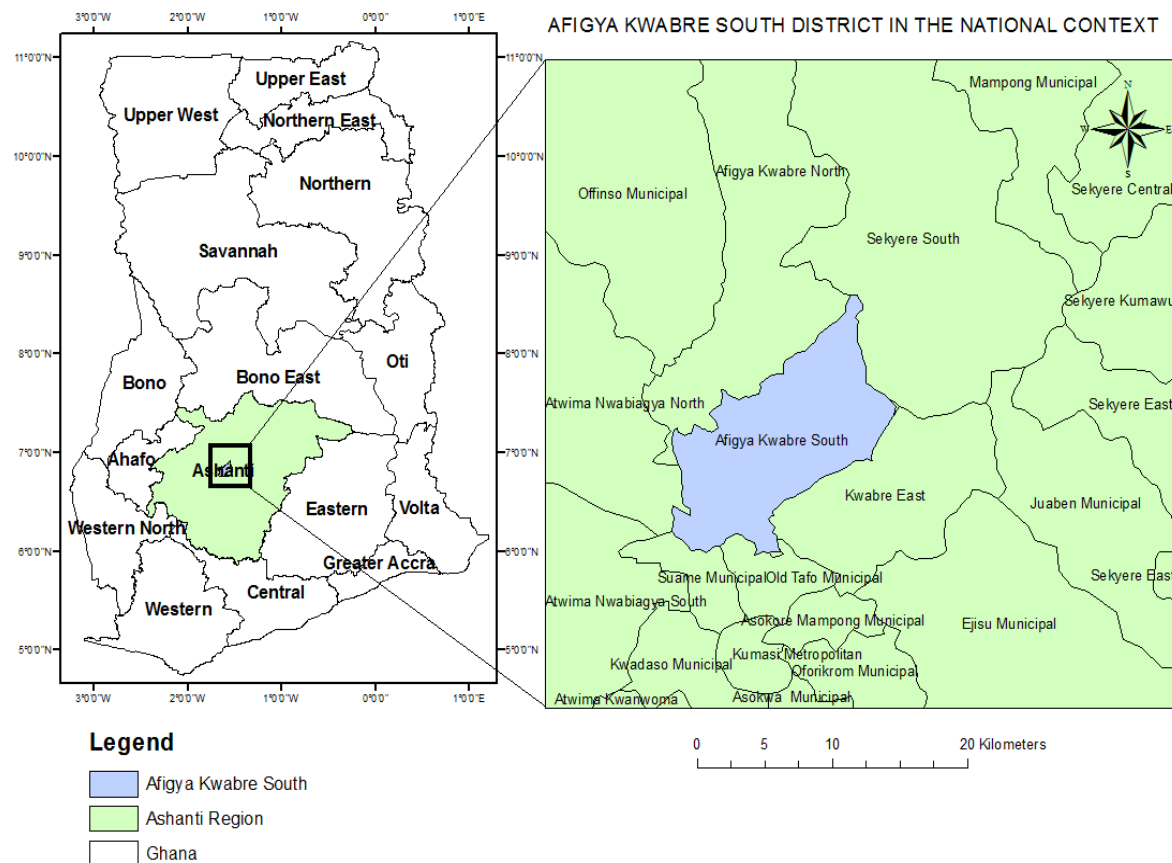
1.3 Existing Conditions

1.3.1 Location

The District is located in the central part of Ashanti Region of Ghana between Latitudes 6.893867 and 6.894077, and Longitudes -1.68917 and -1.52372(WGS 84 coordinate system). The district has an area of about 122 square kilometres (12,188.3 hectares). The District is bounded by Suame Municipal Assembly and Tafo Municipal Assembly to the South, Afigya Kwabre North to the North, Atwima Nwabiagya North to the West, Sekyere South to the North East, and Kwabre East Municipal to the South East.

Its closeness to Kumasi, the second largest city in Ghana makes it a dormitory district and also has a high population growth rate (2.7%) and a fast growth of settlements. This has resulted in intense pressure on socio-economic facilities as well as increase in waste generation.

Figure 1: Afigya Kwabre South District in National Context





1.3.2 Physical Characteristics

The Afigya-Kwabre South District is located in the semi-deciduous forest zone. The zone is characterized by relatively high rainfall (about 1400mm per annum with a bimodal pattern). The major rainy season occurs between March and mid-July with a peak in May /June. There is a dry spell from mid-July to mid-August.

The original vegetation is forest and this has largely been degraded by lumbering, expansion of settlements and farming. Crops cultivated in the district include, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, avocado pear, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, cowpea, vegetables etc.

The landscape is a dissected plateau and generally undulating with heights reaching 244m to 1,200m above sea level. Besides the river valleys, there are very few waterlog areas which support the growth of deep rooted crops/plants.

The District has two geological formations, namely Voltaian and Dahomeyan. The Voltaian formation consists of shale, sandstone, mudstone and lime-stone. The Dahomeyan formation consists of metamorphic rocks such as gneiss and schist.

The mass presence of granite rock in the district supports the quarry industry. This will continue to be a major source of employment and income and so the citizenry must be encouraged to take advantage of the potential.

The natural environment of the district is gradually losing its purity and importance due to the increase in population and its attendant problems such as sand winning and real estate and its effects on the environment.

1.3.3 Relief and Drainage

The landscape is a dissected plateau with heights reaching 244m to 366m above sea level. The plateau forms part of the Mampong-Gambaga scarp. The landscape is predominantly undulating resulting in erosion along the slopes.

The relief in the district is generally undulating with altitude ranging from 244-304m. Isolated hills around Buoho also have altitudes up to 304m. The undulating nature of the relief of the district makes flow of water easy. Besides the river valleys, there are very few waterlog areas. This again supports the growth of deep rooted crops/plants. The high points serve as observations for people who enjoy sceneries as shown in plate 1 below.



Figure 2: Rock out-crop at Buoho



1.3.4 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

The nation has seen changes in the rainfall pattern which is attributed to changes in the climatic conditions. As these and other changes will become more pronounced in the coming years if little is done to manage the environment, the effect of these conditions to the environment and society in general will be dire.

Over the past century, human activities have released large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The majority of greenhouse gases come from burning fossil fuels to produce energy, although deforestation, industrial processes, and some agricultural practices also emit gases into the atmosphere.

Rising global temperatures have been accompanied by changes in weather and climate. Because so many systems are tied to climate, a change in climate can affect many related aspects of where



and how people, plants and animals live, such as food production, availability and use of water, power and transportation systems, and health risks. The extent of environmental degradation and the district's dependence on agriculture makes it imperative to green our environment.

Greening the economy refers to the process of reconfiguring businesses and infrastructure to deliver better returns on natural, human and economic capital investments, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions, extracting and using less natural resources, creating less waste and reducing social disparities.

Thus green economy as an important tool for achieving sustainable development involves increasing investments in the environment as a means of promoting sustainable economic growth, decent job creation, and poverty reduction.

Therefore, in delivering on objectives of sustainable development the emphasis would be on reshaping and refocusing policies, investments and spending towards a range of sectors, such as water services, waste management, and sustainable agriculture and forests; as well as public education on simple actions like using energy efficient bulbs, using less water, and recycling to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the risks associated with climate change.

Table 1. 3: Activities that degrade the environment in the district

No.	Risk	Issue	Area
1.	Sand Winning	Sand winning activities destroying arable lands	Ankaase, Wawase, Mpobi, Mposu and Swedru
2.	Change Saw Operation	Deforestation of forest reserves and destruction of farms	Wawase, Ankaase, Dumakyi, Nantan, Mposu
3.	Bushfires	Destruction of farm lands, forest reserves and houses	Ankaase, Wawase, Mposu, Dumakyi, Nantan
4.	Building in water ways	Flooding in flood prone areas resulting in the loss of lives and properties	Buoho, Afrancho , Mowire, Atimatim, Taabuo
5.	Unusual and irregular rainfall pattern	Farmers are unable to prepare as a result of irregular rainfall pattern	All farming areas in the district

**Table 1. 4: Activities for Addressing Climate Change Risks**

No.	Identified Risk	Activity	Area
1.	Sand Winning	• Sensitization on land reclamation • Sensitization on Environmental degradation,	Ankaase, Wawase, Mpobi, Mposu and Swedru
2.	Change Saw Operation	• Tree planting • Clamp down on illegal chain saw activity	Wawase, Ankaase, Dumakyi, Nantan, Mposu
3.	Bushfires	• Anti-bush fire campaign • Formation of and support for fire volunteer activities	Ankaase, Wawase, Mposu, Dumakyi, Nantan
4.	Building in water ways	• Sensitization on acquisition of building permit before land development • Destruction of buildings in water ways	Buoho, Afrancho , Mowire, Atimatim, Taabuo

Development Implications

Conscious effort should be made to address the challenges and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change issues. Tree growing and afforestation should be embarked upon to green the district and to address the issues of desertification.

Conscious effort should be made to create green areas and parks to promote recreational activities and also beautify the environment. Especially water shed, rivers and streams should be provided with buffer zones to avoid encroachment on these areas. The design of building and structures should respond to several rain storms experienced in the district. Buildings should have rain harvesting designs to store rain water for domestic use. The use of electronic appliances and burning of bushes, tyres that have effect on the ozone layer should be avoided. Above all, educational programmes should be conducted in all communities to raise the people's consciousness on issues about the environment, climate change and green economy.

1.3.5 Demographic Characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the district population at 93,508. The location of the district has a potential for faster growth. The district has assumed a dormitory status serving the Regional Capital, Kumasi. Again, due to the pressure on land in Kumasi, some developers are moving from the metropolis to the district. The acquisition of large tract of land by Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation (SMIDO) at Adubinsokese in the district for



activities of garages and CLOSAG Housing Project in the same community are also attracting people and industrial activities to the District.

Table 1. 5: Population Size from 1960-2010

Level	Total Population						% increase over 2010
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010	* 2021	
Ghana	6,126,815	8,579,313	12,296,081	18,845,265	24,658,823	28,258,057	14.60
Ashanti Region	1,109,133	1,481,638	2,090,100	3,600,358	4,780,380	5,530,050	15.68
Afigya Kwabre South	-	-	-		93,508	125,844	34.6

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports (1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010), *projected

Table 1. 6: Population of Top Ten Communities

NO.	TOWN	POPULATION	DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT CAPITAL, KODIE (KM)
		2010 (census report)	
1.	Atimatim	18,465	8.6
2.	Nkukua Buoho	5,960	2.6
3.	Afrancho	5,675	3.5
5.	Taabuom	4,816	4.0
4.	Wioso	4,254	1.0
6.	Bronkong	4,090	3.5
7.	Ankaase	3,877	8.0
8.	Adwumankase Kese	3,300	5.6
9.	Kodie	3,269	0.0
10	Adomankuma Broho Krobo	2,952	4.0
TOTAL		56,658	

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports, 2010



From Table 1.6 above, it is clear that 60.6% of the population is concentrated in the ten (10) largest communities; this is an indication that these communities are fast being urbanized. This implies that there is going to be increasing pressure on existing social facilities in these communities. Thus, there is the need to plan adequately to cater for the increasing population.

The sex structure of the district indicates 48.7% for males and 51.3% for females. According to 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the district has a population density of 332.5 sq. km

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the household size for the district is 4.4. The dependency ratio of the district is 1:0.82 from the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report. The people in the district are mainly Christians that is 78.9% of the total population. This is followed by Islamic religion with 13.8% of the population while traditionalist and other worshippers form about 7.3%

1.3.6 Social Characteristics

Education

The day to day administration of education in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Education Service. However, the District Assembly is basically responsible for the provision of infrastructure and the creation of an enabling environment for the progress of education in the District.

There are five education circuits in the District namely; Kodie, Atimatim, Ankaase, Aboabogya and Buoho. These circuits combined can boast of 433 schools, covering pre-school, primary and secondary education levels.

Table 1. 7: Educational facilities in the district

NO.	LEVEL	NO. OF FACILITIES		
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	K. G.	41	123	164
2	Primary	44	123	167
3	Junior High School	54	46	100
4	Senior High School	1	1	2
5	Vocational	-	-	-
	Total	140	293	433

Source: District Education Directorate, 2021



The Teacher - Pupil ratio presently stands at 24:1 at the Primary School Level and Teacher – Student ratio stands at 15:1 at the Junior High School Level in the district. The table below gives a summary of the present teacher, classroom and enrolment situation.

Table 1. 8: Teachers, Classrooms and School Enrolment

	Pre-School	Primary	JHS	Total
Trained Teachers	210	512	679	1,401
Classrooms	87	274	172	533
Public schools	41	44	54	139
Enrolment	3852	13,725	10,034	27,611

Source: District Education Directorate, 2021

Health

The health facilities in the district include hospitals, Poly Clinic, Clinics, Health Centres, CHPS Compounds and Maternity Homes. The Ankaase Methodist Faith Healing Hospital is the Afigya Kwabre District Hospital and is located at Ankaase. Travel time from Kodie the district capital to Ankaase District Hospital takes about 30 minutes.

The health facilities in the District are being complimented by facilities in neighboring Districts, such as the St. Patrick’s Hospital at Offinso (7km from the District Capital) and Komfo-Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi (16km from the District Capital). Again, the accessibility is being facilitated by the relatively good road network linking the two facilities.

Table 1. 9: Number of Health Facilities

Type of Facility	Number in the district
Hospitals	7
Polyclinics	1
Health Centres and Clinics	10
Maternity Homes	4
CHPS	1
Total	23

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

The number of Health Facilities in the district has increased from 15 facilities in 2017 to 23 in 2021, and this has helped to cater for the growing health needs of the district population. Nonetheless, there is still much ground to cover.



Staffing of the District Health Directorate

Although the Doctor/Patient ratio has improved over the years, Afigya Kwabre South District has still not reached an optimum level. The number of health professionals serving the district has increased as a whole, which bodes well for the health needs of the district.

Table 1. 10: : Health Human Resource

Health Personnel	Number
Nurses and Midwives	537
Physician/ Medical Assistants	31
Medical Officers	26
Total	594

Source: District Health Directorate, 2021

Common Diseases in the District

Malaria has over the years been the leading cause of cases reported each year at the health facilities. Looking at the three-year trend, with respect to increasing population; the period under review also saw malaria as first cause of outpatient disease. Hence, strategies like distribution of mosquito nets, spraying of mosquito breeding places and environmental cleanliness should be promoted to reduce malaria prevalence in the district.

HIV/AIDS

The issue of HIV and AIDS is of much importance to all nations in the world. For that matter, the district has made a lot of progress in putting measures in place to fight HIV/AIDS. These include'

- Regular meetings with stake holders in the fight of HIV in the district.
- Monitoring of PMTCT sites through the District Response Management Team
- Occasional assistance to PLHIV who are in dire need financially to go for their medication

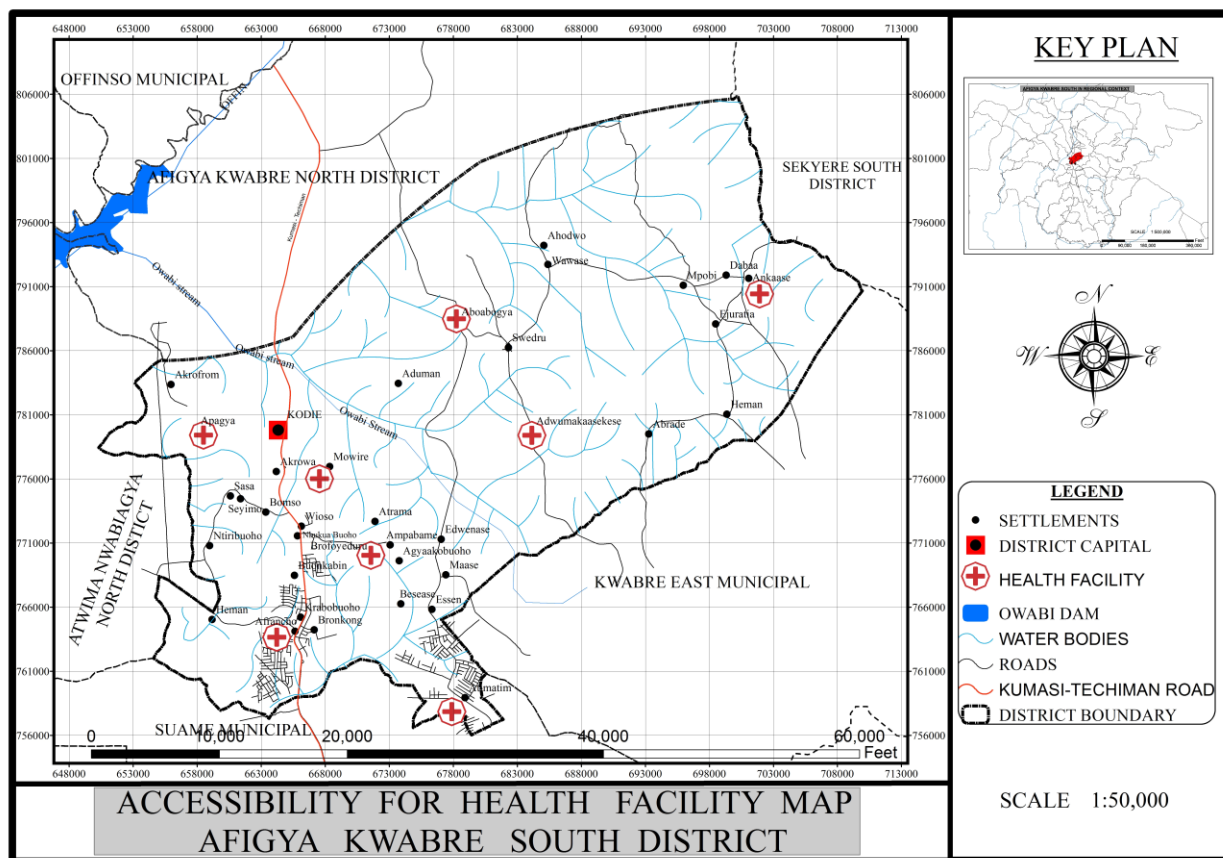
The number of pregnant women testing for HIV at the ANC has been increasing since 2014. The same can be said about mothers who test positive. This means that HIV and AIDS education, counseling and support should be intensified in the district to check the spread of the menace and reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in Ashanti Region and the nation as a whole.



Accessibility to health facilities

Health facilities were identified in eleven Communities in the district. These are Afrancho, Kodie, Brofoyedru, Adwumakasekese, Aboabogya, Mpobi, Apagya, Ankaase, Kyirase, Atimatim and Mowire. The analysis revealed that accessibility to Hospital and Health Centers in the district is very high as shown in Figure below. Health facilities in the District are fairly distributed which makes it easily accessible by majority of the populace.

Figure 3: Map Showing Accessibility to Health Services



Vulnerability Analysis

The Department of Social Welfare, under the auspices of the District Assembly, has formed a child panel committee with legal backing which seeks to protect women and juveniles who are abused. The committee which sits once a week has a composition of a cream of members drawn from both the staff of the District Assembly and other important personalities from the district.



Cases like child abuse, neglect, and others are heard and solutions found to them by the committee.

Again, to protect the rights of inhabitants, the Department of Social Welfare in conjunction with some donor agencies have formed Legal Aid Groups with members scattered all over the district. The groups seek to promote individual rights by encouraging individuals to report infringement on their rights to the appropriate quarters. On some occasions, these groups take up cases of the under privileged to the appropriate quarters.

Social Protection

Social Protection has become necessary in our society because of the increasing inequality that exist in economic and social status of our people. In an attempt to bridge the gap between the privileged and the less privileged in our society the government and other International Organisations have come up with social interventions programmes to address these challenges. Some of the interventions being implemented in Afigya Kwabre South District include Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), the School Feeding Programme, National Health Insurance Scheme among others.

A total of nine hundred and thirty (930) people under the LEAP beneficiary households were registered for National Health Insurance Scheme. This is made up of four hundred and forty-four females and four hundred and forty-two (442) males. Out of this number, one hundred and ninety-three were new registrants while seven hundred and thirty-seven people had their membership renewed.

The department of Social Welfare and Community Development collaborate with other departments and agencies such as the District Directorate of Health, Education and DOVVSU of Ghana Police Service to handle issues related to child protection in the district. The district is currently under a UNICEF programme where training in case management are giving to stakeholders who handle cases involving children. Within the year 2020, the department of social welfare and community development were able to provide case management cases to forty-three (43) people which comprise of 20 males and 23 females. Below are the disaggregation of the cases:

**Table 1. 11: : Child/Social Protection Cases**

Case	Male	Female	Total
Children without parental care	1	2	3
Parentage Custody, Access Maintenance	15	18	33
Social Protection	4	3	7
Total	20	23	43

1.3.7 Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation are key components that determines the health of a people. Even though the district has a lot in these sectors there are much more to be done. A lot more demands come from the communities in terms of water and sanitation facilities.

The district has one hundred and ninety-two (192) functional boreholes, two (2) limited mechanized boreholes and one (1) Small Town Water System. The overall water coverage of the district is eighty (80) percent. Very few communities in the district have access to water from Ghana Water Company. Most of the communities rely on public and private boreholes for their water needs.

There are twenty-two (22) communal dumping sites in the district but there is no final disposal site. There are two thousand three hundred and fifty-three (2,353) household toilets, one hundred and thirteen (113) institutional toilets and forty-four (44) public toilets.

The District Assembly concentrate on provision of institutional toilet facilities to the public schools and leave the provision of communal public toilet facilities to public- private-partnership arrangement. The Environmental Health Unit and the building inspectorate units should make sure that at least all new building projects either residential or commercial should have toilet facilities before they are occupied. This will help reduce reliance on public toilet facilities. The management of solid waste in the district is faced with a lot of challenges. Almost every community in the district has an issue with the operations of the Zoom Lion Company. Both household bins and communal skip containers gets full and are not collected for several weeks. The assembly should either acquire its own final disposal site or liaise with neighbouring districts to acquire a common final disposal site to aid in the management of solid waste in the district.

1.3.8 Economic Characteristics**Table 1. 12: IGF Performance from 2017-2020**

YEAR	TARGET (GHC)	ACTUAL (GHC)	% Collected
------	--------------	--------------	-------------



2017	1,194,418.00	1,021,647.75	85.54
2018	1,022,940.00	912,416.47	89.20
2019	1,620,750.00	1,024,638.29	63.22
2020	2,881,556.85	4,345,504.64	150.80

Source: AKSDA, Finance Department

The performance of the district in terms of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is not bad but there is more room for improvement. The performance of the district in 2017 and the first quarter of 2018 was when the district was not divided into Afigya Kwabre North and South. Even though in 2019 in absolute figures we collected more IGF than the 2018 figure but in percentage wise we collected a little over sixty-three (63) percent which has been the lowest within the period under review. The low performance is as a result of outsourcing of the collection of property rate to a private entity which failed to perform and the contract was subsequently abrogated. The 2020 performance has exceeded the target and that is attributed to the introduction of the Quarry Development Fund.

Agriculture

The mainstream of the local economy of the district is agriculture. The Agriculture Sector is one of the important components of rural development strategies in rural areas. In view of this, agricultural investment and agro-processing investment is being promoted in parts of Afigya Kwabre South. Directly supporting this is the strengthening and enforcement of laws and regulations against sand winning activities for protecting good agricultural land from such activities.

Major food crops grown by farmers include plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice and maize. Cocoa is the main cash crop cultivated in the district but at a small scale. Major tree crops cultivated include oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are cultivated. In recent times, vegetables like cabbage, carrot, sweet pepper are becoming popular.

Production Areas of Agriculture Produce

In the district, certain communities' serves as food basket, i.e. they are into agricultural production. The Table below shows the areas under where agricultural production is mostly done.

Table 1. 13: Areas under the District in production

No	Name of Operational Areas	Crops cultivated/Livestock
1	Kodie	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Vegetables, Livestock, Poultry
2	Aduman	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Vegetables, Pawpaw, Livestock, Poultry
3	Wawase	Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Oil palm, Cocoyam, Fruits, Vegetables, Cocoa, Livestock, Poultry, Rice



4	Ankaase	Rice, Maize, Cassava, Plantain, Oil Palm, Cocoa, Vegetables, Citrus, Livestock, Poultry, Rice
5	Ejuratia/Mpobi	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Plantain, Oil Palm, Fruits, Vegetables, Livestock, Poultry, Aquaculture, Rice
6	Afrancho/ Ntribuofo	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Livestock, Aquaculture
7	Atimatim/Maase	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Vegetables, Livestock, Poultry
8	Adwumankase kese	Maize, Cassava, Vegetables, Livestock, Poultry, Oil Palm
9	Adubinsokese	Maize, Cassava, Vegetables, Livestock, Poultry
10	Brofoyedu	Maize, Cassava, Vegetables

Source: MOFA Survey, 2021

Agricultural Extension Services

The district has nineteen (18) Technical Agricultural Staff. This include eleven (10) Agricultural Extension Agents, two (2) Veterinary Technicians, five (5) District Agricultural Officers and the District Director of Agriculture.

They render the following services to farmers in the district:

- ✓ Provision of technical support
- ✓ Promote and enhance adoption of required farming technologies to farmers
- ✓ Provision of improved seed and seedlings to farmers
- ✓ Correct use of Agro-inputs
- ✓ Linking farmers to input to get quality inputs to enhance their business
- ✓ Facilitate the formation of farmers based Organisation
- ✓ Sensitization on important issues relating to agriculture e.g. PPRS, Anti-Rabies campaign, early warning sign for grasshopper infestation.

The district has eleven (11) agricultural operational areas as indicated above. It has about 90 percent access to agricultural extension deliveries.

Map showing agricultural extension delivery

Service/Commerce Sector

The informal sector plays a dominant role in this sub sector. The informal sector in the district comprises petty traders, hairdressers, tailors, barbers, drivers, painters, etc. Their area of operation is scattered in various communities in the district and they operate in kiosks and stores, often rented. They sometimes train apprentices who support them in their daily business activities.

In the district, the commercial sub-sector comprises both retailers and wholesalers. It is however, worthy to note that retailers out number wholesalers. Both individuals and organized institutions engage in commercial activities in the district. It is however, obvious that individuals dominate this sector. Manufactured goods traded in the district are mainly building materials



(roofing sheets, ply wood, iron rods, cement). Wholesale business activities are mainly found within Afrancho and Buoho enclave.

Promotion of Rural Enterprises BY GHANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSEs) continue to be the bedrock of any nation. A vibrant MSE sector in the economy paves the way for the creation of employment opportunities, increase income which will improve the standard of living of citizens. Consequently, the Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly has made it part of its development agenda to embrace the Ghana Employment Agency. In response to this agenda, the Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Employment Agency has established a Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the district with the office at Kodie. The BAC has the objective of increasing the number of Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSEs), increase income levels of the operators and create employment opportunities while growing their businesses. The programme targets in this planning cycle include:

- The rural entrepreneurial poor;
- Local business associations;
- The youth; and
- Women and the vulnerable.

Training programmes by the BAC would cover the following:

- Training and certification of apprentice;
- Entrepreneurship;
- Marketing and customer relations

Transportation network

The district has an estimated road network coverage of ninety-eight (98) kilometers. Out of this, twenty-two (22) kilometers are in the rural areas while seventy-six (76) kilometers are in the urban area. Eight (8) out of the twenty-two (22) kilometers rural roads representing thirty-six percent (36%) of the rural roads are in good condition. Seventeen (17) out of the seventy-six (76) kilometers of the urban roads comprising twenty-two percent (22%) are in good condition. The road network in the district is generally bad and affect business operations and health delivery.

1.3.9 Governance

The Afigya-Kwabre South District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2333 of 14th November 2017. It is one of the Forty-Three (43) and also the Two Hundred and Sixty (260) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti region and Ghana



respectively. It was carved out of the former Afigya Kwabre District, and has Kodie as its Capital. The Assembly is a legal entity which can sue and be sued.

Sub-District Structure

The District has 5 Area Councils with 135 Unit Committees and 27 Electoral Areas and 1 Constituency

Table 1. 14: District Sub structures

S/N	NAME	TYPE OF COUNCIL	LOCATION
1.	Kwabre-Manhyia	Area	Maase
2.	Yamoah Ponko	Area	Ankaase
3.	Nkaben	Area	Nkukua Buoho
4.	Adwumakasekese	Area	Adwumakasekese
5.	Kodie	Area	Kodie

Source: DPCU Construct, 2021

Citizenry Participation

For effective development to take place in the district, there is the need for citizens' participation in decision making and its implementation. The citizens are involved in decision making at the assembly at different levels. These include organization of community durbars to explain government policies to the people and also solicit their concerns about implementation of assembly's projects.

During the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plans, we engage the communities in assessing their needs to be incorporated into the plans. Public hearings are also held at the district level to discuss the performance of the previous plan and the developmental issues raised from its implementation. The representation at the public hearing include: Assembly members, Unit Committee members, Area Council Executives, Nananom, Community Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations etc.

1.3.10 Electricity Coverage

Almost all communities in the district are connected to the national grid with the exception of Mposu and Odumakyi communities. Even though almost all communities have been connected to the national grid but most of the new suburbs in these communities are not connected and thus the need to extend electricity to these areas. The assembly's IGF is most collected from small and medium scale enterprises such as welders, metal fabricators, and provision shops. These businesses depend on electricity for their businesses.

1.3.11 Investment Potentials in the Afigya Kwabre South District

Afigya Kwabre South District is one of the districts endowed with rich resources if harness will propel the development of the district. Investment potentials in the district include the following:

**Quarry Industry**

The presence of granite rock found in areas such as Ntiri Buoho, Nkukua Buoho, Afrancho, Ankaase/Mpobi, Hemang etc. are a good source of raw material for the quarry industry. At the moment, a number of companies have been established in the sector. Stones and chippings are very good source of raw materials for the construction industry.

Garages industry

As a result of the proximity of the district to Kumasi, the district abounds in several artisanal skills including, auto mechanics, welders, electricians, sprayers and others are moving into the district because there is enough land for their business. Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organization (SMIDO) has acquired large tract of land at Adubinsokese for this purpose. The district is still open to other investors who would like to invest in other sectors.

Traditional Weaving Industry

Several people especially the youth at Brofoyedru and its environs are engaged in traditional weaving of the kente cloth. The provision of craft weaving village and supporting logistics would expand this industry to create employment for the youth in this area. The district assembly wishes to collaborate with investors to promote the industry for the benefit of the people.

Table 1. 15: Summary of Key Development Issues of Agenda for Jobs

Development Dimensions	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Economic Development	Inadequate local revenue generation Inadequate market facilities Low level of private sector development Low entrepreneurial skills for the youth Low productivity of agriculture Poor Natural Resource management Low level of apprentices' support Sand winning affecting agriculture Inadequate financial support High prices of agricultural inputs
Social Development	Inadequate access to I.C.T. education Inadequate supervision of schools Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Incidence of child abuse High population growth Inadequate support for the physically challenged High rate of unemployment High incidence of child maintenance issues



Environmental, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Poor road network Poor housing conditions and property addressing Inadequate health facilities Inadequate office and residential accommodation for District Assembly and decentralized departments Inadequate school infrastructure Inadequate residential accommodation
Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Poor enforcement of rules and regulation Low participation of women in decision making Ineffective local governance structure Low interest of the people in development activities

**CHAPTER TWO****IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2022-2025****2.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile**

Here, the community needs and aspirations identified are thus harmonized with the development gaps/ problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile with the scale below:

Table 2. 1: Definition of Score

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC guidelines, 2020

Table 2. 2. Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2018-2021

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/Problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
Difficulty in accessing credit	Low entrepreneurial skills for the youth	2
Low market for agricultural production	Inadequate market facilities	2
Inadequate market facilities	Low level of private sector development	2
Poor road network/conditions	Low productivity of agriculture	1
Inadequate sanitary facilities in public schools.	Inadequate health facilities and personnel	0
Inadequate rural water supply	Inadequate local revenue generation	2
Inadequate supervision of schools	Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools	1
Inadequate support for PWDs	Incidence of infant and maternal mortality	0
High incidence of poverty	Poor road network /conditions of roads	1
Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth	Inadequate social infrastructure especially, in rural areas	1
High rate of unemployment	Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth	2
Incidence of armed robbery and stealing	High incidence of poverty	2
Total		16



The average score is 1.3 which is weak and that is an indication that there are emerging problems confronting the people which need to be given a critical look.

2.1.1 Harmonized Key Development Problems/ issues

1. High rate of unemployment
2. High incidence of poverty
3. Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas.
4. Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools
5. Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth
6. Inadequate resources for supervision of schools
7. Inadequate school infrastructure
8. Inadequate health infrastructure
9. Inadequate local governance structure
10. Low market for agricultural produce
11. Poor natural resource management
12. Inadequate rural water supply
13. Poor road network /conditions
14. Inadequate access to ICT education.
15. Dwindling communal labor spirit
16. Difficulty in accessing credit
17. Incidence of armed robbery and stealing
18. Inadequate local revenue generation
19. Lack of data base for taxable properties
20. Low level of private sector development
21. Low productivity of agriculture.
22. Inadequate market facilities
23. Poor housing conditions and property addressing system.
24. Incidence of infant and maternal mortality.
25. Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS.
26. Inadequate knowledge on rights of children and women
27. High population growth and density.



28. Inadequate support for Persons With Disability.
29. Low participation of women in decision making
30. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for District Assembly and decentralized departments.
31. Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations
32. Poor enforcement of District Assembly bye-laws.

Table 2. 3: Key development issues under Agenda for Jobs I with implications for 2022-2025

Development Dimensions	Key development issues under Agenda for Jobs with implications for 2022-2025
Economic Development	Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate local revenue generation Leakages in revenue mobilisation Inadequate market facilities Low market for agricultural produce Poor natural resource management Low productivity of agriculture. Low level of private sector development
Social Development	High rate of unemployment. High incidence of poverty Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth Inadequate access to ICT education Dwindling communal labour spirit Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Incidence of armed robbery and stealing Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Inadequate knowledge on rights of children and women High population growth and density Inadequate support for Person's With Disability
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools Inadequate resources for supervision of schools Inadequate rural water supply Poor road network /conditions Low accessibility of electricity Poor housing conditions and property addressing Inadequate health facilities and personnel Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Nonfunctioning of sub structures Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws Low participation of women in decision making
Emergency Planning	Weak surveillance systems



and Response (including COVID-19 Recovery Plan)	- Lack of emergency funds - Non enforcement of public health act - Poor coordination & collaboration - No well-resourced emergency Centre - Lack of education on pre-hospital care in case of emergency - Lack of Human & financial resources for emergency social protection - Inadequate PPEs health staff - No counselling for health workers during emergencies - Inadequate resources for Operational Activities - No funding for COVID-19 education - No funding for sustained food and nutrition security - No emergency support fund for the abused - No empowerment fund for apprentices to start their own businesses after training - Inadequate resources for operational activities
---	--



2.1.2 Harmonisation of key development issues under Agenda for Jobs with implication for 2022-2025

Table 2. 4: Identified Development Issues under Agenda for jobs I and Agenda for Jobs II

AGENDA FOR JOBS I, 2018-2021		AGENDA FOR JOBS II, 2022-2025	
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Economic Development	Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate local revenue generation Inadequate market facilities Low market for agricultural produce Poor natural resource management Low productivity of agriculture. Low level of private sector development	Economic Development	Low level of private sector development Low market for agricultural produce Difficulty in accessing credit Inadequate local revenue collection Low productivity of agriculture Inadequate market facilities
Social Development	Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools Inadequate resource for supervision of schools Inadequate health infrastructure High rate of unemployment. High incidence of poverty Poor entrepreneurial skills of the youth Inadequate access to ICT education Dwindling communal labor spirit Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Incidence of armed robbery and stealing Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Inadequate knowledge on rights of	Social Development	High rate of unemployment Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth High incidence of poverty Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools Inadequate resources for supervision of schools Dwindling communal labour spirit Inadequate knowledge on rights of children High population growth and density Inadequate health infrastructure Incidence of infant and maternal mortality Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS Inadequate support for PWDS Inadequate rural water supply



	children and women Inadequate support for Person's With Disability		
Environmental, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Inadequate rural water supply Poor road network /conditions Low accessibility of electricity Poor housing conditions and property addressing	Environmental, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	Inadequate access to ICT education Poor natural resources management Poor road network/ conditions Low accessibility of electricity Poor housing conditions and property addressing Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations
Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments Inadequate local governance structure Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws Low participation of women in decision making Incidence of armed robbery and stealing	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability	Inadequate local government structure Low participation of women in decision making Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws Incidence of armed robbery and stealing
		Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Weak surveillance systems Lack of emergency funds Non enforcement of public health act Poor coordination & collaboration No well-resourced emergency Centre Lack of education on pre-hospital care in case of emergency Lack of Human & financial resources for emergency social protection Inadequate PPEs health staff No counselling for health workers during



			emergencies Inadequate resources for Operational Activities No funding for COVID-19 education No funding for sustained food and nutrition security No emergency support fund for the abused No empowerment fund for apprentices to start their own businesses after training Inadequate resources for operational activities
--	--	--	---

**Table 2. 5: Development Dimensions and Issues of MMDAs**

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2022-2025	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	• Low level of private sector development • Low market for agricultural produce • Difficulty in accessing credit • Inadequate local revenue collection • Low productivity of agriculture • Inadequate market facilities • Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	• High rate of unemployment • High incidence of poverty • Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools • Inadequate resources for supervision of schools • Dwindling communal labor spirit • Inadequate knowledge on rights of children • Inadequate health infrastructure • Incidence of infant and maternal mortality • Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS • Inadequate support for PWDS • Inadequate rural water supply
ENVIRONMENTAL, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT	• Inadequate ICT infrastructure • Poor natural resources management • Poor road network/ conditions • Poor housing conditions and property addressing system • Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	• Nonfunctioning of sub structures • Low participation of women in decision making • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and departments of the assembly • Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws • Incidence of armed robbery and stealing

**EMERGENCY PLANNING
AND RESPONSE
(INCLUDING COVID-19
RECOVERY PLAN)**

- Weak surveillance systems
- Lack of emergency funds
- Non enforcement of public health act
- Poor coordination & collaboration
- No well-resourced emergency Centre
- Lack of education on pre-hospital care in case of emergency
- Lack of Human & financial resources for emergency social protection
- Inadequate PPEs health staff
- No counselling for health workers during emergencies
- Inadequate resources for Operational Activities
- No funding for COVID-19 education
- No funding for sustained food and nutrition security
- No emergency support fund for the abused
- No empowerment fund for apprentices to start their own businesses after training
- Inadequate resources for operational activities

2.2 Prioritisation of Development Issues

Prioritization of development issues is very essential in planning. For this reason, the development issues identified were prioritized to determine the most pressing ones that should be taking care of. The prioritization was guided by the following criteria:

- ✓ Impact on large proportion of the citizens especially the poor and vulnerable;
- ✓ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights- eg. Immunization of children and quality of basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction in gender discrimination linked to sustainable development
- ✓ Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in income and growth;
- ✓ Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality; and
- ✓ Impact on environment and climate change issues.



2.2.1 Application of potentials (strength), opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

The POCC analysis is a tool in identifying the potentials, opportunities, constraints, and challenges pertaining in the district. The purpose of the POCC analysis is how best the potentials and opportunities could be utilized in order to overcome the constraints and challenges of the district.

Table 2. 6: POCC ANALYSIS

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
✓ Inadequate local revenue generation	✓ Existence of ISD and NCCE. ✓ Establishment of business concerns in the district. ✓ Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization. ✓ Rapid urbanization in the district. ✓ Existing of information centres. ✓ Stable power	✓ Existence of private revenue collection Agencies. ✓ Government policies on street naming and Property addressing system. ✓ Willingness of Development partners to assist in data collection. ✓ Existence of local FM stations.	✓ Inadequate database. ✓ Unwillingness of the citizens to pay. ✓ Inadequate revenue collection staff. ✓ Low income levels of the citizens. ✓ Undeveloped nature of the market centres. ✓ Too many exit routes affecting policing of products out of the district.	✓ Political / chieftaincy interference on law enforcement. ✓ High unemployment rate ✓ High utility tariffs.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	supply		Inadequate sensitization on pay-your-levy	
Conclusion: Efforts should be made to sensitize the communities on their civic responsibilities using the ISD and NCCE. Collaboration with development partners and private institutions to develop adequate database for the district. The Assembly should invest in collecting a relevant data base,				
Difficulty in accessing credit	✓ Availability of financial institutions. ✓ Existence of disability funds. ✓ Existence of BAC.	✓ Government policies on Agriculture input. ✓ Existence of EXIM Bank. ✓ Existence of Ghana Investment Promotion Authority (GIPC). ✓ Existence of NGOs. ✓ Existence of MASLOC	✓ Lack of collateral especially for women. ✓ Inadequate co-operative societies. ✓ Poor recovery rate	✓ High interest rate. ✓ Politicizing of government credit facilities.
Conclusion: District Assembly through BAC to collaborate with financial institutions to ensure easy access to credit. Formation and strengthening of more co-operative societies to ensure easy access to credit.				
✓ High rate of unemployment	✓ Existence of BAC.	✓ Availability of training	✓ . Unwillingness	✓ Low prices of agriculture farm



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	✓ Availability of NVTI. ✓ Availability of garages and other artisans. ✓ Existence of MOFA and large tracts of land. ✓ Availability of youthful population. ✓ Re-organization and strengthening of YEA. ✓ Existence of MASLOC	- institutions to provide skills. ✓ Existence of Youth Entrepreneurial Support (YES).	- of the youth to enter into agriculture. ✓ Inadequate institution in providing start-up funds. ✓ Inadequate entrepreneurial skills. ✓ Inadequate linkage between agriculture and industries. ✓ .Existence of unfavorable land tenure system.	- produce. ✓ High cost of farming inputs. ✓ High utility traffics. ✓ .Limited access of employment in the public sector.
Conclusion: The D/A to collaborate with training institution for provision of jobs and skills for unemployed. DA to collaborate with training institution to develop skills in food processing and storage. DA to provide start-up capitals to the needy entrepreneurs.				
✓ Poor	✓ Existence of law	✓ Existence of	✓ Political and chieftaincy	✓ . Political



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
enforcement of rules and regulations regarding oil and gas	enforcement institutions. ✓ Existence of task force.	Assembly press ✓ Existence of Attorney Generals Department.	interference. ✓ Non-existence of higher courts.	interference. ✓ Delays in court proceedings.
✓ Conclusion: Provide adequate logistics for law enforcement. Strengthening the relationship between DA and law enforcement agencies outside the district.				
✓ Low productivity of agriculture	✓ Existence of perennial water bodies. ✓ Existence of well-trained agricultural staff. ✓ Availability of agric extension officers ✓ Availability of agro-inputs ✓ Existence of two farming seasons (biannual rainfall system)	✓ Donor assistance to Agricultural sector. ✓ Favorable government policies on Agric. ✓ Availability of market. ✓ Availability of input supply and machines.	✓ High post-harvest losses. ✓ Inadequate extension officers. ✓ Presence of sand winning activities. ✓ Unreliable rainfall pattern. ✓ Presence of large number of ageing farmers. ✓ Presence of pest and disease. ✓ Poor farm tracks.	✓ High input cost. ✓ Adulterated agro chemicals. ✓ Poor loan recovery in the agricultural sector. ✓ Inadequate and untimely release of funds to support agricultural activities.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			✓ Inadequate agro Processing industries. ✓ Limited access to credit to farmers especially women. ✓ Existence of land tenure systems.	
Conclusion: Enforcement of existing laws and policies concerning loan recovery, sand winning activities, illegal chainsaw operations. Introduction of drought resistance, early maturing, pest and disease resistance varieties. Strengthening of government policy on youth in agriculture. D/A to ensure adequate budgetary provision for agric.				
✓ Inadequate rural water supply	✓ Existence of DWST. ✓ High water tables in the district. ✓ Existence of large water bodies. ✓ Existence of trained mechanics. ✓ Major GWC transmission line passing through the district.	✓ Favourable government policies. ✓ Existence of GWC and CWSA. ✓ Willingness of development partners to provide funding. ✓ Involvement of NGOs in the provision of potable water.	✓ Pollution of water bodies. ✓ Unstable water supply. ✓ Lack of maintenance culture. ✓ Poor management of boreholes. ✓ Inadequate funds.	✓ High cost of provision of water. ✓ High electricity traffics ✓ Inadequate funds from the central government and CWSA.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Conclusion: sensitization of communities on water quality and strengthening of WATSAN in various communities. Dialoguing with development partners to provide adequate funding				
✓ Inadequate sanitation facilities in communities and public schools.	✓ Existence of DEHO. ✓ Availability of land. ✓ Presence of Zoomlion.	✓ Government policy on PPP. ✓ Existence of private companies in waste management and sanitation.	✓ Inadequate logistics and skip containers. ✓ Inadequate refuse dumps. ✓ Encroachment on sanitary sites. ✓ High cost of sanitary equipment's. ✓ Poor attitude towards sanitation. ✓ Inadequate of sanitary officers.	✓ Inadequate funding from central government and other donor agencies. ✓ High cost of sanitary equipment's.
Conclusion: Seek public private partnership in provision of sanitation facilities. Generation of adequate funds internally to solve sanitation problems.				
✓ Poor Housing condition and property addressing system	✓ Existence of Physical department, building inspectors and works department.	✓ Government policy on Street Naming and Property Addressing. ✓ Existence of structural plan for Greater Kumasi.	✓ Lack of layouts in some communities. ✓ Poor access routes. ✓ Poor maintenance of houses. ✓ High cost of land.	✓ Pressure on existing facilities as a result of fast growing population. ✓ High cost of



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	✓ Corporative traditional authorities. ✓ Availability of layout/schemes in some communities. ✓ Availability of logistics. ✓ Existence of committee on Street Naming and Property Addressing. ✓ Presence of artisans. ✓ Availability of building materials.	✓ Reliable supply of building materials and artisans. ✓ Availability of consultants.		building materials.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with traditional authorities should prepare layouts for the communities. Creation of access roads in newly built areas. Sensitization of communities on maintenance culture. Strengthening of building inspectorates department.				
✓ Inadequate access to electricity and power supply	✓ Availability of the National Grid. ✓ Access to electricity in most	✓ Proximity of the district to Du-Paul treatment plant. ✓ Favourable polices	✓ Absence of ECG office in the district. ✓ Absence of ECG subs station in the district.	✓ Poor attitude of consumers towards energy conservation.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	communities.	on rural electrification.	✓ Low capacity of transformers.	✓ High electricity tariffs
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on proper energy conservation. Support the government Programme on rural electrification.				
✓ Poor road network	✓ Availability of funds for reshaping. ✓ Existence of quarry industries. ✓ Existence of heavy equipment companies.	✓ Existence of department of feeder roads. ✓ Favorable government policy on road construction.	✓ Plying of heavy trucks on some roads. ✓ Poor communal spirit ✓ Inadequate drains for feeder roads and track.	✓ Inadequate and untimely release of funds. ✓ Poor maintenance of feeder roads. ✓ Too much rainfall.
Conclusion: DA should have a strong negotiation with the quarry industries to assist in road maintenance. Intensification of periodic maintenance of roads. DA in collaboration with the chiefs to revive communal labour spirit. DA should enforce provision of drains on feeder roads.				
✓ Inadequate access to ICT education	✓ Existence of well-equipped training institutions and ICT centers. ✓ Availability of reliable means of transport. ✓ Availability of	✓ Introduction of ICT as part of education curriculum. ✓ Presence of telecommunication providers.	✓ Inadequate ICT labs. ✓ Unconnected schools to source of power. ✓ Low income of parents. ✓ Poor management of ICT centres	✓ Government policy on free education. ✓ Fake ICT materials in the system.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	source of power.			
Conclusion: DA to construct lab centers for needy schools. Encouraging PTAs to shoulder some of the cost element. Dialoguing with the central government for extension of electricity to needy communities and schools. DA to collaborate with GES, private organisation to ensure success of ICT education.				
✓ Inadequate health infrastructure	✓ Existence of DHD. ✓ Existence of MP NHIS fund. ✓ Availability of religious institutions. ✓ Availability of land and other building resources.	✓ Favourable Government policies. ✓ Availability of donor assistance. ✓ Nearness of the district to KATH and Offinso Hospital.	✓ Inadequate residential/office accommodation for staff. ✓ Inadequate logistics in some established health facilities. ✓ Absence of Public District Hospital.	✓ Inadequate and untimely release of funds.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with the District Health Directorate, MPs and central government should provide adequate health facilities.				
✓ Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS	✓ Existence of allocation for malaria, HIV and AIDS. ✓ Existence of EHU. ✓ Existence of DRMT/ DRI.	✓ Favorable government policy. ✓ Proximity of Teaching hospital. ✓ Existence of malaria control Programme and Ghana HIV/Aids	✓ Poor environmental conditions. ✓ Inadequate logistics and personnel for DEH. ✓ Inadequate district responsive programmes for HIV and AIDS.	✓ Influx of immigrants. ✓ Inadequate and Untimely release of funds.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	✓ Existence of DHD.	Commission.	✓ Poor behavioral change.	
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with Environmental Health Unit, DHD should strengthen sensitization on environmental cleanliness. Adequate provision should be made for HIV and stigmatization of HIV and AIDS victims.				
✓ Inadequate knowledge on rights of children and women	✓ Existence of social welfare and community Dev. Dept. ✓ Existence District Court. ✓ Existence of DOVVSU.	✓ Existence of child rights advocates. ✓ Existence of DOVVSU. ✓ Existence of CHRAJ and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. ✓ Existence of nearby courts.	✓ Poor parenting. ✓ Broken homes. ✓ Peer pressure. ✓ Marginalization of women.	✓ Inadequate release of funds.
Conclusion: DA to strengthen counseling services in communities. Enforcement of child right laws in the district.				
✓ Inadequate support for Persons with Disability.	✓ Existence of social welfare and community Dev. Dept. ✓ Existence of Disability Funds. ✓ Existence of	✓ Existence of National and Regional Association. ✓ Favourable government policy on Disability. ✓ Existence of donor support for the	✓ Inaccessible public offices and facilities for the PWD's ✓ Absence of training institutions for persons with disability. ✓ Misapplication of funds	✓ Late release of disability funds.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	Federation of Persons With Disability	disable. ✓ Existence of National Disability Act. ✓ Existence of Donor support for the disabled	by beneficiaries.	
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department to intensify education on stigmatization and discrimination. Enforcement of Disability Act in the district. DA to increase support for training of people with disability.				
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with DHD to intensify education on family planning. GES to intensify sex education in schools and communities. Provision of basic social amenities for communities				
✓ Inadequate resources for supervision of schools	✓ Existence of circuit supervisors. ✓ Existence of PTAs and SMCs ✓ Existence of GES. Directorate. ✓ Traditional authorities. ✓ Presence of Social Service Sub-committee.	✓ Existence of Teachers Organisation. ✓ Support Presence from donor agencies. ✓ Existence of Ministry of Education and Ghana Education Service at national level.	✓ Inadequate logistics to carry out supervision. ✓ Inadequate motivation for personnel.	✓ Inadequate funding from central government. ✓ Weak supervision of schools from Regional and National level.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with GES should make DEOC, PTAs and SMCs functional. Adequate provision of logistics and personnel should be provided by DA and GES to ensure proper supervision of schools.				
✓ Dwindling communal spirit	✓ Existence of traditional authorities, area Councils and Unit committees ✓ Existence of religious organizations and NADMO. ✓ Existence of youthful population.	✓ Existence of Kumasi Traditional Council. ✓ Favourable government policies.	✓ Negative attitude towards self-help. ✓ Weak enforcement of rules and regulations. ✓ Inadequate logistics for communal work. ✓ Chieftaincy disputes.	✓ Negative impact of general economic situation.
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on importance of high communal spirit by ISD, NCCE, Community Development. DA in collaboration with the community leaders should enforce rules, regulations on communal labour.				
✓ Ineffective local governance structures	✓ Existence of unit committees, Assembly members. ✓ Existence of DA office. ✓ Existence of revenue sharing arrangement.	✓ National Policy on decentralization.	✓ Inadequate office accommodation for Area Council. ✓ Low interest in Area Council, unit committee activities.	✓ Lack of motivation for Area Council staff. ✓ Inadequate funding from central government.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	✓ Existence of Area Councils.			
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities to promote interest in local government structures. DA in collaboration with communities should provide adequate office, logistics for Area Council. Dialogue with the central government to provide motivation for Area Councils				
✓ Inadequate permanent residential and office accommodation for DA and decentralized departments	✓ Availability of land. ✓ Existence of DACF and IGF. ✓ Existence of DA and Decentralized departments. ✓ Existence of building materials, artisans and contractors.	✓ Existence of GOG and donor funds. ✓ Existence of GETFUND.	✓ Poor performance of some contractors. ✓ Inadequate local revenue mobilization.	✓ Inadequate and late release of DACF and other statutory funds.
Conclusion: DA to mobilize more funds for implementation of projects. Monitoring should be strengthened to ensure better performance by contractors. Dialogue with the central government for timely release of funds				
✓ Low participation of women in decision making	✓ Existence of Queen Mother Association. ✓ Existence of Gender Desk	✓ Assistance from donor organisation. ✓ Existence of Gender, Child and Social Protection	✓ High illiteracy rates level among women. ✓ Inadequate resource for women to participate.	✓ Negative religious and socio-cultural practices. ✓ Lack of deliberate government policy



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	Officer in the district. ✓ Existence of Gender Mainstream Programmes.	Ministry. ✓ Existence of NGOs that promote gender advocacy issues.	✓ Low interest among women.	on women participation.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with ISD, NCCE and other departments to embark on sensitization of women to participate in decision making. Dialogue with NGOs to support interested women in popular participation.				
✓ Incidence of armed robbery and stealing.	✓ Presence of Police and other security agencies. ✓ Presence of Community Watchdog in some communities. ✓ Existence of Landlord Association. ✓ Presence of DISEC.	✓ Existence of REGSEC, Army Command. ✓ Existence of Communication Network and Radio Stations.	✓ Inadequate personnel and residential accommodation for security personnel. ✓ Poor street naming and property addressing. ✓ Inadequate logistics. ✓ Poor Street lightening in some communities. ✓ Lack of co-operation from community members.	✓ Inadequate funds and personnel ✓ Unstable power supply. ✓ Easy access of the district by armed robbers, criminals.
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on security matters. Formation and strengthening of community watch dog committee. DA to provide adequate office and residential accommodation for Police and other security personnel. Provision of adequate street lightening.				



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
✓ Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth	✓ Existence of BAC. ✓ Existence of NVTI and other artisans. ✓ Existence of youthful population. ✓ Existence of NBSSI	✓ Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry. ✓ Existence of Suame Magazine. ✓ Existence of YES.	✓ Low income levels. ✓ Inadequate training centres.	✓ Get rich syndrome of the youth.
Conclusion: DA to collaborate with NVTI, BAC, Ministry of Trade and Industry to establish skills training institutions in the district. DA to collaborate MPs to use part of their DACF and other funds to assist in the provision of skills training. DA to assist entrepreneurs to access YES fund.				
✓ Inadequate resource for agriculture extension services	✓ Existence of MOFA service. ✓ Availability of few extension officers. ✓ Willingness of the DA to assist. ✓ Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services.	✓ Existence of MOFA. ✓ Existence of Agric Training Institutions. ✓ Availability of donor partners.	✓ Inadequate accommodation for personnel. ✓ Inadequate logistics.	✓ Limited access to employment in the public sector ✓ Inadequate donor support. ✓ Untimely release of funds to support extension services.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Conclusion: DA to allocate part of its budget to support activities of agric extension services. Dialogue with the central government to employ new extension staff and provide accommodation.				
✓ Inadequate market facilities	✓ Availability of land. ✓ Availability of building materials, artisans and contractors. ✓ Availability of PPP Committee. ✓ Willingness of the DA to support construction of markets.	✓ Favourable government policy on PPP. ✓ Availability of private investors.	✓ Unwillingness of the people to pay commensurate rent. ✓ Low self-help spirit.	✓ Proximity of the district to Kumasi ✓ Inadequate and unreliable release of DACF and other funds.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with communities should establish special market for maize in the northern sector of the district. DA in collaboration with private investors should construct markets for designated areas under PPP.				
✓ Poor natural resource management (water and land management)	✓ Availability of large streams. ✓ Existence of DA and sub-structures. ✓ Existence of DWST and WATSAN	✓ Existence of law on water management. ✓ Existence of NGOs on water management issues. ✓ Existence of EPA.	✓ Poor farming practices. ✓ Presence of sand winning activities. ✓ Poor drainage system. ✓ Poor siting of some fuel stations.	✓ Rivers taking sources outside the district. ✓ Poor enforcement of laws by EPA. High demand for land due to proximity to



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	Committees. ✓ Existence of well sensitized team on water quality monitoring and surveillance. Existence of Physical Planning department, Survey Unit. ✓ Existence of traditional institutions ✓ Existence of stool lands department. ✓ Existence of security services.	✓ Existence of GWC. Proximity to Lands Commission. ✓ Existence of Otumfour Land Secretariat. ✓ Existence of LAP.	✓ Non observance of buffer zones. ✓ Poor enforcement of laws. Convivial of chiefs with private surveyors and public officials. ✓ Poor law enforcement on building regulations. ✓ Presence of chieftaincy disputes.	Kumasi Metropolis.
Conclusion: DA to enforce bye laws on water management. Sensitization of communities on water quality management by DA, NGOs, GWC and WATSAN Committee. . . Sensitization of traditional authorities and public officers. Strict enforcement of building regulations.				
✓ Incidence of child and maternal	✓ Existence of health facilities.	✓ Proximity of the district to KATH and other Hospitals.	✓ Inadequate health facilities and personnel. Refusal of some	✓ Inadequate incentives to health personnel.



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
mortality.	✓ Access to transport services. ✓ Availability of some skilled personnel. ✓ Presence of TBAs. ✓ Existence of NHIA.	✓ Favourable government policy. ✓ Existence of NHIS. ✓ Availability of donor assistance. ✓ Existence of training institutions to train skilled personnel.	- pregnant women to access antenatal, labour and post-natal care. ✓ Non-availability of standby generators at health facilities. ✓ Absence of National Ambulance Service ✓ Inadequate laboratory services. ✓ Increasing levels of unsafe abortion. ✓ Poor conditions of feeder roads. ✓ High rate of illiteracy.	✓ Delay in release of funds to support child and maternal health.
Conclusion: Provision of CHPS Compound at strategic areas. Sensitization of expectant mothers on the need to access medical care. DA to assist in the provision of standby generators. DA to dialogue with the central government to provide adequate skilled personnel. Education of women on safe abortion and support for training of midwives on safe abortion. DA to support immunization of children and malaria control.				



✓ Low market for agricultural produce	✓ Existence of MOFA office and trained staff. ✓ Organized farmer based organization. ✓ Existence of Rural Enterprise Programme eg. BAC. ✓ . Existence of few agro processing industries.	✓ Availability of market by Kumasi Metropolis and other surrounding districts. ✓ Favourable government policy. ✓ Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry.	✓ Poor accessibility to market by some communities and non-availability of irrigation facilities	- Subsidies on foreign products. ✓ .Unstable economic conditions in the country.
Conclusion: DA to collaborate with the NBSSI and REP, BAC to provide entrepreneurial skills to promote agro-based industries. DA in collaboration with the DOA to lobby donors for assistance to establish agro-based industries for the market of produce from farmers				
✓ High incidence of poverty	✓ Existence of poverty alleviation programmes.eg. LEAP/NHIS. ✓ Scholarship schemes for needy but brilliant students ✓ Arable land for use by individuals for	✓ Favorable Government policies.eg. Planting for Food and Jobs. ✓ One district one factory.	✓ Poor land tenure system ✓ Unskilled labour ✓ Large family sizes. ✓ High population growth.	✓ Political interference in implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.



	farming.			
Conclusion: there must be vigorous education on family planning. Support DA to provide employable skills for the youth. More people should be taught the alternative livelihood Programme.				
Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas.	✓ Availability of land for construction ✓ Existence of DACF, DACF-RFG, SIF Funding sources	✓ One million dollar per constituency Programme by government ✓ Favourable government policies	✓ High expectation from communities. ✓ Identification of non-feasible projects by communities	✓ Untimely release of funds for projects by government
Conclusion: intensification of education in communities to manage expectations. Prioritization of programmes and projects to address pressing issues				

**Table 2. 7: Sustainable Prioritised Issues As Categorised Under Development Dimensions**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2022-2025	SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	• Inadequate market facilities
	Agriculture and rural development	• Low market for agricultural produce • Difficulty in accessing credit • Inadequate agricultural extension officers • Low productivity of agriculture
	Informal Economy	• Inadequate local revenue collection
Social Development	Education and Training	• Poor entrepreneurial skills for the youth • Inadequate social infrastructure, especially in the rural areas • Inadequate resources for supervision of schools • Dwindling communal labour spirit • Inadequate scholarship scheme for brilliant but needy students.
	Health and Health Services	• Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS • Incidence of infant and mortality • Inadequate health facilities
	Employment and Decent Work	• High rate of unemployment
	Population Management and Migration for Development	• High population growth and density
	Poverty and Inequality	• High incidence of poverty
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	• Inadequate rural water supply • Inadequate sanitary facilities for public schools
	Disability and Development	• Inadequate support for PWDS
	Child Protection and Family Welfare	• Inadequate knowledge on rights of children



Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Information and Communication Technology Development	• Inadequate access to ICT education
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	• Poor natural resources management
	Infrastructure	• Low accessibility of electricity
	Transportation: Road	• Poor road network/ conditions
	Human Settlement Development	• Poor enforcement of building rules and regulations • Poor housing conditions and property addressing
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	• Low participation of women in decision making
	Ensuring Public Safety and Security	• Incidence of armed robbery and stealing
	Deepening Local Governance and Decentralisation	• Inadequate local government structure • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments • Poor enforcement of D/A bye-laws
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Covid-19 Response	• Non-compliance of health regulations • Fear of contracting covid-19 at health institutions • Lay-offs and closure of businesses
	Relief operation and humanitarian assistance of disaster victims	• Inadequate assistance for victims of disaster • Poor coordination among key institutions
	Biological	• Lack of emergency fund • Inadequate health infrastructure
	Economic, Political, Ethnicity and Religious Conflict	• Chieftaincy disputes • Poor early warning systems • Multiple sale of land



CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

The development focus of the Afigya-Kwabre South District Assembly as a Planning Authority for the period 2022 – 2025 was identified within the framework of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework. The development focus concentrates resources within the priorities and prospects for growth, which are;

1. Economic development
2. Social development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana and the International Community
6. Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)

3.2 District Development Focus

The development focus is to ensure that all the people in the District, irrespective of where they reside, their socio-political status, religious beliefs tribal or economic status, have equal access to investment opportunities, basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives in an environmentally sustainable manner.

3.3 Goal Setting Under Agenda for Change and Prosperity (AFCAP)

The goal setting process for the District began with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Line Agencies, Area Councils, NGOs, Traditional Authorities etc. investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas.

3.3.1 National Goal

The national goal is to ensure socio-economic transformation which involves a change in the structure and composition of the national output in ways that enhance broad –based inclusive and sustainable growth.

3.3.2 District Goal

The goal of the district development plan is to “exploit the available resources to improve the quality of life of the people through employment creation, provision of access to socio-economic infrastructure, reduction of poverty in an economically friendly atmosphere”.



3.4 Population Projections

Population projection will help us know the current population of the district and that will inform us of the type of policies to formulate to meet the challenges increasing population brings.

The following formula was used to do the population projection for the planning period, that is $P_t = P_o (e^{rt})$

Where P_o = the current (base year) population

P_t = the future Population

r = the rate of growth and

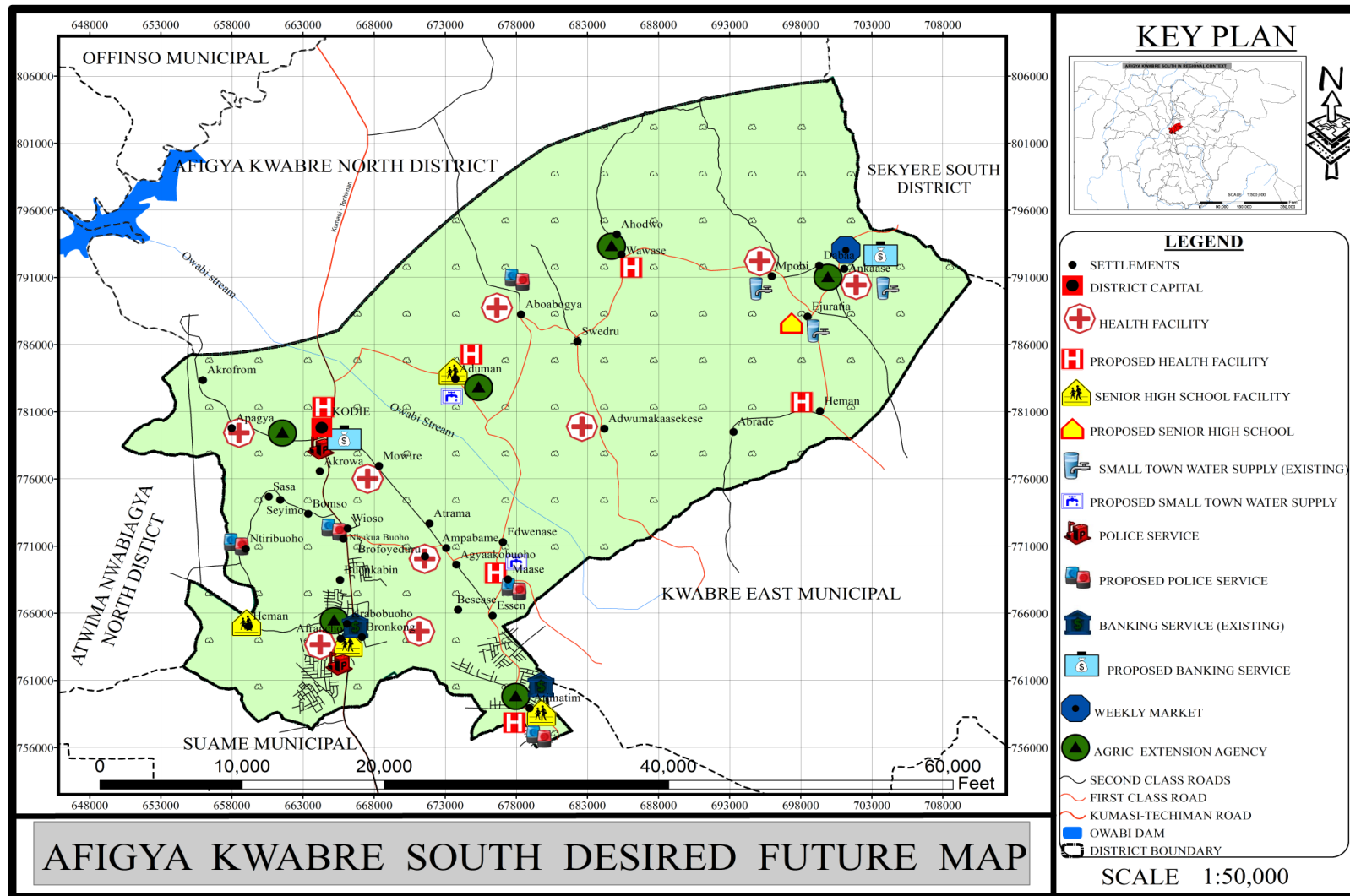
t = the projection period in years and

e = the base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

Table 3. 1: Population Projections from 2022-2025 (Annual Growth rate 2.7%)

Year	Projected Population
2010 (base year)	93,508
2022	129,288
2023	132,827
2024	136,462
2025	140,197

Figure 4: Map of The Desired Future



**Table 3. 2: Development Dimensions, Development Issues, Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Build a resilient society	Ensure improved and sustained revenue Performance	Block revenue collection leakages Improve condition of service of revenue collectors
	Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel		Ensure improved skills Development for industry	Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities		Pursue agricultural Development initiatives	Implement the PERD initiative Make farm inputs available at affordable prices
	Limited local participation in economic development			Introduce industrial subcontracting exchange to link SMEs with largescale enterprises
	Inadequate access to credit for SMEs		Backing for entrepreneurs and SME expansion	Combine Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and Ghana Employment Agency (GEA) and provide sufficient resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services
	Low use of technology especially among smallholder farmers resulting in relatively lower harvests		Increase production efficiency and crop yield	Develop climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety Strengthen extension services Create enabling environment for commercial farming



DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	Poor storage and transportation systems Low utilization of irrigation farming		Improve postharvest Management Modernize agriculture	Provide silos for storage of farm produce. Improve the condition of roads in farming areas for easy transportation of produce. Improve packaging and distribution Create more irrigation facilities Improve access to irrigation facilities
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Substandard level of education at all levels	Create enabling environment for social development	Improve access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Provide adequate infrastructure facilities at all levels Emphasize on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level
	Limited use of ICT as an instrument to improve educational standards		Boost the quality of educational level to international standards	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure
	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare		Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Fast-track the enactment of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to guarantee equity in access to quality healthcare
	High HIV and AIDS prejudice, stigmatization and discrimination		Ensure decline of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Increase public education to lessen stigmatization
	Occasional shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits,		Ensure decrease of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among	Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy Support local production of antiretroviral therapy (ART) commodities



DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	condoms)		vulnerable groups	
	High rates of youth unemployment		Emphasize on vocational training	Build more technical and vocational training centres
	Inadequate access to water services		Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water service delivery
	Poor sanitation and waste management		Increase access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Make space for private sector involvement in the delivery of sanitation services Establish National Sanitation Fund Encourage National Total Sanitation Campaign Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation
	Prevalence of poverty		Reduce poverty in all its forms and dimensions to a minimal level	Provide start-up capital and kits to apprentice Build data base of people trained to track their progress
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies		Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection in our communities
	Inadequate openings for persons with disabilities to contribute to society		Encourage full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	Ensure effective implementation of the District Assemblies Common Fund to PWDs
	Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings		Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian Citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment



DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Weak enforcement of environmental laws and regulations	Curtail wanton exploitation of Natural Resources and Ensure a well regulated Built Environment	Reduce environmental degradation and pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning Endorse the use of environmentally friendly approaches and products Engage well trained and motivated staff
	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change		Enhance climate change Resilience	Promote and document better, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge
	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response		Encourage proactive planning for disaster prevention and Mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters
	Insufficient investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance		Increase efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links Provide bitumen surface for all major road networks.
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Poor implementation of administrative decentralisation	Ensure peaceful, safe and united society	Deepen political and Administrative decentralisation	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation Empower structures at the local levels
	Weak coordination in preparing and implementing development plans		Refine our decentralised Planning system	Support local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation		Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Increase revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs Fortify PPPs in IGF mobilization
	Ineffective M&E of		Improve capacity for	Strengthen capacity of research and



DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	GOALS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	implementation of development policies and plans		policy formulation and coordination	statistical information management systems of MMDAs
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Non-compliance of health regulations Lay-offs and closure of businesses Poor coordination among key institutions Lack of emergency fund Chieftaincy disputes Poor early warning systems Multiple sale of land	Promote emergency planning and preparedness	Promote proactive planning	Support in data gathering, hazard mapping and sensitization on disaster issues Support businesses Regulate the activities of sand winning Enhance coordination among key departments Enforce laws in building codes Ensure compliance of health emergency response plan Strengthen land administration systems
	Inadequate assistance for victims of disaster Fear of contracting covid-19 at health institutions Inadequate health infrastructure		Ensure safety of life and property	Establish a reliable source of funding for disaster victims Provide well equipped health facilities



CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES

4.1 Broad District Development Programmes for 2022-2025

4.1.1 Economic Development

1. Construction of market centres for some selected communities.
2. Revenue mobilisation
3. Provision of a start-up capital for SMES.
4. Increase access to funds by PWDS.
5. Providing favourable investment climate for investors
6. Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth.
7. Certification of trainees
8. Client exhibition and trade show
9. Business counselling
10. Business management training

4.1.2 Social Development

4.1.21 Health sector

1. Community-based health planning and services
2. Disease control and prevention
3. Nutrition
4. Health information

4.1.22 Education sector

1. Provide teaching & learning materials (TLMs)
2. Rehabilitate classrooms (KG, Primary & JHS)
3. Organize ‘My First Day at School’ ceremony in schools
4. Screen children to identify health needs
5. Organize capacity building workshop for SHEP coordinators on sanitation, environment and safety systems in schools
6. Train teachers as health officers to administer first aid in schools
7. Organize capacity building workshop for guidance counselling coordinators
8. Organize capacity building workshop for literacy and numeracy
9. Organize capacity building workshop for teachers on literacy in ICT
10. Organize science, technology, mathematics and innovative education (STME) Clinics annually
11. Conduct SPAM in schools



12. Organize quarterly DEOC meeting
13. Provision of school furniture
14. Construction of Classroom Blocks
15. Rehabilitation and re-roofing of school buildings
16. Construction of 3No Teachers' Quarters
17. Construction of 8No. Toilet facilities for selected schools
18. Establishment of Senior High Schools
19. Drilling of boreholes for selected schools

4.1.23 Social Welfare

1. Sensitization on topical issues (teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), armed robbery etc.)
2. Health talks and screening exercises
3. Organization of mass meetings/study group meetings
4. Sensitization and mobilization on community self-help constructional projects
5. Identification and formation of study groups
6. Sensitization and mobilization on community members for vocational skills training
7. Social and public education on the Children's ACT, ACT 937 and the disability ACT, ACT 715
8. Sensitization and education on child and family welfare, child Labour and juvenile delinquency issues
9. Assistance to PWDs from the disability fund
10. Identification and registration of PWDs
11. Identification, registration and monitoring of day care centres
12. Preparation of special enquiry reports to the courts
13. Supervision of LEAP payments
14. Registration and supervision of CBOs

4.1.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

4.1.31 Nadmo

1. Support to disaster victims
2. Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and hazards mapping
3. Training of staff and disaster volunteer groups (DVGs)

4.1.32 Physical Planning

1. Preparation of local plans



2. Convening spatial planning committee meetings
3. Processing of development applications
4. Organize planning education and sensitization
5. Digitizing of local plans for street addressing
6. Resolving land disputes and complaints
7. Conduct site inspections

4.1.33 Environmental Health

1. Recruitment of more sanitary inspectors
2. Provision of waste containers for some selected communities.
3. Fumigation of liquid/solid waste sites
4. Provision of animal pens
5. Provision of final disposal site
6. Provision modern slaughter house for the district
7. Management of solid and liquid waste
8. Medical refund for paupers
9. Implementation of community led total sanitation approach
10. Cleaners items
11. Sanitation inspections/school health education
12. Conduct health screening for food vendors

4.1.4 Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

4.1.41 Central Administration

1. Supervision and regulation of infrastructure projects
2. Budget preparation
3. Management and Monitoring Policies, Programmes and Projects
4. Manpower Skills Development
5. Procure office equipment
6. Enforcement of Assembly Bye Law in all communities
7. Formation of watch dogs' committees
8. Construction of Police Post and quarters for some selected communities
9. Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services
10. Security issues
11. Quasi Gov't properties (Court Building, Streetlights, Police Stations, Markets, etc)
12. Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures



13. Provision of boreholes for some selected communities and schools

14. Mechanization of boreholes for some selected communities

4.1.5 Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)

1. Support in data gathering, hazard mapping and sensitization on disaster issues
2. Support distress businesses
3. Regulate the activities of sand winning
4. Enhance coordination among key departments
5. Enforce laws in building codes
6. Ensure compliance of health emergency response plan
7. Strengthen land administration systems
8. Establish a reliable source of funding for disaster victims
9. Provide well equipped health facilities

Table 4. 1: Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Afigya Kwabre South

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Goal: Build a Resilient Society			
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth Merge Ghana Employment Agency (GEA) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training, provision of start-up kits and business development services	Economic Development	Industrial transformation
Improve production efficiency and yield. Promote livestock and poultry development for food sufficiency and income generation	Develop climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties. Support local farmers to establish hatcheries’. Reinvigorate extension services to produce needed results		Agriculture and rural development
Goal: Create enabling environment for social development			
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Promote the right conditions for children development. Equip correctional centres to provide the needed care. Reform child panels and family courts for efficient service delivery.	Social Service Delivery	Child and family welfare
Ensure that PWDs are not discriminated and what is due them as citizens	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital for business development		



Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups. Ensure regular flow of funds to implement their plans,		
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficient health care delivery		Health and health services
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services Develop and implement the national health policy for the aged Intensify polio eradication efforts		
Strengthen school management systems	Implement continuous in service programmes for teachers Enhance quality teaching and learning Provide needed resources for effective monitoring and evaluation at all levels.		Education and training
Ensure sustainable sources for financing for education at the basic level	Dedicate a percentage of GET Fund for basic school development		
Improve population management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare		Population management
Goal: Curtail wanton exploitation of Natural Resources and ensure a well regulated Built Environment			
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise pollution Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Environmental Pollution
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crops and animal breeds Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural practices		Climate Variability and Change
Reduce deforestation	Intensify afforestation programmes		Climate Variability and Change



Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate the public on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters		Disaster Management
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure		Information Communication Technology (ICT)
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)		Human Settlements and Housing
Goal: Ensure peaceful, safe and united society			
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Local Government and Decentralisation
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and Budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) Resource the local structures to prepare community plans		
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at MMDA level		
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process and accountability. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue		
Deepen transparency and public	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and		Public Accountability



accountability	accountability in the management of public funds Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels		
Goal: Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into development planning agenda to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)			
Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to detect, contain, and respond to a possible epidemic outbreak	Develop sectoral partnership for community engagement on epidemics Provide expenditure support for institutions and organisations to mitigate impact of epidemic especially, on vulnerable groups Ensure the establishment health emergency fund	Health service delivery	Biological
Adopt innovative and responsive mechanisms in humanitarian relief operation so as to achieve results	Establish emergency fund Provide rehabilitation services Design and implement post disaster social protection program	Disaster management	Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare



4.2 Programme of Action (PoA)

The Composite Programme of Action (POA) matrix consists of the prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goals and objectives as well as location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budget, implementing agencies (lead/ collaborating and their expected roles).

Table 4. 2: Programme of Action

Goal	Objective	Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Time Frame (Years)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Departments	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Build a resilient society	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Economic development	Industrial transformation					80,000	60,000	150,000		×	BAC	Agric, DSW & C D
	Improve production efficiency and yield. Promote livestock and poultry development for food sufficiency and income generation	Economic development	Agriculture and rural development					100,000	100,000	200,000		×	Agric	BAC, DP CU
Create enabling environment for social development	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Social service delivery	Child and family welfare					10,000	30,000	200,000		×	DSW \$CD	DDHS
	Ensure that PWDs are not discriminated and what is due them as citizens	Social service delivery	Child and family welfare					20,000	20,000	100,000			DSW \$CD	DDHS
	Strengthen social protection, especially for	Social service delivery	Child and family welfare					30,000	40,000	600,000	×		DSW \$CD	DDHS



Goal	Objective	Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Time Frame (Years)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Departments	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
	children, women, persons with disability and the elderly													
	Strengthen healthcare management system	Social service delivery	Health and health service					40,000	40,000	60,000		×	DDH S	DPCU
	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	Social service delivery	Health and health service						60,000	80,000		×	DDH S	DPCU
	Improve population management	Social service delivery	Population management					30,000	30,000	45,000		×	DDH S	DPCU
	Strengthen school management systems	Social service delivery	Education and training					60,000	60,000	100,000		×	DDE	DPCU
	Ensure sustainable sources for financing for education at the basic level	Social service delivery	Education and training					70,000	50,000	1,000,000		×	DDE	DPCU
	Reduce environmental pollution	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Environmental Pollution						60,000	400,000		×	DEH U	DPCU
Curtail wanton exploitation of Natural Resources and ensure a well regulated Built	Enhance climate change resilience	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Climate Variability and Change						60,000	100,000		×	NAD MO	DPCU
	Reduce deforestation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Climate Variability and Change						75,000	200,000		×	FD	DPCU



Goal	Objective	Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Time Frame (Years)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Departments	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Environment														
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Disaster Management						80,000	400,000		×	NAD MO	DPCU
	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Information Communication Technology (ICT)						300,000	1,000,000		×	Works	DPCU
	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human Settlements and Housing							1,500,000		×	PPD/works	DPCU
Ensure peaceful, safe and united society	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Management and administration	Local Government and Decentralisation						85,000	900,000		×	CA	DPCU
	Improve decentralised planning	Management and administration	Local Government and Decentralisation						40,000	150,000		×	CA	DPCU
	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Management and administration	Local Government and Decentralisation						50,000	90,000		×	CA	DPCU
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Management and administration	Local Government and Decentralisation						80,000	100,000		×	CA	DPCU
	Deepen transparency and public accountability		Public Accountability						80,000	90,000		×	CA	DPCU



Goal	Objective	Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Time Frame (Years)				Cost			Programme Status		Implementation Departments	
				2022	2023	2024	2025	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Mainstream emergency planning and preparedness into development planning agenda to respond to potential internal and external threats (including COVID-19)	Enhance surveillance system and build response capacity to detect, contain, and respond to a possible epidemic outbreak	Health service delivery	Biological						100,000	200,000	×		DDHS	DPCU
	Adopt innovative and responsive mechanisms in humanitarian relief operation so as to achieve results	Disaster management	Relief Assistance and Victim Welfare						50,000	400,000	×		NADMO	DPCU

**Table 4. 3: Programme Financing**

Development Dimension	Programme (PBB)	Programme Cost	Expected Revenue and Source of Funding								Total	Gap	Mechanism to fill Gap
			GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	U D G	DPs	AB FA	Others			
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Management and administration	4,578,395.00		3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	200,000.00					4,200,000.00	378,395.00	PPP Arrangement with private sector. Writing of proposals for funding From international organisations
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Infrastructure service delivery and management	5,647,564.60		1,200,000.00		3,000,000.00		850,000.00			5,050,000.00	597,564.60	
Social Development	Social service delivery	15,218,877.00	3,000,000.00	400,000.00	11,000,000.00			200,000.00			14,600,000.00	1,218,877.00	
Economic Development	Economic development	3,207,500.00	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	650,000.00			700,000.00					
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Environmental and sanitation management	1,000,000.00		600,000.00	200,000.00						800,000.00	200,000.00	
Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 Recovery Plan)	Disaster planning and management	1,650,000.00		600,000.00	1,000,000.00					50,000.00	1,650,000.00	0.00	



CHAPTER FIVE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Table 5. 1: Annual Action Plan 2022

Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Budget and Finance	Finance and Audit Operations	Budget preparation	Kodie							30,000.00		×	Budget	DPCU
		Purchase of value books	Kodie						20,000.00			×	Finance	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide							40,000.00		×	Planning	DPCU
		Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie							40,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Publication & subscription	Kodie						6,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Court expenses	Kodie						12,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Manpower skills development	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		NALAG Contribution	Kodie							13,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide							150,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Security issues	District wide							35,000.00		×	Police	DPCU
		Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide							32,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide							220,816.46		×	CA	DPCU
		Fuel for Police Patrols	District wide						30,000.00		×		Police	DPCU
		Organise	District wide						12,000.00	10,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Development	Industry	entrepreneurial / management training for youth/ MSME												
		Organise NVTI proficiency exams for artisans	District wide						20,000.00	12,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Provide financial support for SMEs/ Start up kits for Youth	District wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Conduct business monitoring & counselling for MSEs	District wide						15,000.00	20,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Servicing of vehicle	Kodie					25,000	22,500	12,735.08		×	DAD	Japan Motors
		Policy, Planning, monitoring and Evaluation	Kodie					4,000		5,000		×	DAD	RAD, CSIR
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000	7,000	1200		×	RAD	
		Production and Productivity improvement	District wide					10,000	10,000	37,600		×	DAD	DA
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000		13,700		×	DAD	RAD
		Livelihood Empowerment	District wide					4,000		17,150		×	DAD	DA, FBOs, BAC
		Farmer Motivation (Farmers' Day)	District wide							75,000		×		
		Early warning systems and Emergency preparedness	District wide					4,500		7,000		×	DA	RAD, VSD
Social Development	Education, Youth and Sports	Construction of 20-Seater w/c Toilet	Aduman SHS							284,479.02		×	DDE	DPCU
		Construction of 2No.	Atrama							559,836.88		×	DDE	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
	Development	K.G. Blocks with office, sickbay and provision of furniture	Essen											
		Construction 4No. classroom blocks	Ebom/Bomfa Framoase, Besease etc							1,600,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
		Renovation of 2No. Classroom blocks	Swedro, Adwumakase Kese						80,000.00		×		DDE	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. SHS	Atimatim, Ntribuofo							2,000,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
		Renovation of 2No. Basic School Blocks	Mowire, Akrowah							120,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
		Provision of classroom furniture for selected schools	Adubinso Kese, Bomso, Krobo, Apagya						80,000.00		×		DDE	DPCU
		Maintenance of School Borehole and Toilet Facility	Atimatim						20,000.00		×		DDE	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. TVET institution	Akrofrom							1,000,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
Social Service Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Construction of 1No. 3-storey Poly Clinic	Atimatim							706,291.27		×	DDH	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. 3 Storey Clinic (Phase1)	Petrensa							701,080.08		×	DDH	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. Health Centres	Bronkrong Adwumakase kese							350,000.00	×		DDH	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. CHPS compounds	Hemang,							45,000.00	×		DDH	DPCU
		Expansion of Existing Health Facility	Mpobi							85,000.00	×		DDH	DPCU
		Health Service Delivery	All health facilities in the district					242,560.00	402,440.00	5,000.00	×		GHS	Social Services Dept.
		Food & Nutrition Security (FNS)	All communities					47,825.00	57,360.00		×		GHS	



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		Population management and migration for development	Selected facilities					64,290.00	82,730.00		×		GHS	
	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 recovery plan)	Biological	Selected communities					30,500.00	111,500.00			×	GHS	
		Covid-19 Response	Communities in the district					49,060.00	85,040.00	30,000.00		×	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Community Mobilization and public education	Selected communities					2,500.00	4,000.00	28,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Child rights promotion and protection	Selected communities					3,000.00		29,000.00		×	DSWCD	NCCE, GES, GHS
		Combating Domestic violence and child trafficking	Selected communities						3,000.00	18,000.00		×	DSWCD	DOVVSU
		Gender empowerment and mainstreaming	Selected communities						5,000.00	12,000.00		×	DSWCD	GHS
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Selected communities					5,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Livelihood empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Selected communities							1,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Support to PWDs	Selected communities							400,000.00		×	DSWCD	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Waste Management	District wide						30,000	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Sanitation improvement package (SIP)	District wide							120,000.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion company
		Fumigation	District wide							127,650.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion Company
		Environmental	District wide						10,000.00	20,000.00	×		DEHO	



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		Enhancement program												
		Environmental sanitation management	District wide						20,000.00	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Open defecation-free district	District wide						30,000.00	60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
		De-silting of Water Bodies	Kyekye-Kyerease						13,000.00		×		DEHO	DPCU
		Provision of Waste Bins and Containers for selected communities	Aboabogya, Adwuamkase Kese, Edwenease etc							60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Hazard mapping and Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and climate change issues.	Hemang-Buoho Sasa Bomso Sayemo						3,000.00			×	NADMO	GNFS, ISD
		Training of staff & Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in Emergency Response (including Covid-19)	Buoho Afrancho Kodie Atimatim						2,000.00	6,500.00		×	NADMO	GNFS, GHS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works Services	Construction and Landscaping of Administration Block	Kodie							2,742,243.53		×	Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. 20 market stalls and 2-unit urinals	Buoho							289,771.96		×	Works	DPCU
		Construction of 3No. Market Centres	Ankaase Ebom-Bomfa, Aboabogya							2,000,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Renovate 1No.	Atimatim							75,000.00	×		Works	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		Existing Market												
		Construction of 2No. Youth training Centre	Atimatim, Wawase							110,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. Police Stations	Atimatim, Kyekye-Kyerase,							170,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Magistrate Court	Kodie							75,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. Community Centres	Ejuratia, Afrancho							150,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. ICT centres	Abuakwa, Akrofrom							220,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 5No. Boreholes	Taabuo, Hemang, Akrofrom, Atrama, Mowire							350,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Provision of Street lights for selected communities	Taabuo, Sayeimo, Apagya, Maase, etc							90,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Electricity within selected communities	Mpobi, Wawase, Maase, Ebom-Bomfa etc							55,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Provision of 3No. New Electric Transformers	Maase, Kyekye-Kyerase, Krobo							50,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. Astro turf football pitches	Akrowah							95,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 4No. Dump sites	Mpobi, Ankaase, Bronkrong, Wioso							11,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Lorry Station	Mpobi							38,000.00	×		Works	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		Construction of 4No. Toilet Facility	Atimatim, Bronkrong, Adwumakase Kese etc							550,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Pipe-borne water to selected communities	Kyekye-Kyerease, Ntri-Buoho							40,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Roads in selected communities	Akrowa, Wioso, Hemang Kodie etc							120,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Roads	Reshaping of roads in selected communities	Ankaase, Taabuo, Abuakwa, Sayeimo etc							55,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of speed rumps on selected roads	Wawase, Adubonso Biao, Edwenease, Adubonso Kese etc							35,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. bridges	Kyekye, Botantia							300,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. Footbridge	Taabuo							250,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Drains in selected communities	Essen, Maase							65,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Culverts over drains	Abuakwa							45,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Processing of approved development applications	Kodie						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide						800.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Digitizing of local plans for street	Kodie						4,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2022				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		addressing												
		Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie						2,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Conduction of site inspections	District wide						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU



Table 5. 2: Annual Action Plan 2023

Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2023				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Budget and Finance	Finance and Audit Operations	Budget preparation	Kodie							25,000.00		×	Budget	DPCU
		Purchase of value books	Kodie						20,000.00			×	Finance	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide							40,000.00		×	Planning	DPCU
		Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Publication & subscription	Kodie						6,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Court expenses	Kodie						12,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Manpower skills development	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		NALAG Contribution	Kodie							13,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide							150,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Security/social welfare issues	District wide							35,000.00		×	Police	DPCU
		Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide							32,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide							220,816.46		×	CA	DPCU
		Fuel for Police Patrols	District wide						30,000.00		×		Police	DPCU
Economic	Trade and	Organise	District wide						12,000.00	10,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2023				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Development	Industry	entrepreneurial / management training for youth/ MSME												
		Organise NVTI proficiency exams for artisans	District wide						20,000.00	12,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Provide financial support for SMEs/ Start up kits for Youth	District wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Conduct business monitoring & counselling for MSEs	District wide						15,000.00	20,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Servicing of vehicle	Kodie					25,000	22,500	12,735.08		×	DAD	Japan Motors
		Policy, Planning, monitoring and Evaluation	Kodie					4,000		5,000		×	DAD	RAD, CSIR
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000	7,000	1200		×	RAD	
		Production and Productivity improvement	District wide					10,000	10,000	37,600		×	DAD	DA
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000		13,700		×	DAD	RAD
		Livelihood Empowerment	District wide					4,000		17,150		×	DAD	DA, FBOs, BAC
		Farmer Motivation (Farmers' Day)	District wide							75,000		×		
		Early warning systems and Emergency preparedness	District wide					4,500		7,000		×	DA	RAD, VSD
Social Service	Education,	Construction 4No.	Adubinsua,							720,000.0	×		DDE	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2023				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Delivery	Youth and Sports Development	classroom blocks	Wawase, Framoase, Besease							0				
		Renovation of 2No. Classroom blocks	Wawase, Apagya							120,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
		Provision of classroom furniture for selected schools	District wide							100,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
		District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide							91,000.00		×		
		Education sports and cultural development	District wide							40,000.00		×		
		Counterpart funding of SIF projects	District wide							571,625.13		×		
Social Service Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Construction of 1No. CHPS compounds	Abuakwa							240,000.00	×		DDH	DPCU
		Health Service	All health facilities in the district					265,000.00	550,000.00	8,000.00	×		GHS	Social services dept
		Food & Nutrition Security (FNS)	All communities						53,825.00	65,360.00		×	GHS	
		Population management and migration for development	Selected facilities						70,290.00	90,730.00		×	GHS	
	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 recovery plan)	Biological	Selected communities						30,500.00	111,500.00		×	GHS	
		Covid-19 Response	Communities in the district					49,060.00	85,040.00	30,000.00		×	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Community Mobilization and public education	Selected communities					2,700.00	4,500.00	29,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Child rights promotion and	Selected communities					4,000.00		31,000.00		×	DSWCD	NCCE, GES,



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2023				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		protection												GHS
		Combating Domestic violence and child trafficking	Selected communities						4,000.00	20,000.00		×	DSWCD	DOVVSU
		Gender empowerment and mainstreaming	Selected communities						6,000.00	14,000.00		×	DSWCD	GHS
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Selected communities					6,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Livelihood empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Selected communities							2,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Support to PWDs	Selected communities							420,000.00		×	DSWCD	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Waste Management	District wide						30,000	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Sanitation improvement package (SIP)	District wide							120,000.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion company
		Fumigation	District wide							127,650.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion Company
		Environmental Enhancement program	District wide						10,000.00	20,000.00	×		DEHO	
		Environmental sanitation management	District wide						20,000.00	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Open defecation-free district	District wide						30,000.00	60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
		Provision of Waste Bins and Containers for selected communities	Selected communities							60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Hazard mapping and Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and	Hemang-Buoho						3,000.00			×	NADMO	GNFS, ISD



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2023				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		climate change issues.	Sasa Bomso Sayemo											
		Training of staff & Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in Emergency Response (including Covid-19)	Buoho Afrancho Kodie Atimatim						2,000.00	6,500.00		×	NADMO	GNFS, GHS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works Services	Construction of 3No. Market Centres	Swedro, Adubinsu Kese, Bomso							2,200,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. Police Posts	Edwenease, Ejuratia							175,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. Community Centres	Buoho Sasa, Edwenease							150,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. ICT centre	Apagya							100,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 4No. Boreholes	Swedro, Adubinsua, Hemang Buoho, Krobo							260,000	×		Works	DPCU
		Provision of Street lights for selected communities	Selected communities							90,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Electricity within selected communities	Selected communities							55,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 1No. Astro turf football pitches	Taabuo							95,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Pipe-borne water to selected communities	Selected communities							50,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure	Roads	Construction of Roads	Selected							130,000.0	×		Works	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2023				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Delivery And Management			communities							0				
		Reshaping of roads	Selected communities							60,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of speed rumps on selected roads	Selected communities							35,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Drains in selected communities	Selected communities							65,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Processing of approved development applications	Kodie						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide						800.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie						4,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie						2,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Conduction of site inspections	District wide						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU

**Table 5. 3: Annual Action Plan 2024**

Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2024				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Budget and Finance	Finance and Audit Operations	Budget preparation	Kodie							25,000.00		×	Budget	DPCU
		Purchase of value books	Kodie						20,000.00			×	Finance	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide							40,000.00		×	Planning	DPCU
		Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Publication & subscription	Kodie						6,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Court expenses	Kodie						12,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Manpower skills development	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		NALAG Contribution	Kodie							13,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide							150,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Security/social welfare issues	District wide							35,000.00		×	Police	DPCU
		Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide							32,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide							220,816.46		×	CA	DPCU
		Fuel for Police Patrols	District wide						30,000.00		×		Police	DPCU
Economic	Trade and	Organise	District wide						12,000.00	10,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2024				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Development	Industry	entrepreneurial / management training for youth/ MSME												
		Organise NVTI proficiency exams for artisans	District wide						20,000.00	12,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Provide financial support for SMEs/ Start up kits for Youth	District wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Conduct business monitoring & counselling for MSEs	District wide						15,000.00	20,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Servicing of vehicle	Kodie					25,000	22,500	12,735.08		×	DAD	Japan Motors
		Policy, Planning, monitoring and Evaluation	Kodie					4,000		5,000		×	DAD	RAD, CSIR
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000	7,000	1200		×	RAD	
		Production and Productivity improvement	District wide					10,000	10,000	37,600		×	DAD	DA
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000		13,700		×	DAD	RAD
		Livelihood Empowerment	District wide					4,000		17,150		×	DAD	DA, FBOs, BAC
		Farmer Motivation (Farmers' Day)	District wide							75,000		×		
		Early warning systems and Emergency preparedness	District wide					4,500		7,000		×	DA	RAD, VSD
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and	Construction 4No. classroom blocks	Adubinsua, Wawase,							720,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2024				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
	Sports Development		Framoase, Besease											
		Provision of classroom furniture for selected schools	District wide							100,000.00	×		DDE	DPCU
		District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide							91,000.00		×		
		Education sports and cultural development	District wide							40,000.00		×		
		Counterpart funding of SIF projects	District wide							571,625.13		×		
Social Service Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Health Service	All health facilities in the district					265,000.00	550,000.00	8,000.00	×		GHS	Social services dept
		Food & Nutrition Security (FNS)	All communities						53,825.00	65,360.00		×	GHS	
		Population management and migration for development	Selected facilities						70,290.00	90,730.00		×	GHS	
	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 recovery plan)	Biological	Selected communities						30,500.00	111,500.00		×	GHS	
		Covid-19 Response	Communities in the district					49,060.00	85,040.00	30,000.00		×	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Community Mobilization and public education	Selected communities					3,000.00	6,000.00	31,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Child rights promotion and protection	Selected communities					6,000.00		35,000.00		×	DSWCD	NCCE, GES, GHS
		Combating Domestic	Selected						6,000.00	23,000.00		×	DSWCD	DOVVS



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2024				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		violence and child trafficking	communities											U
		Gender empowerment and mainstreaming	Selected communities						8,000.00	16,000.00		×	DSWCD	GHS
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Selected communities					8,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Livelihood empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Selected communities							3,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Support to PWDs	Selected communities							450,000.00		×	DSWCD	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Waste Management	District wide						30,000	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Sanitation improvement package (SIP)	District wide							120,000.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion company
		Fumigation	District wide							127,650.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion Company
		Environmental Enhancement program	District wide						10,000.00	20,000.00	×		DEHO	
		Environmental sanitation management	District wide						20,000.00	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Open defecation-free district	District wide						30,000.00	60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
		Provision of Waste Bins and Containers for selected communities	Selected communities							60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Hazard mapping and Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and climate change issues.	Hemang-Buoho Sasa Bomso						3,000.00			×	NADMO	GNFS, ISD



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2024				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
			Sayemo											
		Training of staff & Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in Emergency Response (including Covid-19)	Buoho Afrancho Kodie Atimatim						2,000.00	6,500.00		×	NADMO	GNFS, GHS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works Services	Construction of 3No. Market Centres	Swedro, Adubinsso Kесе, Bomso							2,200,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 2No. Police Posts	Swedro, Sasa							175,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of 4No. Boreholes	Brofeyedru, Sayeimo Essen Ejuratia							260,000	×		Works	DPCU
		Provision of Street lights for selected communities	Selected communities							90,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Electricity within selected communities	Selected communities							55,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Pipe-borne water to selected communities	Selected communities							50,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Roads	Construction of Roads	Selected communities							130,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Reshaping of roads	Selected communities							60,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of speed rumps on selected roads	Selected communities							35,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Drains in selected communities	Selected communities							65,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure	Physical and	Processing of	Kodie						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2024				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Delivery And Management	Spatial Planning	approved development applications												
		Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide						800.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie						4,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie						2,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Conduction of site inspections	District wide						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU

**Table 5. 4: Annual Action Plan 2025**

Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2025				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Budget and Finance	Finance and Audit Operations	Budget preparation	Kodie							25,000.00		×	Budget	DPCU
		Purchase of value books	Kodie						20,000.00			×	Finance	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Management and monitoring policies, programmes and projects	District wide							40,000.00		×	Planning	DPCU
		Rentals (office & residential accommodation)	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Publication & subscription	Kodie						6,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Court expenses	Kodie						12,000.00			×	CA	DPCU
		Manpower skills development	Kodie							60,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		NALAG Contribution	Kodie							13,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	District wide							150,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Security/social welfare issues	District wide							35,000.00		×	Police	DPCU
		Quasi Gov't properties (court building, streetlights, police stations, markets, etc)	District wide							32,000.00		×	CA	DPCU
		Support to Self-help projects/counterpart funding/sub district structures	District wide							220,816.46		×	CA	DPCU
		Fuel for Police Patrols	District wide						30,000.00		×		Police	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2025				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Trade and Industry	Organise entrepreneurial / management training for youth/ MSME	District wide						12,000.00	10,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Organise NVTI proficiency exams for artisans	District wide						20,000.00	12,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Provide financial support for SMEs/ Start up kits for Youth	District wide						50,000.00	50,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
		Conduct business monitoring & counselling for MSEs	District wide						15,000.00	20,000.00	×		BAC	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Servicing of vehicle	Kodie					25,000	22,500	12,735.08		×	DAD	Japan Motors
		Policy, Planning, monitoring and Evaluation	Kodie					4,000		5,000		×	DAD	RAD, CSIR
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000	7,000	1200		×	RAD	
		Production and Productivity improvement	District wide					10,000	10,000	37,600		×	DAD	DA
		Human Resource Development and Management	Kodie					6,000		13,700		×	DAD	RAD
		Livelihood Empowerment	District wide					4,000		17,150		×	DAD	DA, FBOs, BAC
		Farmer Motivation (Farmers' Day)	District wide							75,000		×		
		Early warning systems and Emergency preparedness	District wide					4,500		7,000		×	DA	RAD, VSD
Social Service	Education,	Provision of	District wide							100,000,0	×		DDE	DPCU



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2025				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Delivery	Youth and Sports Development	classroom furniture for selected schools								0				
		District education fund (financial assistance & bursaries)	District wide							91,000.00		×		
		Education sports and cultural development	District wide							40,000.00		×		
		Counterpart funding of SIF projects	District wide							571,625.13		×		
Social Service Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Health Service	All health facilities in the district					265,000.00	550,000.00	8,000.00	×		GHS	Social services dept
		Food & Nutrition Security (FNS)	All communities						53,825.00	65,360.00		×	GHS	
		Population management and migration for development	Selected facilities						70,290.00	90,730.00		×	GHS	
	Emergency Planning and Response (Including Covid-19 recovery plan)	Biological	Selected communities						30,500.00	111,500.00		×	GHS	
		Covid-19 Response	Communities in the district					49,060.00	85,040.00	30,000.00		×	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Community Mobilization and public education	Selected communities					5,000.00	8,000.00	35,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Child rights promotion and protection	Selected communities					8,000.00		39,000.00		×	DSWCD	NCCE, GES, GHS
		Combating Domestic violence and child trafficking	Selected communities						9,000.00	30,000.00		×	DSWCD	DOVVS U
		Gender empowerment and mainstreaming	Selected communities						10,000.00	20,000.00		×	DSWCD	GHS



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2025				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
		Monitoring and Evaluation	Selected communities					10,000.00	9,000.00	10,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Livelihood empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Selected communities							4,000.00		×	DSWCD	
		Support to PWDs	Selected communities							500,000.00		×	DSWCD	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Waste Management	District wide						30,000	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Sanitation improvement package (SIP)	District wide							120,000.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion company
		Fumigation	District wide							127,650.00		×	DEHO	Zoomlion Company
		Environmental Enhancement program	District wide						10,000.00	20,000.00	×		DEHO	
		Environmental sanitation management	District wide						20,000.00	50,000.00		×	DEHO	DPCU
		Open defecation-free district	District wide						30,000.00	60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
		Provision of Waste Bins and Containers for selected communities	Selected communities							60,000.00	×		DEHO	DPCU
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Hazard mapping and Educational campaigns on disaster prevention and climate change issues.	Selected communities						3,000.00			×	NADMO	GNFS, ISD
		Training of staff & Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in Emergency Response (including Covid-19)	Selected communities						2,000.00	6,500.00		×	NADMO	GNFS, GHS



Programme (PBB)	Sub Programme (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Time Frame (year) 2025				Cost			Programme Status		Implementing Departments	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Others	New	On going	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works Services	Construction of 2No. Boreholes	Hemang Buoho, Krobo							150,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Provision of Street lights for selected communities	Selected communities							90,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Electricity within selected communities	Selected communities							55,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Extension of Pipe-borne water to selected communities	Selected communities							50,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Roads	Construction of Roads	Selected communities							130,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Reshaping of roads	Selected communities							60,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of speed rumps on selected roads	Selected communities							35,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
		Construction of Drains in selected communities	Selected communities							65,000.00	×		Works	DPCU
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Processing of approved development applications	Kodie						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Organize planning education & Sensitisation	District wide						800.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Digitizing of local plans for street addressing	Kodie						4,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Resolving land disputes & complaints	Kodie						2,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU
		Conduction of site inspections	District wide						3,000.00			×	PPD	DPCU



CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

The importance of implementation, monitoring and evaluation cannot be over emphasized when it comes to Development issues at the District level. In order to effectively and efficiently implement programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Plan, it is important to consider monitoring as a critical factor.

Thus, monitoring and evaluation serves as a tool for effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects. Also it helps to

- ✓ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ✓ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ✓ Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring in simple terms connotes the day to day measurement of progress of implementation of activities as planned. It helps to compare what the reality is as against planned. By this, challenges are easily rectified to achieve set goals.

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is the systematic examination of a planned, ongoing or completed project. Evaluation helps to measure the benefits or impact of activities implemented. It is a very fertile ground for lessons and serves as basis for future programmes/projects designs.

Evaluations commonly seek to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and the relevance of the project or organization's objectives.

With regards to the 2022-2025 DMTDP, the ex-ante (before implementation), mid-term (middle of implementation), terminal (at the end of implementation) and ex-post (sometime after the implementation) evaluation would be done to ensure successful implementation of the programmes and projects

**Table 6. 1: Monitoring Matrix**

Goal:										
Programme 1:										
Sub-Programme 1:										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2021	Target				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2022	2023	2024	2025			
Improved community based Health Planning services	Build more CHPS Compounds	Output	2	1	2	2	2	Wawase:1 Abrade:1 Maase:1 Hemang:1 Bomfa:1 Sasa:1 Bosie:1	Quarterly	GHS
T&L materials provided	Provide teaching & learning materials (TLMs)	Output	30	20	15	25	30		Quarterly	DPCU
STME Clinic organized	Organize science, technology, mathematics and innovative education (STME) Clinics annually	Output	10	1	1	1	1	Female :100	Quarterly	DPCU
Classroom blocks constructed	Construction of 5No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks	Output	9	4	5	2	3		Quarterly	DPCU
Assistance to PWDs from the disability fund	Give assistance to PWDs	Output	230	20	25	30	30	Male :45 Female:60	Quarterly	DWS &CD
PWDs registered	Identify and register PWDs	output	430	15	20	20	25	Male:35 Female:45	quarterly	DSW&CD
Entrepreneurial skills provided	Give entrepreneurship skills training	output	200	45	50	55	55	Male :80 Female:125	quarterly	BAC



Business associations formed	Form business associations	output	15	2	3	3	2		annually	BAC
Demonstration farms cultivated	Establish demonstration farms	output	4	2	3	4	2	Ankaase:4 Wawase:2 Aboabogya:2 Akrofuom:3	quarterly	DDA
Extension service delivered	Provide extension services to farmers	Output	12	2	2	1	1	All farming communities	annually	DDA
Farmers sensitized on planting for food and jobs	Give sensitization to farmers on planting for food and jobs	output	600	400	450	500	500	Male :1200 Female :650	Annually	DDA
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Vaccination exercise done	Vaccinate poultry and livestock	output	2,650	2300	2500	2000	2200	Livestock :2,600 Poultry :6,400	Annually	DDA
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Sanitary inspectors recruited	Recruit sanitary inspectors	output	10	4	5	4	5	Male:12 Female: 6	quarterly	DEHU
Final disposal site acquired	Acquire a site for final disposal of refuse	output	0	1	0	0	0		quarterly	DEHU
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Protocol & public relation issues considered	Protocol, Public Relations & Other Social Services	output	20	2	4	2	3		Quarterly	DPCU
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance security service delivery										
Bye-laws enforced	Enforcement of Assembly Bye Law in all communities	Output	15	8	5	5	6		Quarterly	DPCU



CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.0 Introduction

Communication is very crucial in order to disseminate the developmental agenda spelt out in the Medium-Term Development Plan. It is therefore important to put in place a strategy to disseminate and receive feedback to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan.

7.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Report

The dissemination of the DMTP and annual progress report will be done through diverse mediums to reach all groups of people in the district. The under listed mediums will be adopted

1. Posting all reports on the district website i.e. <http://www.districtassembly.org>
2. Issue out summarized versions of the reports and distribute to all Assembly members, CBO, FBO, Unit Committee and Area Councils.
3. Organize Focus Group Discussions of the reports at Area Council Level
4. Use of Community Information Centers and the District Information Department to disseminate reports.
5. Prepare and distribute fliers
6. Organize video shows on development activities in communities.
7. The District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament will take it upon themselves to disseminate the reports during their tours.

7.2 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to be abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations will be done through the following:

1. Meeting with stakeholders to discuss roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, Unit Committees, Area Councilors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.)
2. Use of Community Information Centers
3. Organize Focus Group discussions

7.3 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on Performance

In order to succeed there is the need for feedback on performance from the citizens of the district. Such feedback information will help stream the “rough edges” and also perfect the focus of the District Assembly.



To ensure these, there will be frequent dialogue, both formal and informal, between the Assembly and the Communities. Such a healthy relationship will ensure rapid and sustainable development in the District.

7.4 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly will put in place the following strategies.

1. Creation of a hotline for the public to be able to quickly express their concerns
2. Public desks will be created in all the five (5) Area Councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
3. There is Public Relations and Complaints Unit at the assembly where citizens are encouraged to channel their concerns to the authorities.

7.5 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework

In simple terms may be defined as the process of making judgments about a policy, programme or project, before, on-going or completed based on systematic and objective collection and analysis of data and information relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact for its stakeholders.

The principal aim of an evaluation is to improve decision-making, resource allocation and sustainability.

Two major evaluation exercises would be carried out on the projects and some programmes, which is the mid-term evaluation and end of project evaluation. All stake holders would be included in the exercise to ensure that all interested groups are satisfied with the results.

7.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is necessary in the execution of projects and programmes in the medium term development plan. Projects meant for the communities are planned together with them from the inception to completion. This will help us have value for money spent.

The Citizen Report Card and Community Score Card are the participatory monitoring and evaluation methods to be used in the execution of the plan.

The key stakeholders to be considered in this exercise include the following; the district planning coordinating unit members, the project contractors in the case of physical projects,



the end users in the communities which include the traditional authorities, other opinion leaders, civil society organisations and the citizenry in general.

In our case we currently have some civil society organisation which is partnering with the assembly in carrying out this function. Community monitors are trained and sensitized to get interest in project that is being undertaken by the district assembly in their community.

The lead facilitator role will either be played by the civil society organisation and /or by the assembly depending on the project being executed.

The questions for the exercise would be determined based on the type of project but in a nutshell it would be geared towards getting value for money and satisfaction for the end users.

The resources needed for the exercise would be part of the monitoring and evaluation budget of the assembly. The terms of reference of the exercise would be made clear to all members in order to minimise conflict in the execution of the exercise. From time to time refresher training would be carried out to keep members in tune with current realities on the ground. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations would be done as part of the dissemination and communication strategy of the plan.

**APPENDICES**

GHANA HEALTH SERVICE					
Maintenance Plan					
Type of Infrastructure	Type of maintenance	Schedule Maintenance Start Date-End Date	Estimated cost of Maintenance	Location	Responsibility
Adwumakaase Health Center	Renovation	April 2022 - October 2020	50,000.00	Adwumakaase-Kese	DA-Works dept
Atimatim Health Center	Tiling	April 2022 - October 2021	10,000.00	Atimatim	DA-Works dept
Mpobi Health Center	Renovation	April 2022 - October 2021	40,000.00	Mpobi	DA-Works dept
Total			100,000.00		

WORKS DEPARTMENT					
Maintenance Plan					
Type of Infrastructure	Type of Maintenance	Schedule Maintenance Start Date -End Date	Estimated Cost of Maintence	Location	Responsibility
Classroom block	Renovation	2022	30,000.00	Krobo	works
Health Centre	Rehabilitation	2022	240,000.00	Aboabogya	works
Assembly bungalow and office building	Renovation	2022	30,000.00	kodie	works
Gov't properties(offices,	Renovation	2022	30,000.00	kodie, Maase, Afrancho	works
Official vehicles	Servicing	2022	30,000.00	kodie	Transport
Office equipment	servicing	2022	10,000.00	kodie	IT
Office equipment	servicing	2023	12,000.00	Kodie	IT
Official vehicle	servicing	2023	40,000.00	Kodie	Transport
street light	Maintenance	2023	22,000.00	kodie, maase, wawase, krobo, Essen, Taabuo	works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping	2023	240,000.00	Bousie, Botantia, kyerase	works
Classroom block	Renovation	2024	45,000.00	Atimatim	works
Claasroom block	Renovation	2024	45,000.00	Afrancho	works
Feeder Roads	Reshaping	2024	250,000.00	Brokong, Bodwesango,	works
Official vehicle	servicing	2024	50,000.00	kodie	Transport
Office Equipment	servicing	2024	15,000.00	kodie	IT



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEAS	Agricultural Extension Assistants
ACF	Agenda for Change and Prosperity
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	Afigya-Kwabre District Assembly
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHPS	Community Health-Based Planning Service
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DCE	District Chief Executive
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DEHD	District Environmental Health Department
DEOC	District Education Oversight Committee
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DISEC	District Security Committee
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
F & A	Finance and Administration
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FM	Frequency Modulation
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission



GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust fund
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Authority
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Entrepreneurial and Development Assistant
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
KATH	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LAP	Land Administration Project
LI	Legislative Instrument
LED	Local Economic Development
LESDEP	Livelihood Empowerment and Sustainable Development Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
MHIS	Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MT	Metric Tones
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization



NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFEU	Non-Formal Education Unit
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out-Patients Department
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PHC	Population and Housing Census
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	People with Disability
REP	Rural Enterprise Programme
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SMIDO	Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation
SPC	Statutory Planning Committee
SHS	Senior High School
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	Traditional Authorities
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
T&CP	Town and Country Planning
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Support



DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE.....

PRESIDING MEMBER

DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR.....

CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE.....

DSITRICT PLANNING OFFICER