

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the decentralization system, District Assemblies are mandated to prepare District Medium Term and Annual Development Plans to guide the process of growth in the District. As enshrined in the Section 1 (3) 2 (1) and 10 (3) of the National Development Planning Commission (System) Act 1994 (480) and in line with Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), which is the national Policy Framework for 2010-2013 of the Government of Ghana, this District Medium Term Development Plan is prepared to meet this national agenda which spans for the period 2010 to 2013. It will serve as development map for the district which will guide all investments aimed at improving the welfare of the people in the district as well as a means of fulfilling the mandate assigned to the District Assembly in Local Government Act 462, 1993.

In line with the NDPC Guidelines, a District Plan Preparation Team was constituted from among the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). The memberships of the Planning Team were:

- i. District Planning Officer
- ii. Town and Country Planning Officer
- iii. District Budget Analyst
- iv. District Director of Agriculture
- v. Ghana Health Service ,
- vi. Statistical Service.

Sector departmental heads were also co-opted at different stages of the plan preparation for their inputs, especially data relating to their sectors.

The Plan Preparation Team worked as the technical wing of the DPCU drafting this Four Year Medium Term Development Plan for the Ketu South District covering the period 2010 to 2013. This Plan was prepared in a very participatory manner where representatives of all the communities were consulted from the data collection stage to the final stage. This Plan is multi-sectoral and adopts an integrated approach to solving community problems and needs. Sectors covered were the Physical and Natural Environment, Demography, Culture, Spatial Organisation, Social Services, Economy, Vulnerability, Gender and Governance.

The plan revealed the various development challenges of the District. These were categorised under the seven (7) thematic areas under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2010-2013) of the Republic of Ghana. Below is the summary of major issues/problems identified in the District under the seven thematic areas

SUMMARY OF KEY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PROBLEMS

A. Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-Economic Stability

- 1 Inadequate revenue mobilization
1. Weak capacity of the district to create job for the growing population
2. Low capacity of citizen to access credit facility for business development
3. Weak local resource mobilization for local economic development

B. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector.

1. Unfavourable land tenure system and land security
2. Uncoordinated private sector business development due to the public sector' (District Assembly) capacity deficiency
3. Weak entrepreneurial capacity and value orientations
4. low access to financial services and facility for capital investment
5. Weak tourism sector development in the District
6. Inadequate market information centre

C. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

- 1 Low agriculture productivity due to the use of outmoded technology
1. poor capacity of most citizen to access credit and mechanized technology
2. Low agricultural earning that increase unemployment
3. Weak linkages between agriculture and industry
4. Low awareness of food safety leading to practices such as use of inappropriate handling of livestock/livestock product and agro chemical
5. Poor concern for natural resource management
6. Over exploitation of fishery resources
7. Lack of alternative livelihood programmes for the coastal and inland communities

D. Oil and Gas Development

- 1 Environmental sustainability and climate change (flooding)
- 2 Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry

E. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

1. Weak capacity to control the human settlement development
2. low water coverage
3. Low capacity to manage environmental sanitation and hygiene service delivery
4. Poor condition of roads to support rural development
5. Limited access and application of Information, Communication and Technology(ICT) for enhancing management and efficiency

F. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- 1 Incidence of poverty among farmers and fishermen, especially food crop farmers and women.
- 2 Inadequate infrastructure to meet equitable access to quality education at all levels
- 3 Inadequate Institutional support services for improving access to quality education for people with disabilities
- 4 Inadequate health infrastructure and human resources support needed to improve quality maternal, child and adolescent health services
- 5 Lack of comprehensive sports development policy
- 6 Inadequate social protection responses and programs for the underprivileged (poor, aged vulnerable child, child trafficking and child labour)
- 7 High prevalence of HIV and AIDS
- 8 Low public perception of vocational skills training and development
- 9 Inadequate population data for planning

G. Transparent and Accountable Governance

1. Dysfunctional Sub-District Structures
2. Emergence of organized crime including armed robbery and drug abuse
3. Weak citizen engagement for development process
4. Weak women representation and participation in public life and governance
5. Limited attention to the issues of culture
6. Low civil society participation in governance
7. Weak transparency in the management of district and local fiscal resources
8. Weak enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures
9. lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting

As part of measures to addressing the issues raised the district has set a development focus which is defined within the context of “*enhancing wealth creation, skills development and increased participatory decision making in order to improve the standard of living of citizens with ICT as the driving force*”.

As a means of making the focus a reality, goals, objectives and strategies were formulated in consultation with a number of Stakeholders especially Assembly members, Area Councils, the private sector organized groups and traditional authorities. Programmes and projects were selected on the basis of the felt need of the people; gestation period, district long term perspective and government focus areas to be implemented within the next four-year plan period. The plan also took into consideration the need for the monitoring and evaluation of the strategies and the financial implication of the programs and projects.

The total investment cost for implementing the Plan is estimated at Fourteen Million and Fifty-Six Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢14,056,500). The implementation of the plan is in accordance with the seven thematic areas outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda framework of government. Out of this, the highest investment will be in the thematic area of the infrastructure, energy and human settlement while the least investment is for the Oil and Gas development.

Projected investment for the 2010-2013 DMTDP

Thematic Area	Cost (GH¢)	D/A	Others	Focus Areas
Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability	966,500.00	45,500.00	921,000.00	Revenue Mobilization and financial management
Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	184,000.00	6,000.00	178,000.00	Private Sector Development
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	731,500.00	28,000.00	703,000.00	Productivity, Food security and Natural resource conservation
Oil and Gas Development	100,000.00	8,000.00	92,000.00	Protection of environment and disaster management
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	6,294,000.00	64,000.00	6,230,000.00	Infrastructure development and maintenance

Human Development, Productivity and Employment	4,895,000.00	102,000.00	4,793,000.00	Skills development
Transparent and Accountable Governance	885,500.00	147,000.00	738,500.00	Local participation
Total	14,056,500.00	401,000.00	13,655,500.00	

The sources of funding the plan are summarized in the table below

SN.	Source of funding	Amount expected (GH¢)	Percentage contribution	Justification
1.	IGF	401,000.00	2.86	With a base IGF of GH¢446,997.62 in 2009, it is expected a total of about GH¢1,800,000.00 will be generated during the plan period. More than 20% of this amount will be reserved to support capital projects
2	District Assemblies Common Fund	10,000,000.00	71.15	Based on the 2009 figure, an average of GH¢2,500,000.00 is expected to be allocated from the DACF annually.
3	LSDGP	1,000,000.00	7.12	A local service delivery and governance programme where money is made available to undertake spot improvement of selected feeder roads, water and sanitation.
4	MCA	300,000.00	2.14	The Ketu District is a beneficiary of the MCA which is a grant to support vegetable production, and construction of social infrastructure in various communities.
5	DDF	1,800,000.00	12.81	A grant through the MLGDP for human capacity development and investment in infrastructure
6	Other Donor Support	555,000.00	3.92	Individuals who support the District through investment in schools, water and sanitation.
	Total Expected Revenue	14,056,000.00	100.00	

As part of measures to involve stakeholders in the implementation of the plan, a communication plan is included in this DMTDP. It is expected that funds will be released on time and in the right

quantity to implement the plan in order to achieve the overall goal of the Development Plan of the Ketu South District.

Adoption of the Plan

The plan was approved and adopted by the District Assembly at its ordinary meeting on the after incorporating all the received from all the public hearings throughout the plan preparation stages. Prior to the adoption, the Planning Team presented the content of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan to the members of the Assembly.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE 2006-2009 DMTDP BASED ON THE GPRS II

1.0.1 Introduction

The preparation of the 2006-2009 DMTDP was delayed due to the late release of the guidelines. As a result, the plan was finalized for implementation in the middle of the first year, 2006. Consequently, most of the programmes, projects and activities drawn for implementation in the first year were not undertaken. Major financial constraints in the period also affected the implementation of the District Medium Term Development plan. The District Assembly Common Fund which is one of the most reliable identified funding sources suffered severe limitations in terms of volume and timely releases. During the implementation period the Assembly received annually less than 52% of the district budgetary allocation due to deductions from the district's share at the national level. The main deductions included fumigation, National youth employment and other which did not form part of the district's strategic investment.

However, a review of the 2006-2009 District Medium Term Development Plan revealed that over 50 percent of the items in the plan were partially implemented while about 30 percent were fully implemented. 5 percent are still on-going. The rest of the programmes and projects identified in the plan could not be implemented during the planned period.

Below is a brief analysis of the projects that were undertaken and those outstanding based on the thematic areas of the GPRS II.

1.1 Private Sector Competitiveness

Fully implemented	Partially implemented	On-going	Not implemented
District economy/ Agricultural sector			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">750 farmers were sensitized in the period40 Hectors of land negotiated with farming groups at Akpatoeme1,500 farmers trained on improved Good Agricultural practices (GAP), EUROGAP and GLOBAGAP10 tractors purchased by farmers from MOFAMOFA supplied 5 motorbikes to staff2,750 farmers trained on safe use of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">One dam for irrigation project was constructed at Afife out of 10 dams that were planned for.One dugout in Dzodze rehabilitated out of the 5 that was planned for.Out of the proposed 200, only 50 tube wells were constructed3,000 livestock vaccinated		<ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation of farm lands acquired by the DAConstruction of 1 No. cold storage facilityProcurement of 1 No. cold storage conveyance vanEstablishment of Agric CentreWorkshop on aqua

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agrochemicals 1,500 farmers trained on agro processing and storage 10 processing groups linked to GRATIS for processing facilities MOFA facilitated the formation of 132 FBOs Training of 70 FBOs in group development One fish meal production facility established at Dekpor 5 No. training organized for Community Based Fisheries Mgt Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly surveillance on zoonotic diseases 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> culture Training of 5 fish pond construction gangs
<p>Remarks The Agricultural sector made a very remarkable achievement over the planned period to ensure over 80 percent realization of the sector goal of ensuring sustained food security and production of agricultural raw materials. However, limited agric extension officers coupled with inadequate logistics militated against the full realization of the aims and objectives of the sector. As the main sector of the District economy, more priority should be placed on the sector during the plan period through the acquisition of land banks, granting credit to farmers and providing storage facilities to prevent post harvest losses.</p>			

1.2 Human Resource Development and Basic Services

Fully implemented	Partially implemented	On-going	Not implemented
Education			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 8 No. classroom blocks were constructed out of the planned 48 15 selected communities were educated on enrolment Klikor central JHS block rehabilitated out of proposed 58 schools 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of rain harvest system for 20 schools Provision of electricity to 20 selected schools Construct 10 No. teachers bungalow in selected communities Provide 50 motor bikes and 100 bicycles to teachers in deprived areas Establishment of a Technical Institute in the District
<p>Remarks The Education sector has the goal of providing high quality education through provision of infrastructure and improved teaching and learning. However, as a result of limited funding, none of the educational programmes and projects identified in the planning period has been fully implemented. This makes it difficult for the realization of the sector goal. Another major contributing factor is poor commitment of beneficiaries to projects.</p>			
Non-formal Education			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized 7 No. sensitization workshops for adult learners Micro credit provided to 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 adult learners Education was organized for Chiefs to release land for group projects but the land is yet to be released 		
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Remarks

The Informal Education sector did not received much attention over the plan period. As a result the District was not able to achieve the objective it set to double the number of adult learners in non formal education by December 2009. A lot of priority needed to be placed on this sector in the current plan period.

Health

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of three clinics in Denu, Klikor, Agavedzi and Agbozume Construction of a CHPS compound at Kpoglu Organize over 20 no. education for a on the promotion of impregnated mosquito nets with the support of Volta Care The school feeding programme has been fully implemented on pilot basis in 3 selected schools 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of CHPS compound at Avegato-Aflao 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of four health posts Construction of three nurses quarters Food rationing in weighing centres had not been implemented
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Remarks

The Health sector achieved some level of services as far as the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the plan are concerned. This leads to about 60 percent achievement of the sector goal of ensuring improved health care for majority of the people in the district. The reason for poor performance is inadequate funds and logistics coupled with limited Human resources in the health sector.

Environmental Health

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of broken down refuse trucks Rehabilitate Aflao lorry park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 no. public toilets are constructed 60% implementation of regular inspection by EHOs Acquisitions of 7 no. refuse containers out of proposed number of 20. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 3 no. slaughter houses Acquisition of final waste disposal site Rehabilitation of roadside drains in 4 selected communities
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Remarks

The District set the goal to accelerate the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities by the end of the year 2009. However, due to inadequate financial support and misplaced priority, this goal was partially achieved. It was realized that all the unimplemented projects are still relevant to the development of the District. There is therefore the need to roll them over in the 2010-2013 DMTDP.

1.3 Good Governance

Fully implemented	Partially implemented	On-going	Not implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Provide furniture for DA complex ✚ Organize annual award scheme for hardworking staff ✚ Procurement of computers and accessories for departments ✚ Regular payment of sub-district staff ✚ Organize quarterly workers durbars ✚ Organize quarterly meetings with identifiable private sector operators to discuss development issues ✚ Make budgetary allocation for NCCE, ISD to carry out public education on govt. policies 	Construction of 4 no. staff bungalows	

Remarks:

On good governance, the District has set for itself the goal of ensuring participatory democracy and equitable distribution and transparent management of local resources through increasing public awareness on government policies among the populace and increasing awareness on the roles and responsibilities of the key actors of the local government system. Meanwhile, in the course of the planning period, it was realized that there was poor political will to enhance the activities of the sub-district structures. In addition, there was limited funding for governance projects in the District.

1.0.2 Performance Status with other Interventions

AGRIC

- ✚ 4 farmer groups accessed cassava processing facility
- ✚ 4 Tractor given to selected Farmer Groups under the MOFA Tractor Subsidized Programme

HEALTH

- ✚ TB education and support funded by the National TB Program (NTP) under the GHS where GH¢30.00 was given to each TB client.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- ✚ Acquisition of 1 no. Cesspool Emptier under the initiative of the Ketu South District Assembly
- ✚ 7 Motor bikes for EHOs (One for U/T/A Councils/Sub Districts)

GOOD GOVERNANCE

- ✚ 1 Motor bike and 4 bicycles were given to the Aflao Wego Area Council under Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP)

1.0.3 Key Problems Encountered During Implementation

- ✚ Poor coordination of activities
- ✚ Delay in release of funds from central government
- ✚ Too much bureaucracy in implementing projects
- ✚ Poor commitment on the part of beneficiaries
- ✚ Inadequate funds for programme/project implementation
- ✚ Delay in the implementation of donor projects eg. MiDA projects
- ✚ Several programmes/projects were implemented outside the Development plan
- ✚ Too much interference from central government especially in the disbursement of the DACF
- ✚ Too many projects were captured in the 2006-2009 DMTDP
- ✚ Non-functioning of the Sub-District Structures

1.0.4 Lessons Learnt

- ✚ The DMTDP should be strictly adhered to during the plan period
- ✚ Development projects should be well coordinated
- ✚ Adequate development funds should be released on time
- ✚ Improve the collection of Internally Generated Funds

1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1.0 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

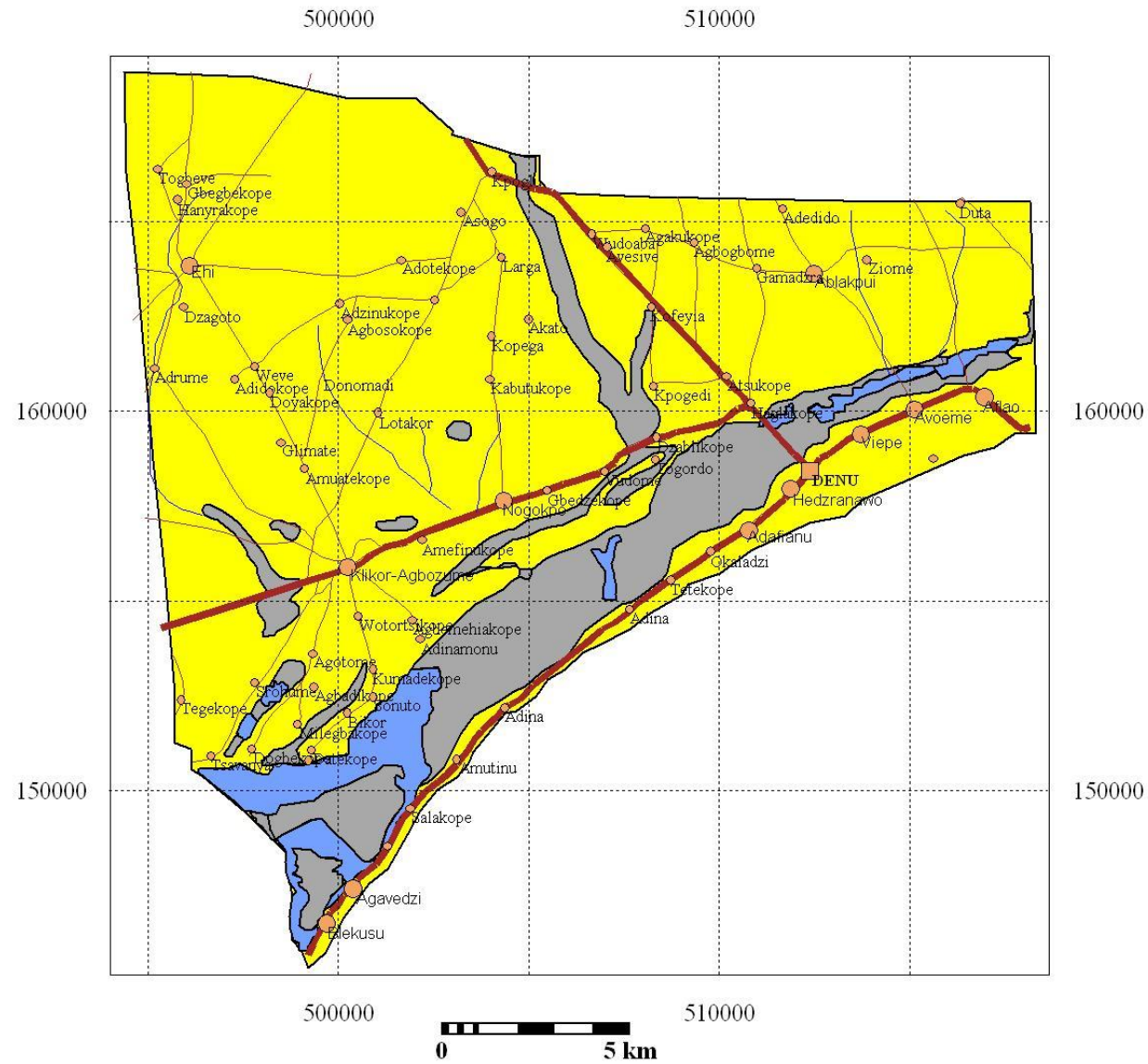
1.1.1 Location and Size

The Ketu South District is one of the eighteen districts in the Volta Region and is located at the south – eastern corner of Ghana. It shares its eastern border with the Republic of Togo, the west with Keta Districts, the north with Ketu North District and on the south is the Gulf of Guinea. The District has a total land size of approximately 400 sq. km. The District is strategically located with added advantage as the Eastern Gateway to Ghana where continuous cross-border activities are carried out on daily basis. The location of the district to the main Ghana-Togo boarder has a lot of security and welfare implications with potentials for brisk economic activities. This will requires a lot of resource to manage it. The Map 1 below depicts the location of the district in relation to other geographical features.

1.1.2 Topography and Drainage

Ketu South District is a relatively low land area with altitudes ranging from less than 15 metres at the coast and increasing to 66 metres inland. The coastline is fairly smooth and marked by sandbars. The District is drained by the Gulf of Guinea which stretches along the whole of the southern part of the district. Another noticeable phenomenon in the district is that about 30 kilometres stretch of lagoon, extending from the Keta lagoon at Blekusu to the environs of Aflao also exists to provide opportunity for aquaculture activities, eco-tourism, development of green belt and salt mining. These lagoons occasionally get flooded resulting into destruction of property and rending inhabitants homeless with its social implications. The poor drainage of the district places a lot of limitation on agriculture development especially in the promotion of dam construction for irrigation activities. However, the lagoons in the district have the potential for economic development with capacity of generating employment for people in the district.

KETU SOUTH DISTRICT: PHYSICAL FEATURES



LEGEND

- District Capital
- Major Towns
- Towns/Villages
- Secondary roads
- Major roads
- Rivers/Streams
- Area liable to flood
- Lagoon



.Figure 1.1: Section of the Lagoon stretching from Aflao to Keta



1.1.3 Geology and Soil

The District is underlain by three main geological formations namely the Keta Soil Association, Oyibi-Muni Soil Association and the Toje-Alajo Soil Formation. The Keta Soil Association is characterized with deep loose and yellowish sands occupying flat to gently undulating topography which dominates the southern sector of the district. The Oyibi-Muni Soil Association is characterized mainly with deep black clay occurring under saline grassland along the margin of creeks and blackish lagoon, grayish salt encrusted incoherent sandy loam often with shell. This type of soil is found also in the south especially around Agbozume areas. The Toje-Alajo Soil Association is a very deep red loam (Toje Series) on upper of gently undulating land with yellowish brown loams. This soil grade down-slope into almost white sand and the valley bottom have mainly grey calcareous and acid clay. This soil formation is the dominant soil type in the district and characterizes the central and northern belt of the district.

There are other soil formation, the Regosolic Groundwater Laterites, the Recent Deposits of the littoral consisting of marine sands and the Tertiary formation comprising Savannah Ochrosols for its soil type. These soil types are suitable for the cultivation of different types of crops production.

1.1.4 Climate

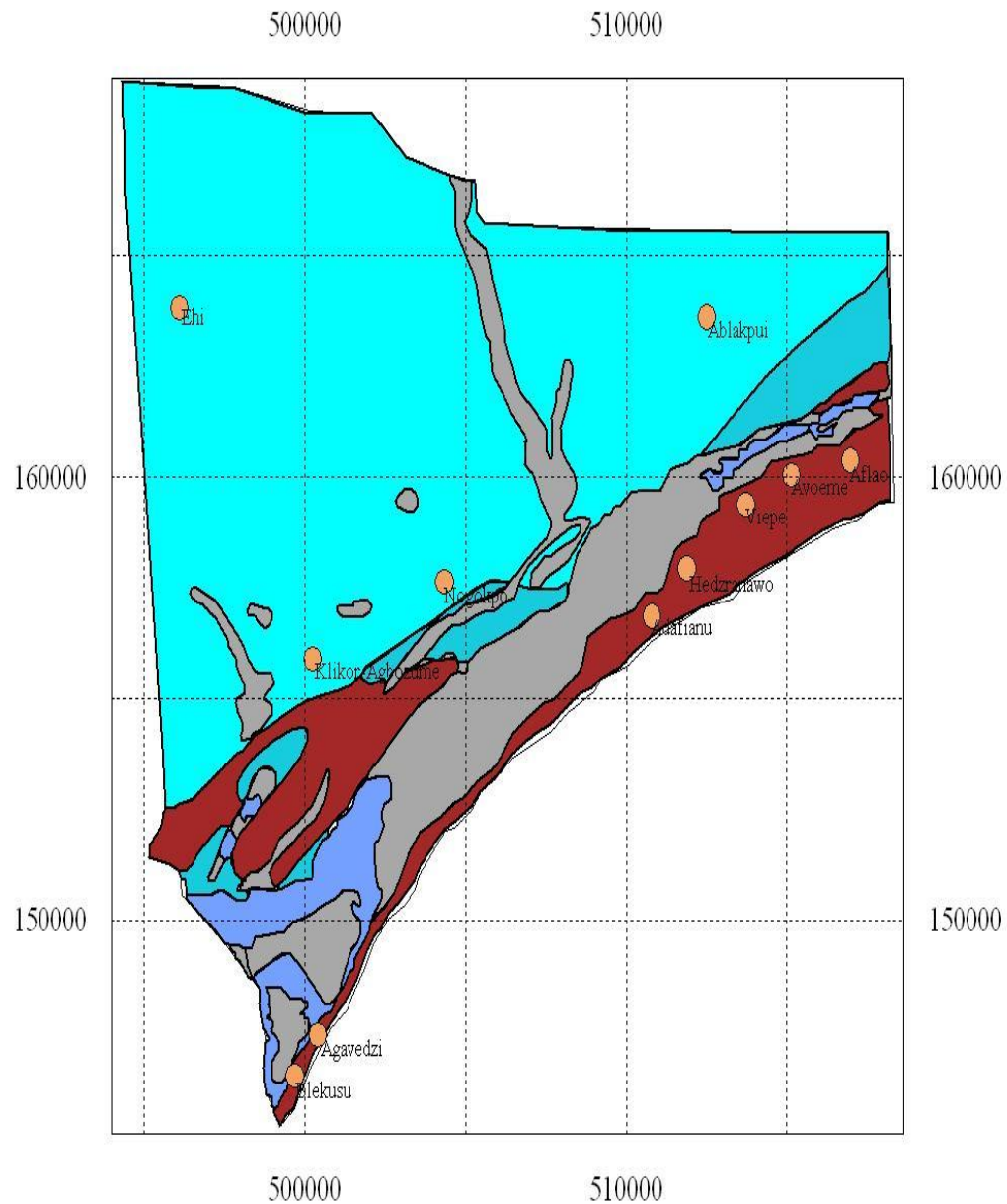
The District experiences the dry Equatorial type of climate. The average monthly temperatures vary between 24°C and 30°C, which are generally high for plant growth throughout the year. The mean annual rainfall for the District is 850mm at the coast increasing to 1,000mm inland. The rainfall is of double maxima type occurring from April to July and September to October. The dry season, which is dominated by the dry harmattan winds, extends from December to February. Generally, rainfall in the District is considered low and erratic particularly along the coastal strip between Agbozume and Aflao during the minor season. The low rainfalls of the district account for the low agricultural productivity which leads to increase in the cost and deficiency of food item. The low rainfall also places a lot of limitations on the capacity to develop dams to support agriculture development. In the lean season the district depends on food importation from the republic of Togo to supplement food supply from other parts of Ghana.

1.1.5 Vegetation

The original vegetation of the District is Coastal Savannah woodland made up of short grassland with small clumps of bush and trees found mainly in the Northern parts of the District. To the South are coastal scrub, grassland and mangrove forests in the marshlands. The locally known trees are Agorti, Adzido, Atortsi and Atsitotsi. Another well-known plant is the Ketsi, which is used in making mats, hats and local basket known as Kevi. Along the seashore, the plant cover does not form a continuous carpet but is dotted with herbaceous, erect or creeping plants.

The extensive farming activities in the district, bush burning for games and pasture, and the cutting down of trees for fuel wood over the years, have reduced the natural vegetation. The decimation of the vegetation by population pressure may have adversely affected rainfall in the district. As the vegetation changes from its natural state to more grassland, the threat of bush fire becomes inevitable. This phenomenon have negatively affected agricultural production, water bodies, rainfall and the fauna and flora contributing unnoticeably to the climate change. The incidence of bush fire is a big developmental concern that needs to be addressed in order to conserve the vegetation.

KETU SOUTH DISTRICT: SOILS



LEGEND

- Major Towns
- Area liable to flood
- Lagoon



- A: Keta Soil Association - Deep, loose, yellowish sands occupying flat to gently undulating topography (Keta series)
- B: Oyibi-Muni Soil Association - Mainly deep, black clays occurring under saline grassland along margins of creeks and

1.1.6 Environmental Situation

Environmental sanitation cuts across all sectors of the economy including those that concern health, environmental protection, improvement in human settlements and services, tourism and general economic productivity. Addressing the poor behavior and attitude towards environmental sanitation is critical area of concern for achieving the millennium Development Goal 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability. Environmental sanitation encompasses activities such as provision and maintenance of sanitary facilities the provision of services, public education, community and individual actions. The environmental sanitation issues are of great concern since it is linked to the general health condition of the people and more especially because the district is surrounded with lagoons that breed a lot of mosquitoes.

1.1.7 Condition of Natural Environment

In addition to the devastating effect on the natural environment, the human kind search for survival has led to the exploitation of the existing tropical forest through a mixture of economic activities of hunting, gathering and shifting agriculture. Extensive clearing of land for agriculture and the extraction of lumber for construction and fuel wood had reduced the vegetative cover of the district to more or less low savanna.

Human search for survival and the need to meet the basic needs of life has led people to engage themselves into several economic activities. In many cases, these human activities have led to the degradation of the environment. The common anti- environmental activities in the district include: uncontrolled sand winning which is carried out extensively in Aflao, Somey Fugo and Wego sub-districts, deliberate bush burning for games and cutting down of trees for charcoal burning for economic gains. These activities have inflicted irreparable damage to the natural environment. The natural environment is therefore threatened by desertification, lost of soil fertility, land degradation, lower rainfall pattern, high temperature and low humidity.

In an attempt to reverse the damage caused to the natural environment, the Forest Services Division has established a forest range at Denu. The range has a total holding capacity of about 120,000 seedlings. The Service is also supporting the establishment of tree nurseries, woodlots and tree planting by individuals and communities. However, the rate of destruction supersedes the intervention for restoration of the natural environment. The underlying issue is for the district

to work more in changing the Values, Attitude and Behaviour (VABs) that people have towards the natural environment.

1.1.8 Condition of Built Environment

Several factors have influenced the pattern of the existing built environment. These were historical antecedents; natural conditions and socio-political values system which define the social structure of the district. Some of the communities are narrow lying between the Gulf of Guinea and the lagoon. The strategic location of the district, being a border linking Ghana and Togo attracted immigrants to settle in most of the peri-urban towns of Denu, Aflao, and Agbozume thus influencing the nature and settlement pattern. This had promoted sporadic and haphazard development making the introduction of roads and other utility lines very difficult in built environment.. The uncontrolled development had created congestion more especially within the central areas of the urban and semi urban communities making accessibility very difficult particularly in time of disasters.

Most of the physical structures are unplanned in the district due to inadequate planning layouts to guide construction particularly in these urban centres. The Town and Country Planning Department is drafting the layout for the Tokor and Aflao Urban awaiting presentation to the stakeholders before its implementation starts.

The major classes of land use in the District include settlements, agriculture, infrastructure networks, wetlands, beaches and open waters. The few urban centres have other land uses like commerce, industry. Land reclamation is one the mean of accessing land for economic activities though the technology is less appropriate making land very expensive to acquire. Land management practices are generally very poor.

In relation to the built up environment, the main problem is with waste management. In this regard, two areas have been identified to be of interest to the environmental situation in the district. These are Liquid waste and solid waste management.

Liquid waste management

About 60 percent of the settlements in the District have no access to toilet facilities. Almost 49 percent rely on traditional pit and pan latrines. The Assembly is still working out with the

community members to phase out the pan and pit latrines system. The public toilets in the urban centers are under very high user pressure. There are however, a few household and institutional toilet facilities. The District has no reliable cesspit emptier for dislodging human excreta. Unfortunately too, there is no final disposal site for depositing waste. This delays the dislodging of human excreta in public toilets especially. As a result most private homes dig holes behind their houses and dump the wastes in them. These practices expose the district health risks and spread of disease infection and hence lost of man hour for economic development.

Solid waste management

From baseline on environmental sanitation data gathered in 2007/8 by MMDAs, close to 76% of households still rely on improper waste collection and disposal methods, with only less than 5% relying on house-to-house collection. This national picture painted above has a strong reflection on the situation in the Ketu South district.

Most settlements in the District are without organized refuse disposal sites. Domestic rubbish (solid waste) is disposed of by the roadside or in bushes surrounding residential houses. Others also bury wastes in the ground within residential areas. The District has 2 refuse trucks one of which belongs to the Zoom Lion Company Ltd for the waste management. The condition of the refuse track and most of the refuse containers are bad and as such increases the cost of maintenance and the frequency of removal of the refuse.

On the institutional toilets, almost half (80) out of the 156 institutions have access to sanitation facilities while public toilets are 51 in number and 780 household latrine with high concentration in the peri-urban towns.

1.1.9 Water Supply

The major sources of water in the District are wells, pipe borne, bore hole, rain water, streams and rivers. The rural communities depend on rain water, wells and streams. Those in the urban areas depend on water supplied by the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) and the rural water by the Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation Program (VRCWSP). The GWCL operates in Denu, Aflao and Agbozume. There are two 100m³-capacity reservoirs at Denu and Aflao.

At Agbozume the system is made up of one borehole with electro submersible pump with rising mains, a distribution network made up of UPVC and AC mains of 100mm diameter and 50m³ capacity reservoirs. The total distance of the distribution network in the township is about 6 kilometers. There are communities that are benefiting from mechanized borehole with submersible pump including such towns as Nogokpo, Gbedzekope, Ativuta, Akame, Adzablikope, Tsivolime, Lotakor, Kpogedi, Gbedzekope and parts of Laklevikope serving a population of 12,000 people. The Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation Program had constructed over 45 boreholes which are serving some rural communities.

In all, there are about 100 boreholes, 1,304 pipe stands, 2 dams, 1,242 hands dug wells, 200 water harvesting systems, 2 hand pumps in the District which provide water. Many people in the District lack potable water supply.

1.1.10 Operation and Maintenance of Water and Environmental Sanitation Facilities.

The operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities have not received the needed attention over the years. There is no comprehensive programme in place for the maintenance of most of this facilities leading to ineffective use and satisfaction derived from the services provided. Generally, the management of these facilities are left in the hands of the beneficiaries communities with little technical and managerial skills with the result of frequent breakdowns.

The intervention of the Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation programme with the introduction of the WATSAN in the beneficiaries communities have helped to improve the maintenance only in the water sector. Even though the introduction of the WATSAN brought about some improvement, it had its own management challenges.

1.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Ketu South District continues to grow at a rate of 2.0 percent annually. The 2000 Population and Housing Census recorded a total population of 155,781 with females dominating by 52.7 percent. With the growth rate of 2.0 percent, the population is projected to increase to 190,271 by the December 2010. The high population growth in the District is largely attributed to the influx of immigrants mainly from the nearby countries: Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Niger who engage in

commercial activities in the District. The population according to the five administrative sub-districts in the District is shown in table 1.

Table 1.1: Population by Urban Council

SN	NAME OF AREA/ URBAN COUNCIL	TOTAL	2000		Number of Communities
			MALE	FEMALE	
1	Aflao Wego	16,183	7,734	8,449	
2	Aflao Urban	51,158	23,662	27,496	
3	Somey Wego	23,123	10,830	12,293	
4	Somey Fugo	23,757	11,240	12,517	
5	Klikor	41,560	20,085	21,475	
	TOTAL	155,781	73,551	82,230	

Source: District Statistical Unit, 2009

1.2.2 Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

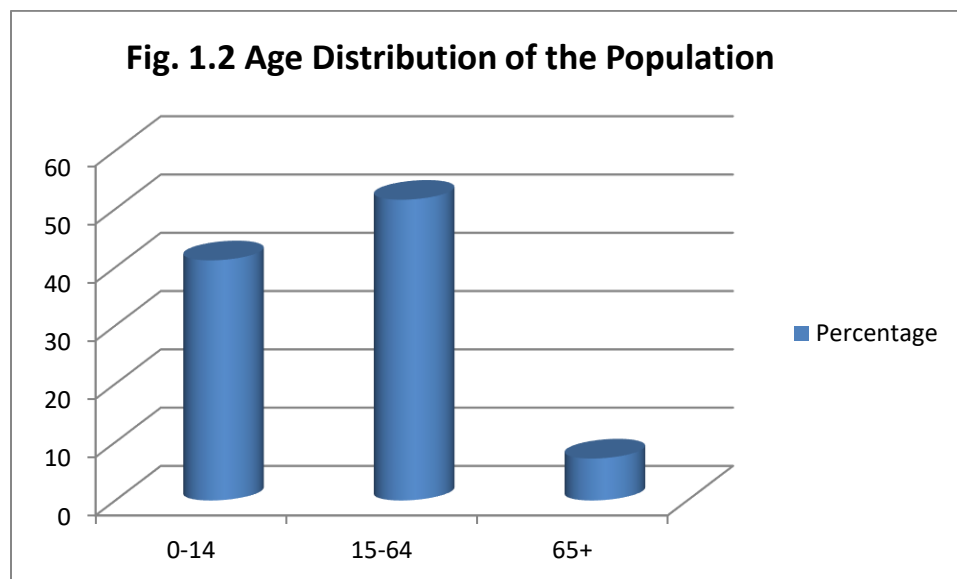
According to the 2000 population and housing census, the total population of people in the 0-14 age cohorts is 64,094 representing a total 41.2 percent of the total population. The population of the people within the 15-64 age cohorts is 80,459 also representing 51.6 percent. Meanwhile the aged form a total of 11,228 which is approximately 7.2 percent. Comparatively, the total number of dependants (0-14 and 65+) is lower than the number of the economically active population. However, the dependency ratio is 1:1 meaning that one economically active person will look after one dependant. Below is a table showing the age and sex distribution of the population of the Ketu South District.

Table 1.2: Age and Sex Distribution

Age cohorts	Total	Male	Female
0-4	20803	10269	10534
5-9	24351	12234	12117
10-14	18940	9983	8957
15-19	15847	8236	7611
20-24	11688	5316	6372
25-29	10619	4539	6080
30-34	9072	3890	5182
35-39	8312	3562	4750
40-44	6987	3221	3766
45-49	5991	2706	3285
50-54	5064	2233	2831
55-59	3330	1546	1784
60-64	3549	1458	2091
65-69	2721	1055	1666
70-74	2668	1010	1658
75+	5839	2293	3546
Total	155,781	73551	82230

Source: District Statistical Unit, 2009

Table 1.3: Broad Age Distribution



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2010

1.2.3 Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population

Ketu South District is relatively urbanized mainly as a result of the land port of Aflao. The district has about one third of the population (34.8%) in urban areas. From the 2000 population census, Aflao represents 8.8% of all urban areas and is the second largest urban town with population of 38,927 after Ho in the Volta Region

The District also shows a high level of rural communities as over 65.2 percent of the population lives in the rural areas. There is therefore the need for more vigorous rural development initiatives to be undertaken in order to alleviate the plight of the rural poor and avoid possible rural-urban migration and its attendant problems.

Table 1.4: Rural-urban distribution of the population

	Total	Share of R/POP	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Number	155,781	155,781		73,551	82,230	101,569	54,212
Percentage	100	9.5	89.4	47.3	52.7	65.2	34.8

Source: District Statistical Unit, 2010

With the district estimated growth rate of 2.0% which is greater than the regional growth of 1.9%, the district population is estimated to reach a level of 202,037 by 2013. This means that if the estimates are anything to go by, the increase in the population would have a lot of social and political implications for the district. Among these are the undue pressure on existing social facilities including educational, sanitation, housing and water demand; increase in social vices normally associated with border towns and increase in public expenditure for maintaining security. The population structure as presented above again gives an indication particularly with the female domination that gender related issues must be integrated in the formulation of programme to meet the need of the women and the vulnerable.

Table 1.5: Projected Population of Ketu South (2010-2014)

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
2000	155,781	73,551	82,230
2010	190,271	89,835	100,436
2011	194,115	91,650	102,465
2012	198,036	93,502	104,534
2013	202,037	95,391	106,646
2014	206,118	97,318	108,800

Source: District Statistical Unit, 2010

1.2.4 Occupation Distribution

The 2000 population census indicates that in each district in the Volta Region the proportion of employed males is almost the same as that of females. From the statistics, the unemployment rate for Ketu-South district is estimated at 6.0% which translate into 6.2% for males and 5.8% for female. The economically active population, 15 year and above are engaged in varieties of occupational areas. The occupational areas are classified into agriculture (farming, fishing and livestock) employing over 42.7% of the population with 45.3% for males and 40.7% for females. The whole sale, retail trade and related workers also constitute a significant proportion, 23.8%, which is dominated by the female 33.1%. In the district, about 80.1% of the economically active population is self-employed without employees with 72.9% being males and 85.9% females.

Only 3.9% of the self-employed are with employees indicating self-employed with employees must be empowered and supported to expand their businesses to employ more people.

Economically active population (15yrs and above) by occupation and sex.

	Prof. Tech & related workers	Admin.& managerial worker	Sales workers	Service workers	Agric.& Animal husbandry	Transpt operation
Total	5.1	0.1	24.7	4.8	42.7	18.1
Male	7.4	0.2	10.7	3.5	45.3	24.8
Female	3.3	-	35.8	5.8	40.7	12.9

Source: 2000 Population and Housing Census.

Table: The occupational distribution by industry.

	Wholesale /retail trade &related workers	Manufacturing	Fishing	Education	Construction	Transport & communication
Total	23.8	13.9	6.1	2.9	2.9	3.2
Males	11.9	16.9	6.6	3.9	5.1	6.4
Females	33.1	11.4	5.7	2.1	1.2	0.7

Source: 2000 Population and Housing Census.

1.2 .5 Institutional Sector Employment.

The public sector employed only 4.3% of the economically active population. Out of this, the males are the dominant in the public sector accounting for 6.4% while the females are 2.6%. The private formal and informal sector also account for 9.6% and 85.6% respectively.

1.2.6 Child Labour

The District labour force is mostly made of people within the age cohort of 15 to 64. According to the 2000 population census about 80,459 also representing 51.6 percent forms the labour force of the District. However, the economic condition that characterized the district forced minors in economic activities. The 2000 population census showed that about 9.9% of the minors are employed while 68.0% are students. The minors (those between ages 7-14) are engaged in serious economic activities such as farming, truck pushing, fishing, and other commercial activities such as trading which exposed them to the worst form of labour. Statistics available revealed that there are about 460 registered child labourers identified in communities such as

Blekusu-Anyiehe (Mina), Agavedzi, Adina, Amutimu, Tetekope-Adafienu and Blekusu-Dziehe, all lying along the coast. The children are engaged in fishing and vegetable farming in these communities. The involvement of the children in these economic activities impact negatively on their fundamental human rights especially with regards to basic education. It was not surprising therefore that academic performance at the Basic school level is registering consistent decline over the past three years.

Over the last two years, as a result of the district's participation in the ILO sponsored project, 200 out of the 460 are withdrawn through the ILO/IPEC programme. The project which sought to prevent the incidence of child labour in the West African Sub-Region was successfully implemented and this means therefore that additional resources and technical support will be needed to vigorously confront the issue of child labour in the district especially after the ILO support is withdrawn..

1.2.7 Disabilities, Children and Vulnerability

Disability reflects limitation that a person experiences in performing an activity considered normal, such as speaking, walking, seeing, and learning behavioural. Data on all these area and causes of disability, though difficult to compile, are required to formulate appropriate policies and programme to mitigate the effects of individual and social dimension of disability. Information on the total population with disability in the district is not available to determine the rate of prevalence. There is the need to encourage people with disability to acquire formal education so as to be able to compete favourably with able-bodied persons in the job market. Total children disability is in the average of 0.6%.

The attention of thousands of children is invariably excluded from vital services and who are often invisible from the mainstream of the district operations because of neglect and disparities. Often, the situation of these children is hidden, neglected and underreported. The children who are hardest to reach include those living in the deprived communities and those facing discrimination on the basis of gender, disability and social protection.

The implication is that these children are more likely to be engaged in labour which could mean missing out on education and as a result, on the opportunity to generate a decent income that

would allow them to escape poverty in future. They may be denied standard of living, education, information and vital life skills, they are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

1.2.8 Cultural Characteristics

Culture plays a very important role either in advancing or derailing development. There are documented evidences across the globe as to how culture has been at the centre of development in most countries like Japan and China. The District is culturally homogenous though with negligible variations. Primarily, the area is dominated by traditional customs and tradition which by their practices had contributed to the preservation of the eco-system with the creation of some virgin forests notably at Nogokpo and Klikor. There are shrines located in most parts of the district especially in the rural areas where over 65.2 percent of the population live. Some of the well-known shrines in the District are Zakadza shrine at Nogokpo and Adzima shrine at Klikor with claims for healing and bringing justice to the oppressed in the society. By some measure, the dominance of the traditional religion in the district somehow obstructs the acceptance of scientific explanation of issues such as the climate change, the girl child education and human rights particularly girl servitude at some of the shrines as an atonement for some crime committed by a family member. The main features of the cultural setting in the district could be identified with the chieftaincy institutions, traditional music and dance, Voodoo worship and the traditional recipe which identifies them as a people. These may have affected the Value system of the people, their Attitude and behavior that could impact on the development of the district.

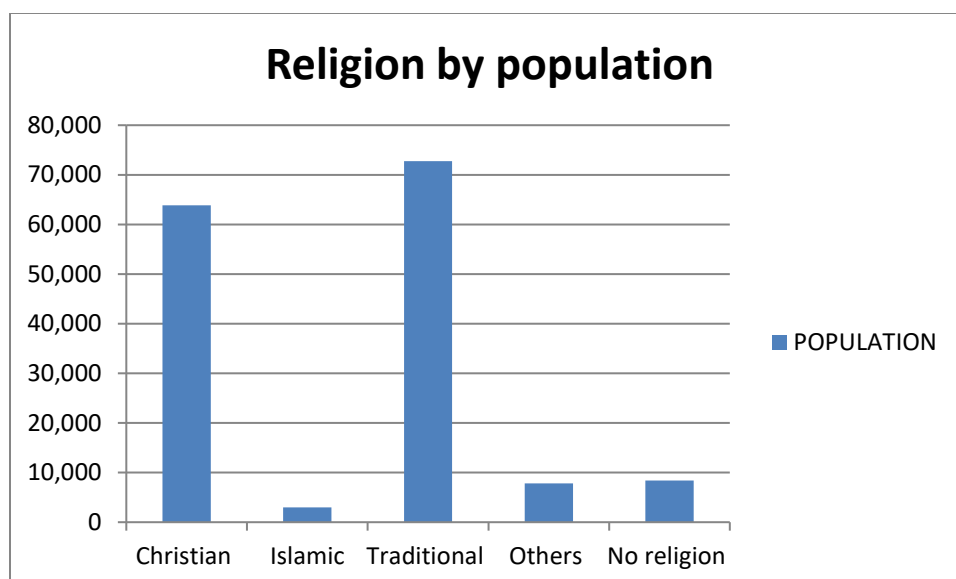
Figure 1.3: Pouring of libation, a traditional prayer, during a visit by expatriate at Korpeyia



Source: KSDA, 2009

One other important and recognized religious group in the district is Christianity. It accounts for over 41 percent of the total population. In fact, there are churches and prayer camps all over the district especially in the urban areas. Some major churches to in the District are the Orthodox Church, the charismatic and Pentecostal Churches.

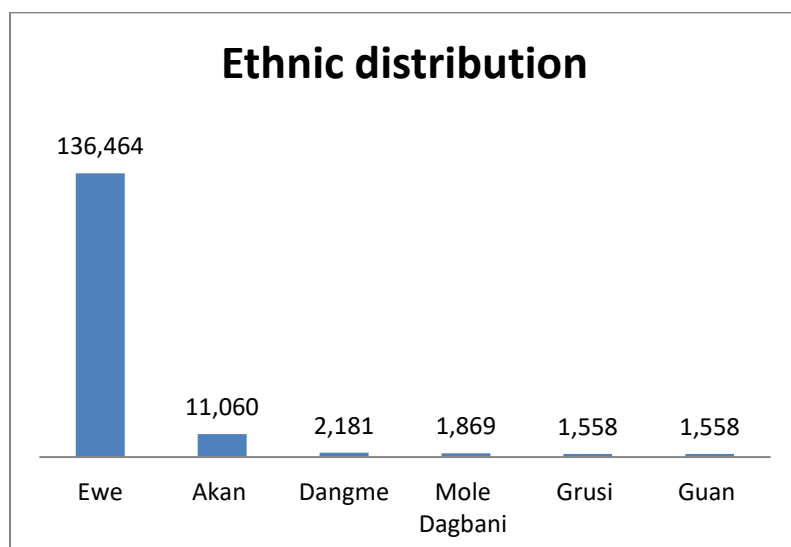
Table 1.6: Religious Composition of the Population



Source: District Statistical Unit, 2010

The District is dominated by one major ethnic group which are the Ewes accounting for 87.6%. There are other minor ethnic groups that are found in the district including the Akan, the Dangme and a negligible proportion of the northern ethnic origin. All these groups are identified as the major ethnic groups in Ghana. The population distribution on ethnic grounds is presented in the table below

Table 1.7: Population distribution by type and ethnic groups



Source: District Statistical Unit, 2010

1.2.9 Traditional Institutions

The people of the district are organized under chiefs at lineage and settlement levels. A lineage comprises extended families that trace their genealogy to the same ancestors. The extended families have heads who are often the oldest male. Ownership of property is passed on by patrilineal inheritances.

The district is traditionally controlled by three (3) Traditional Areas. These are namely Some Traditional Area, Klikor Traditional Area and Aflao Traditional Area and traditional area is headed by a paramount chiefs. There are other sub-chiefs under each traditional area who are responsible for their areas of jurisdictions. The chief organize their constituents for in communal labour for development of their locality.

It is however sad to indicate that the communal labour spirit which used to be a dynamic tool for mobilizing communities for development has wane out. The communal value system has given way to individualism and this is creating serious challenges for organizing people for rural development. Basically, the traditional authorities administer stool and community land by holding them in trust for the people and arrange for the celebration of festival. They are also the custodian of traditional beliefs and customs. The traditional authority also have courts which adjudicate on matters relating to stool land, lineage and family land, chieftaincy title disputes, violation of traditions and disputes between localities, families and individuals.

1.2.10 Gender and social development.

The social system of organizing has not witnessed any significant shift in women roles and perspective of development in the district. The men continue to dominate access to economic resources at the expense of the women. Women voice is still weak in political and social decision making and even though the women are elevated to the kinship with the title of queen mother, they virtually have no influence comparative to their male counterparts. The traditional role of women have had a tremendous impact by creating a lot of limitations on the way of women to rise to public office denying them the opportunity to exercise their God-given talent in advancing the good of society. Young women are denied educational opportunities since they are used for the atonement of crime committed by family members (Trokosi). There is the need for strong will and commitment to change this social misdeeds that hamper total development of womanhood. Over the years, the composition of the District Assembly reflect high level of

masculinity resulting to the weak capacity, both socially and economical, to withstand the chauvinistic attitude of men when it come to campaigning at the local level election. The main contributing factor of women's low participation in public debate included; educational deficiency, weak financial base and more importantly is the defined role of women in society. The implications for these apparent phenomena are numerous and include social and political exclusion, perpetuation of poverty and social vices.

1.2.11 Settlements

The district exhibits both rural and urban types of settlements and is largely rural. There are 5 large settlements – Denu, Aflao, Avoeme, Klikor and Agbozume and the remaining being small communities.

By functionality, Aflao, Denu and Agbozume perform more than 10 functions each of the 30 services used for the analysis. Aflao had a total centrality index of 750, Denu, 778, and Agbozume 468. Aflao, Denu and Agbozume therefore qualify as the first order/hierarchy settlements. The situation may be explained by Aflao's strategic location, as a border town and hence its influence to attract immigrants and the polarization of investments and functions. Denu is the district capital, whiles Aflao and Agbozume are commercial towns. Fifteen out of the selected settlements for the scalogram analysis perform less than 50 percent of the selected functions (5-17functions). The first and second order settlements are functionally inefficient and economic/social linkages are weak. The implications are that there is a serious stress on the few facilities, poor access to services and hence a poor space economy

The District's spatial development focus should consider an integrated space economy by using the Urban/Town/Area council centers as growth poles for development. An attempt should be made to spread investments to settlements like Denu, Avoeme and Hedzranawo to offload the pressure in Aflao.

1.3.1 DISTRICT ECONOMY

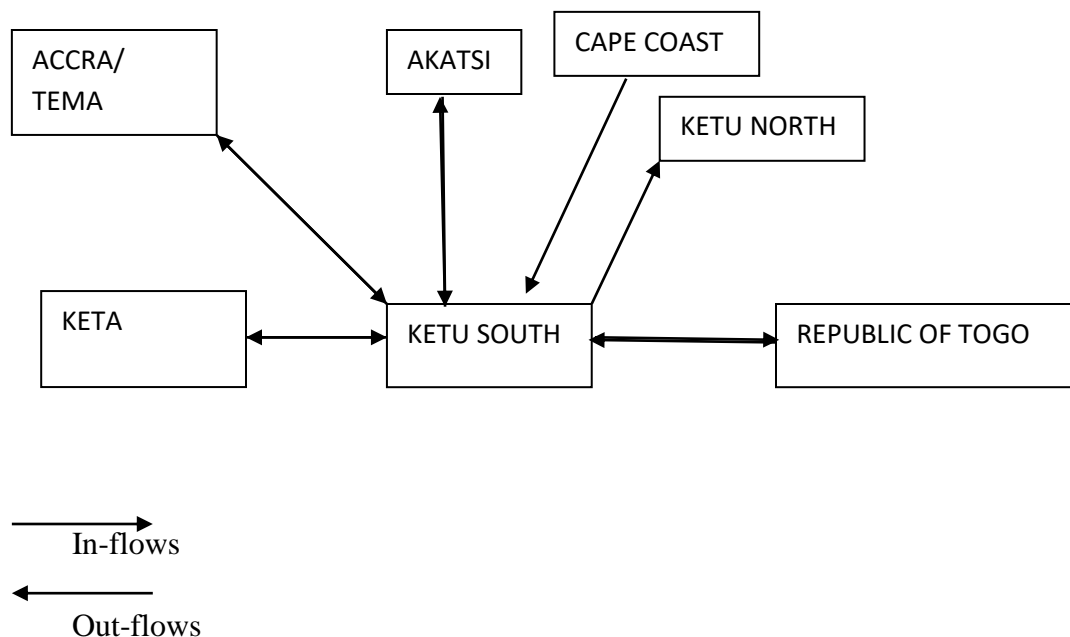
The Ketu District is dominated by the agrarian economy with over 60% of the population deriving their livelihood from agriculture. The district depends heavily on the sale of food crops

and the extraction of the sea resources 6.1%. The only heavy industry in the district is the Diamond Cement Factory in Aflao. The service sector is also very low accounting for 4.8%, with the manufacturing 13.9%, and the construction sector 2.9%. This structure clearly attests to the fact that for the district to achieve any meaningful development, it must concentrate on the agriculture sector and improve upon the value chain. The next major economic activities after agriculture is the wholesale and retail trade activities and account for 23.8%

1.3.2 Space Economy

Ketu South District economically links other major marketing centres in neighbouring Districts. Below is a figure showing the relationship between Ketu and the other District.

Figure 1.5: Space Economy



Major Economic Activities

1.3.3 Trade and Commerce

Ketu South District has three major market centres that attract sellers and buyers from all parts of Ghana and the Republic of Togo. These market centers are located in Denu, Agbozume and Aflao. Markets are held on rotational basis every four (4) days. Other satellite markets are found in Aflao and Wudoaba, which are held mostly on daily basis. The major markets

specialize in selling fish especially smoked herrings and agricultural produce. The Border market of Aflao is a commercial distribution centre for agricultural produce from Western, Brong-Ahafo Eastern and Central regions of Ghana. These goods are subsequently exported to Togo.

Hedzranawo (Denu) Market

Figure 1.4: Hedzranawo market located on the Denu-Adafienu road



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

Hedzranawo (denu) market

Denu market is the biggest of all the markets. However a pictorial view of the Hedzranawo market suggests that the infrastructure condition is inadequate and that the market has limited space for expansion. Land owners around the market have taken advantage of the prevailing situation and are engaging in private collection of revenue from the traders thus depriving the assembly of its revenue collection capacity. The major challenge confronting the assembly is that since the Assembly does not hold title to the land, as such, the assembly is compelled to share its revenue collected with the land lords. The implication is that with the increase in the district's population and the expected growth in the commercial activities particularly resulting from the influence of

the oil and gas industry in Ghana, it will impact negatively on the assembly to effectively manage revenue collection from the market if the present state is not improved. It follows that there will be the need to strategically relocate the market to be able perform at its maximum level.

Agbozume market

Agbozume market is operational throughout the week dealing mainly in agricultural produce and other commercial and industrial items. The market draws its strength from the Agbozume Kente industry and extraction of starch that was buoyant in the 1990s. However, the creation of market at Afife in the Ketu North and the exit of most of the Kente weavers to Nigeria had affected the capacity of the market to sustain its generation of more revenue though potential still exist.

The market is located along the main Accra-Aflao road with an approximately total land area of 7,290m². Traders from key commercial centres such as Accra, Aflao, Akatsi, Keta and Ho are also attracted to the market. The market infrastructure is woefully inadequate. Critical areas of concern include drainage, sanitation service delivery, environmental pollution, security, and possibility of food contamination. Another challenge in the market is the seasonal flooding of the market and its environs creating a lot of inconvenience for commercial activities during rainy season.

The lorry park which is also located just outside the market is relatively small in size compared to the volume of vehicles and traders patronizing the market. As a result vehicles are often seen parked outside the designated station obstructing free flow of persons and vehicular movement along the main road. The result is that these floating vehicles usually find it very easy to evade payment of lorry park tolls accounting for a lost to the District Assembly' revenue generation capacity. Like other markets Agbozume market is held every four days on rotational basis.

Aflao Market

Aflao characterized by satellite markets. They include the central and the border markets with varied capacity and importance. The Aflao markets are potential revenue sources and have the capacity of generating about 60% of total market revenue. The major concerns in the markets are the infrastructure to support and sustain the need business and commercial activities. The

strategic location of Aflao as border town is an incentive to focus attention in creating the right environment for business to grow.

In view of the economic viability of the area there is a very heavy vehicular movement along the border but the condition and the environment of the existing Lorry Park leave much to be desired. The situation accounts for high rate of tax evasion by commercial vehicles thus incapacitating the assembly to address its numerous developmental needs.

Another dimension of the market is that given the fact that the Aflao serve dual functions, it equally attracts a lot immigrants and paupers with the added environmental responsibility for the management of the assembly.

1.3.4 Banking Services

There are five (5) Commercial Banks in the district. These are the Ghana Commercial Banks, United Bank of Africa (UBA), ECOBANK and BARCLAYS Sales centre located at Aflao, and the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) at Denu. There is also a branch of the Avenor Rural Bank located at Denu and Unity Rural Bank located at Aflao. In addition, other credit and loans schemes are available across the district to support economic activities. These financial institutions provide credit to promote agricultural production as well as commercial activities in the district. However, large sections of the population of the district lack access to credit because of the strict collateral requirements and most especially weak entrepreneurial acumen.

The map below depicts the locational distribution of the economic facilities across the district.

1.3.5 Agriculture

The Agricultural sector is the single most important economic sector in the Ketu South district, employing over 60 percent of the labour force. The agricultural sector is divided into three sub-sectors: Crop, Livestock and Fisheries of which the Fisheries sub – sector have become the dominant.

Crops Sub-Sector

About 98 percent of the total farmlands in the district are under subsistence food crops production involving maize, cassava and vegetables. The rest of the farmland is devoted for the cultivation of non-traditional cash crops mainly; mango and chili pepper which is for exportation.

Food Crop Production

The food crops grown extensively over the entire district are cassava and maize. The current average yield of maize is 1.2 tons/ha and that of cassava is 11.0 tons/ha. The average land holding is 0.4 for both crops. The small land holding is due to a high population pressure. The improvement in production of both crops can only come about by increasing yield per hectare through the adoption of good agricultural practices. At current yield and production levels, the district is only capable of meeting 50% of the maize requirement and the difference are met from inflows from other districts and regions. However, the district has about 60% surplus in cassava production which is processed into dough and “gari” for sale.

There are 48 functional farmers groups with a total membership of 953 farmers made up of 690 males and 263 females. Out of the total number, 45 groups are into crops production, one group into exotic fowl production and the rest of the groups are women’s groups are in processing.

The major challenge to cassava and particularly maize production is crops failure resulting from over reliance on rainfall, low access to mechanized agriculture and credit to support the procurement of farm inputs.

Cash and Export Crops Production

The major cash and export crops in the district are mango and chili pepper for export. The mango production is just emerging and is on a very small scale with less than ten years in existence. The land and the climate of the district are favourable to support investment in the mango cultivation. Currently, there are 70 hectares of land under mango production with average farm size of five hectares. One of the challenges is that expanding the mango production on commercial plantation extending over 40 hectares can only be possible at the expense of food crop production.

Chili pepper is produced both under rain-fed and irrigation for exportation and local market. The production through irrigation is threatened due to rapid urbanization. This is because the irrigation is limited to the coastal strip of land where the water table is high for shallow tube-well irrigation. At the current rate of urbanization the irrigated chili and other vegetables may phase out in the next five to ten years to come. The production of these crops can only be sustained in the district by extending and subsidising the cost of electricity to the farm lands and farmers. Another alternative of sustaining the income of farmers would be to rezoning and protecting the cultivable land which are under siege and in high demand for industrial and residential development.

Table 1.8: Crop Production Figures 2005 – 2009

Table 1

Commodity	Number of farmers			Cultivated areas (ha)			Yield (MT/ha)			Production (MT)		
	2008	2009	2010	Annual-2008	Annual-2009	Annual-2010	Annual-2008	Annual-2009	Annual-2010	Annual-2008	Annual-2009	Annual-2010
Maize	22,401	22,001	22,701	13,412	11,430.0	17,145.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	13,412.0	17,145.0	18,859.5
Cassava	22,013	21,965	22,701	10,134	10,00.0	10,018.0	10.9	14.0	13.8	110,461.0	140,000.0	138,248.4
Onion	400	400	410	108.5	110.0	140.0	29.7	30.0	27.7	3,222.5	3,300.0	34,878.0
Pepper	500	450	325	80	80.0	40.0	6.2	6.0	5.0	496.0	480.0	200.0
Okro	650	600	650	80.0	80.0	85.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	800.0	800.0	850.0
Carrot	200	200	350	40	40.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	800.0	800.0	1,200.0

NOTE: In 2010 the rainfall pattern the minor season was exceptionally favourable for maize cultivation, so a lot of farmers did double cropping

Source: DADU – KETU SOUTH

Plantation Crops

Coconut is the largest plantation crop grown in the District. Large contiguous plantations are evident all along the coast. There are mixtures of coconut varieties grown all over. Farmers depend on their trees for their seed source since there are no seed producing centres. The result is poor rate of germination. There had not been any conspicuous pest and disease situations of coconut in the district. The coconut fruits are either harvested fresh for eating or as copra for processing into oil.

Figure 1.6: Coconut plantation along the coast from Aflao to Blekusu



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

Urban Vegetable Productions

Though there is a general vegetable production throughout the District as a way of life, the actual vegetable production as a business, which is known as Urban Gardening, is concentrated along the coastline. The traditional areas covered include Aflao, Awakorme, Viepe, Denu, Hedzranawo, Adafienu, Wokadedzi, Tetekope and Agorkor. Currently the urban gardening is expanding to Nogokpo and Agbozume areas.

The vegetables produced are onion, chilies, okro, tomatoes, carrot and leafy vegetables (Gboma). The urban gardening business is an all-year-round activity with water obtained from shallow tube wells mechanized by electrically operated water-pumping machines or petrol operated ones where there is no electricity. The farming practices involves extensive land preparation and application of chemical for pest and disease control

The land is usually obtained through leasehold and the land rent ranges from GH¢50.00 – GH¢100.00 per acre per annum.

Figure 1.7: Urban Vegetables along the coast – tube well technology



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

The cropping calendar for Onion and Chilies is in May through to September, while Tomato is cultivated around June –November. Okro, Carrot and Leafy Vegetables are cultivated all year round. The various vegetables are cropped in pure stands.

Urban gardening is a labour intensive business using labour at all phases of production. The enterprise employs about three thousand people. Out of this number about six hundred

(600) people are farm owners of which women form about 20 percent. The rest of the number, form the labour force of which 10 percent are permanent.

The target market for the chili is the European market, whilst the Onion and Tomatoes are for the domestic market, Togo, Benin and Nigeria. The leafy vegetables and carrot are mainly for the domestic and the Togo Markets. The main challenge now is with the processing of the crops so as to improve value chain process and also to increase the income of the people involved in the industry.

Agro-processing

The main raw material for processing is cassava, which is processed into the dough and gari. The average annual production of cassava in the district is 120,000 metric tons of fresh cassava. The current district requirement is 49,000 metric tons and therefore we have a surplus of 69,000 metric tons for processing annually.

The major collection point for gari in the district is Wuduoba market, from where trucks loaded with gari leave to other destinations.

The District Agricultural Development Unit in collaboration with Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) is introducing high yielding cassava varieties into the District and we expect yields to increase by 50%. The challenge Farmers will be facing with the increase in production is access to improved processing equipment which could reduce the drudgery of manual processing.

Livestock Sub-Sector

Livestock sub – sector forms about 10 percent of agricultural activities in the District. Livestock and Poultry are a source of food, income, recreation and also an important element in the socio-cultural context. They are also a means of storing wealth in times of agricultural plenty and provide cash reserves for emergencies and guarantees of food security in times of crop failures. The main livestock types reared in the District include cattle, sheep and goats, pig, poultry and quite recently, grasscutter.

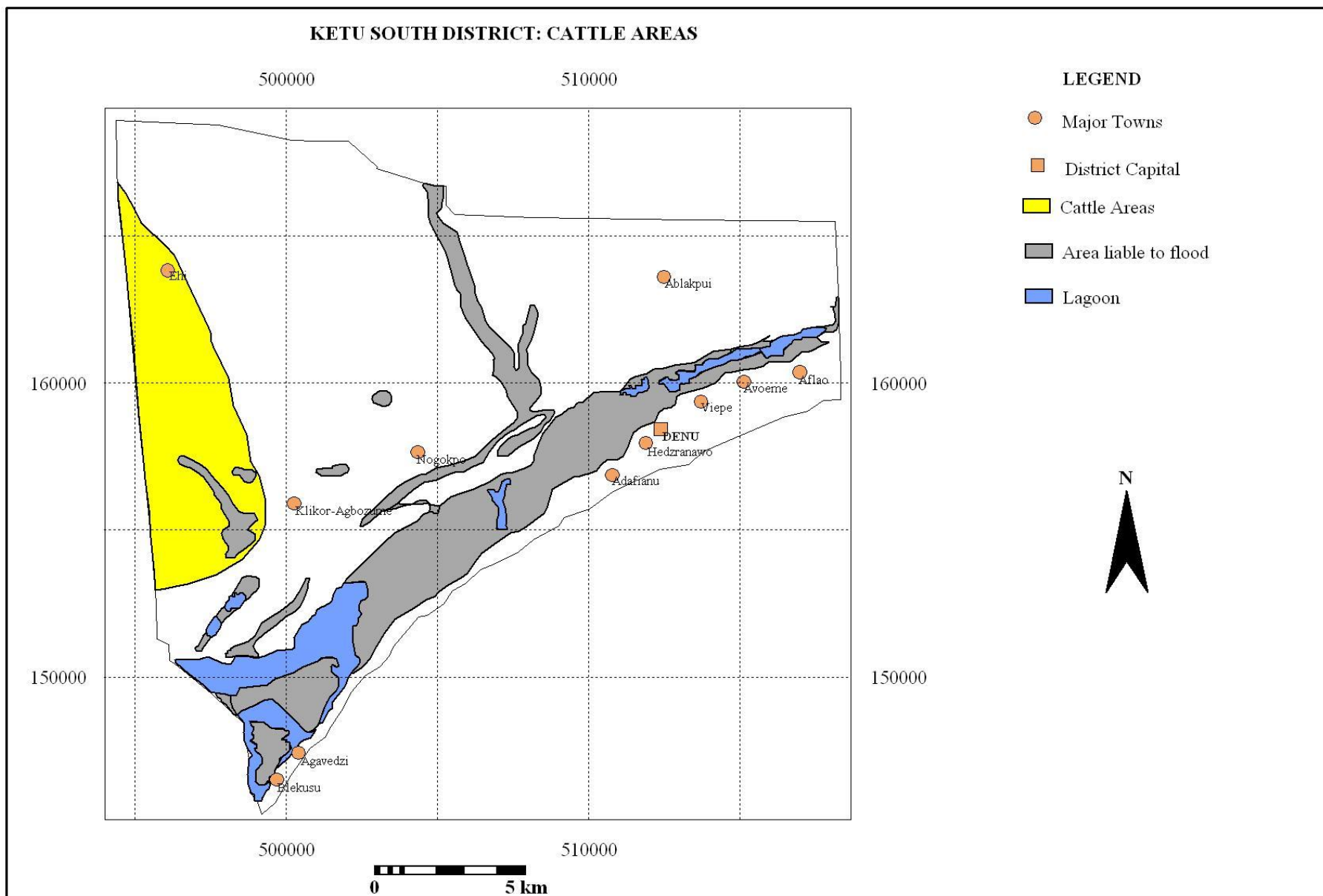
Almost every farmer keeps some sort of livestock as a security to fall on during times of crop failure. There are over 17,000 sheep, 16,000 goats, 5,000 pigs (local breed-4,500) and 40,000 poultry (local fowls 32,000) in the District (*source: 2005 Livestock Census, MoFA, and Denu*). The local poultry are scattered all over the District whilst the exotic ones are concentrated around the urban communities like Denu and Aflao. Goats and sheep are predominantly found in the klikor and somey Traditional areas (Glitame, Lotakor, Agbozume, Dornamadi and its surrounding villages) Pigs which are predominantly local can be found in Aflao and Akame.

The weakness of the livestock sub sector in the district includes in breeding of small ruminants (Goats and Sheep) leading to reduction in size of the animals, reluctance of the owners to undertake yearly vaccination against PPR resulting in the lost of large numbers of small ruminants annually

Table 1.9: Estimated Population of Livestock

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cattle	1653	1898	1954	1975	2056	2054	2247	3504	4157	4476
Sheep	24241	20251	22476	24750	24955	23640	24470	23840	24672	25168
Goat	12874	14978	16198	19678	24567	21268	23648	21470	24784	25271
Swine(IND.	450	658	1918	1670	675	4731	3784	3732	4193	4276
Swine Exotic	1610	1714	740	650	878	545	476	450	376	418
Fowl (Local)	49718	42782	39781	38280	431361	45147	46078	46156	47080	47623
Fowl (Exotic)	7889	6501	7984	6774	4755	9138	9459	10,210	9874	10,270
Rabbit	38	52	172	261	341	352	381	356	376	394
Dogs	5780	5489	6098	6484	6870	7511	6718	6527	6474	6849
Cats	3486	4068	4164	4679	5869	4966	5789	5680	4879	5780

Source: Ketu South DADU, 2009



Fisheries Sub-Sector

The fisheries sub – sector accounts for about 30 percent of the agricultural activities in the District and it is solely marine fisheries.

The coast stretch of the District extends from Blekusu on the East to Aflao on the West. Marine fishing is intensive from Aflao to Blekusu to Adafienu, where livelihood is dependent on fishing.

Figure 1.8: The coastline from Aflao to Blekusu



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

There are Two hundred and four (204) canoes in the district. Out of this, One Hundred and Fifty-five (155) are used for beach seine fishing and Forty-nine (49) for Watsa. (Canoe Frame Survey, 2004). There are about Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two (7,882) Fishermen in the District. Pelagic fish species such as Anchovy and Sardine are caught throughout the year with the peak season from August to October. The catches have been experiencing decline in over the years due to poor management and over exploitation of the marine resources. There is though the potential for increasing output of the marine water.

The lagoon on the other hand also has the potential to be developed into fishing sites for prawns and shrimps

Table 1.10: Catch Outputs

Type of Net	2000 (Mt)	2001 (Mt)	2002 (Mt)	2003 (Mt)
Beach Seine	3283.72	2847.91	3011.00	N/ A
Purse seine	2992.46	721.68	626.50	N/A

Source: Marine Fisheries Research Division (MFRD) Tema

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in collaboration with seven communities, (Blekusu, Agavedzi, Amutinu, Adina, Adafienu, Denu and Aflao) along the coast have put in place the Community Based Fisheries Management Communities (CBFMC) to co-manage the fisheries resources.

Fish Processing

Women are mostly engaged in fish processing in the District. Chorkor Smoker (a fish processing device) has grown even faster than anticipated producing better quality-smoked fish. The constraints being faced by the stakeholders in this enterprise is the inadequacy of firewood which is used as fuel for the smoking of fish. Solar energy is being exploited on clayey patios for the drying of anchovies. Processed fish in the District is sold in neighbouring Togo and other Sahelian countries.

1.3.6 Industrial Development

Diamond Cement Factory

The Ketu South District has one of the largest cement factories in Ghana. The Diamond Cement Factory was established in the year 2001. The factory has a production capacity of 1.8million tones per year. It distributes its products to Ghana, Togo and Benin. Diamond Cement Factory employs over 600 people majority of who are natives of the District.

Figure 1.9: Diamond Cement Factory at Aflao



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

Kente Industry

Large scale kente production is a predominant economic activity of most people in the Agbozume-Klikor communities. The artists produce indigenous kente products which are sold mostly in the Agbozume market. The clothes are bought by traders from all parts of Ghana, and other countries such as Nigeria, Togo and Benin. The Bobbo Ewe-Kente Weaving Institute at Hatsukope and Korpeyia Art Centre train the youth to acquire skills of weaving the traditional cloth and making other art works. These serve as employment opportunities for both men and women in the District.

Figure 1.10: Kente Weaving Industry



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

Small Scale Industrial Activities

Citizens also engage in other industrial activities on small scale. These activities are categorized into food processing, alcoholic beverages, manufacturing and service industries.

Small scale processing comprises converting cassava into cassava dough, gari and starch biscuits (Agbelikpornor). Handicrafts like metal works; clay, fiber and wood dominate the relics and jewellery of the shrines in Ketu South. Ritual wood carvers are found in Klikor, Aflao, Agbozume, Tokor, and in some remotest Villages. Artisans in the streets, at market places and in the villages, with simple tools, turn out beautiful products.

There are small-scale workshops with basic equipment located in the urban centers to produce metal products such as hand tools for farming and cassava graters. One of the challenges facing the small scale industry is the continued application of outmoded technology and the lack capacity to produce competitive products that can compete on the international market. The other

challenge is that the linkage between processing and manufacturing on one hand, and the Agriculture Sector on other is however weak and need to be activated.

Salt Mining Industry

One other major economic activity for the people in Tascorner and its environs is salt mining. Large heaps of salt are deposited in the lagoon linking the Keta Lagoon. This activity is however undertaken on small scale basis. Mining is usually carried out during the sunny period when the lagoon is drying up. The lagoon serves a multipurpose for its dependents. During the rainy season, fishing is done by men, women and children. There is therefore the need for the industry to be harnessed in such a sustainable manner that the beneficiaries will be the local people. The figure below shows the salt heal gathered by some individuals during the harvest season.

Figure 1.11: Salt at Tascorner



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

1.3.7 TOURISM POTENTIALS

There are great potentials for the tourism development in the district. Significant among them are the coastal sea shore for beach development, a large track of lagoon land with potential for eco-tourism, a vibrant kente industry, rich traditional festivals and a buoyant hospitality industry.

The coastal sea shores

There are number beaches fringed with coconut trees along the coastline stretching from Aflao to Blekusu. The beaches are potential tourism sites for holiday makers.

Festivals.

The Traditional Areas are united by some very important festivals and funds for implementation of most of the development projects are mobilized by the people during these festivals celebration. Most of these celebrations are characterized by music and dance which is dominated by the popular “agbadza”. There are many shrines in the district some of which are noted for healing. Notable among them are the Zakadza shrine of Nogokpo and the Adzima shrine of Klikor. These shrines observe annual festivals which attract hundreds of people all over the country and beyond.

The table below provide data on the festivals in the district.

	Name of festival	People/Community	Shrine	Significance
1	Godigbeza	Aflao Traditional Area	-	In commemoration of the migration of people of Aflao from Notsie
	Bliza Kli-Adzima	Klikor Traditional Area (July/August)	Adzima	Celebration of good harvest in honour of the gods
	Some-tutu-za	Some Traditional Area (November)	-	In commemoration of the migration of people of Some from Keta
	Zendo Glimetsoza	Klikor Traditional Area (December)		In commemoration of the migration of people of Klikor from Notsie
	Zakadza	Nogokpo Traditional Area (March)	Zakadza	To sacrifice to the Zakadza god and to ask for protection

1.4.0. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FINANCES

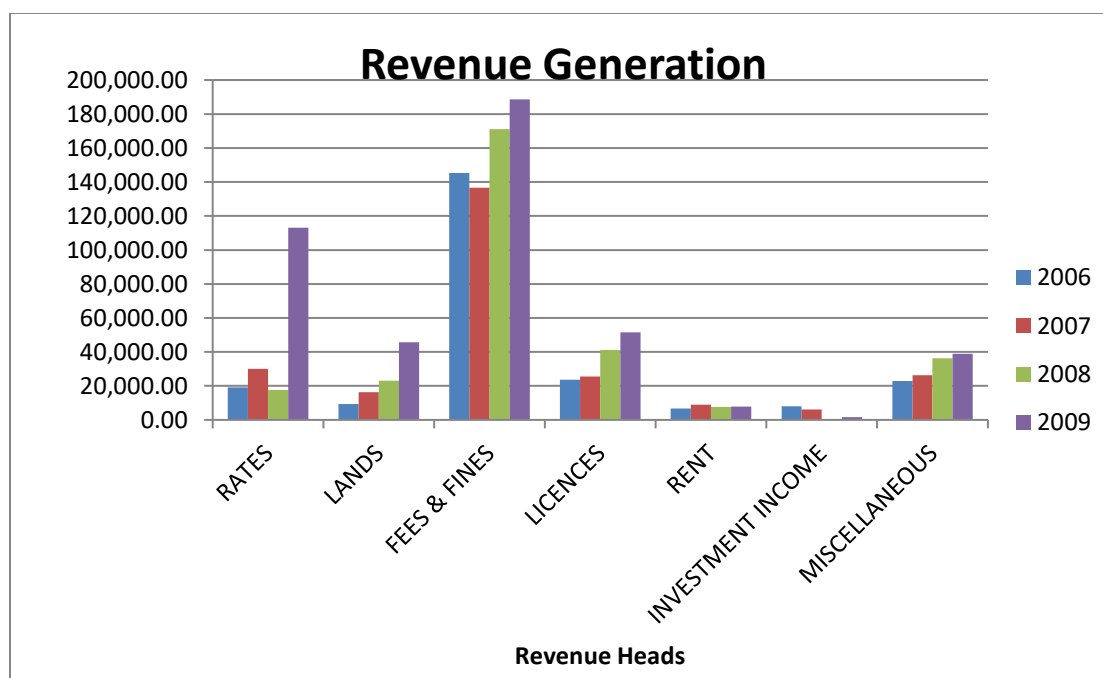
The Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 which is the legal framework for the establishment of the District Assemblies mandates the assemblies to impose fees and rates on the constituents in accordance with section 94- 96. In addition to the internally generated fund, the 1992 Constitution also provided that the central government make annual grant in the form of District Assembly Common Fund (DA CF). Apart from these sources, the District Assembly also receives financial and technical support from donor agencies. These are the three main sources of resources available to the District Assemblies for executing its mandates.

1.4.1 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

S/N	REVENUE HEAD	YEARS			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
1	RATES	19,056.00	29,982.65	17,528.24	113,007.50
2	LANDS	9,319.00	16,364.00	23,069.00	45,588.00
3	FEES & FINES	145,233.34	136,559.40	171,158.35	188,584.74
4	LICENCES	23,717.64	25,593.51	41,116.18	51,586.10
5	RENT	6,675.80	8,886.40	7,711.20	7,737.80
6	GRANT	1,012,616.60	1,333,868.22	1,662,956.24	1,789,627.43
7	INVESTMENT INCOME	8,008.95	6,173.08	61.21	1,592.48
8	MISCELLANEOUS	22,817.46	26,343.88	36,294.10	38,901.00
9	TOTAL	1,247,444.79	1,583,771.14	1,959,894.52	2,236,625.05

Source: Ketu South District Finance Office, 2010

The table above suggests a modest improvement in the mobilization of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) from 2006 to 2009. From 2006 to 2009, internally generated fund accounted to less than 20% of total revenue for the assembly's operations. In 2006, IGF contributed only 18.82% of total revenue, 15.78 % in 2007, 15.15% in 2008 and 19.99% in 2009. This performance invariably put constraints on the assembly's capacity to fully meet the developmental goals and objectives of the people.



The remarkable increase in the rates revenue item from 19,056.00 in 2006 to 29,982.65 in 2007 and to 113,007.50 in 2009 was as a result of increase in the collection of property rate. Lands revenue item also performed creditably over the Last past four years.

The factors that accounted for the improvement in the revenue generation included among others identification of new revenue areas, management control and supervision and revenue public education.

1.4.2 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND

The District Assembly continues to receive her share of the District Assembly Common Fund. The inflow of the fund was very erratic and inadequate to meet the development need of the district. In 2006, the district received GH¢ 638,984.29, in 2007; it was GH¢771,439.19 GH¢ 1,179,926.68 in 2008 GH¢1,287,477.87 in 2009. It is important to indicate that in 2008, the then Ketu District was split into Ketu South and Ketu North which means that all DACF received before 2008 were in respect of the then Ketu District.

The District Assembly Common Fund account for the total revenue for the district. However, the release of the DACF have not been very regular and this had always resulted in the delay of

implementation of the approved projects and programme over the years. In 2009 for instance, the central government could not release the third quarter of the fund.

1.4.3 DONOR FUNDS

These included sources such as the Local Service Delivery and Governance Project (LSDGP), the European Union Micro Project Fund, the Urban V Project Fund (World Bank) and the Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP). These fund accounted for 29.95% (GHC 373,632.31) to total revenue in 2006, in 2007 it was 35.5% (GHC 562,429.03, in 2008 it was 24.65% (GHC 483,029.56) and in 2009 it was 22.45 % (GHC 502,149.56). invariably, these donor funds formed a significant part of the Assembly's fund portfolio contributing on average 28.14% to total revenue of the Assembly. however, from 2007, there is a noticeable decline in donor fund to the district which may be attributed to donor fatigue.

Revenue and expenditure pattern of the Ketu South District Assembly

The data presented is the revenue and expenditure of the Ketu South District Assembly since its establishment in the year 2008.

EXPENDITURE

S/N	EXPENDITURE ITEMS	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Personal Emolument	154,871.19	253,991.31	295,564.94	355,089.93
2	T&T Expenditure	37,239.88	46,752.10	75,379.67	108,307.72
3	General Expenditure	42,015.20	51,531.16	57,123.89	79,298.36
4	Maintenance Repairs	10,210.56	5,732.71	11,632.35	11,064.95
5	Miscellaneous	53,103.61	57,345.02	41,454.74	49,444.20
6	Capital Expenditure (IGF)	33,746.95	7,156.90	3,808.00	34,560.90
7	Capital Expenditure DACF & Donors Funds	1,017,126.06	1,158,734.61	1,478,977.17	1,548,437.94
		1,348,313.45	1,581,243.81	1,963,940.76	2,186,204.00

Source : : Ketu South District Assembly, 2009

The District Assembly Common Fund accounted for 75.44% of 2006 total capital expenditure and in 2007, it declined to 73.30% and in 2008 rose to almost the same level of 2006 at 75.31. In 2009, the DACF expenditure declined to 70.83% explaining the non release of the third quarter of the 2009 DACF allocation. It can be observed that DACF account for a little above 70% of total capital expenditure of the Assembly while the donor fund account for less than 30%.

The capital expenditure is concentrated usually on the provision of socio- economic infrastructure, human resource development and sports development. There is however a noticeable silence on building the capacity of the communities and other stakeholders involvement in rural development.

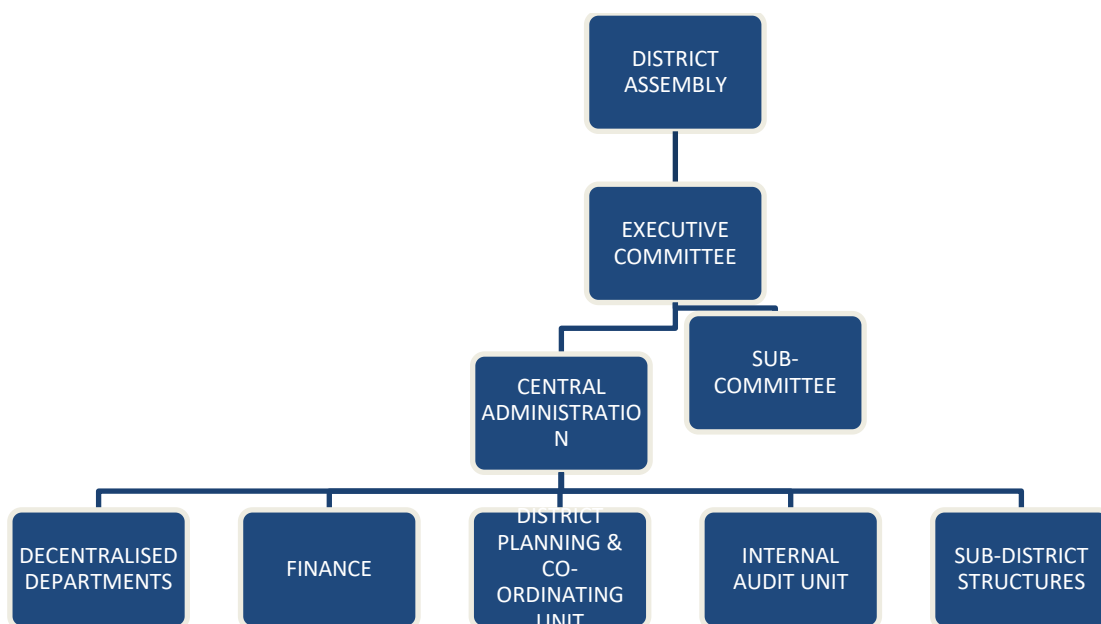
1.5.0 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1.5.1 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Ketu South District Assembly is the highest administrative and planning authority in the District. It is established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1897 of 2007. The District Assembly has a policy making body made up of elected and government appointed Assembly members. There are fifty (50) Assembly members in the District out of which the President of the Republic of Ghana appoints thirty percent. The members serve on the five major sub-committees in the Assembly. The established sub-committees function as the operating arm of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of specific activities of the Assembly. The sub-committees include: Justice and Security, Finance and Administration, Social Services, Works and Development Planning

The District Chief Executive, who is the political head of the Assembly, heads the District Assembly. He also chairs the Executive committee, the decision making organ of the District Assembly. The Central Administration assists in the general administration of the Assembly. The District Coordinating Director (DCD) with the support of Planning, Budget and Finance Officers and Heads of other sector departments such as Health, Agriculture, Education, Town and Country Planning to constitute the District Planning and Coordinating Unit.

Figure 1.12: Organogram of the District Assembly



1.5.2 Sub-District Structures

There are five Town/Area Councils that assist in the planning and implementing of projects in the District. The Councils are Somey Wego Area Council, Somey Fugo Area Council, Aflao Wego Area Council, Aflao Urban Council and Klikor Area Council. Unfortunately, most of these councils are non-functioning due to inadequate personnel with management skills and adequate funds to keep the offices running.

1.5.3 SECURITY SERVICES

Security in the district is one of the major concerns for peaceful coexistence and business development. The contiguous location of the district along the Togo national capital has a lot of political ramifications and cost implications. Earlier political upheavals in Togo in the 1990s and the earlier parts of 2000s had created serious economic and social repercussion on the district. The period saw thousands of Togolese's refugees' invasions of the district with massive inflow of political refugees, fugitives with dubious characters and all kinds of people tramping in search of "safe haven"

Security issues in the district are varied. The range from pick pocketing, robbery, assaults, mob actions ritual murder to highly international relation. In view of the volatile nature of the security

situation, the District Assembly depends heavily on the support services of all security agencies for support to maintain law and order and protection of property. The security services include: the Police Service, the Immigration Services, the Fire Services, the Customs and Excise Services and the Military.

1.6.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.6.1 Education

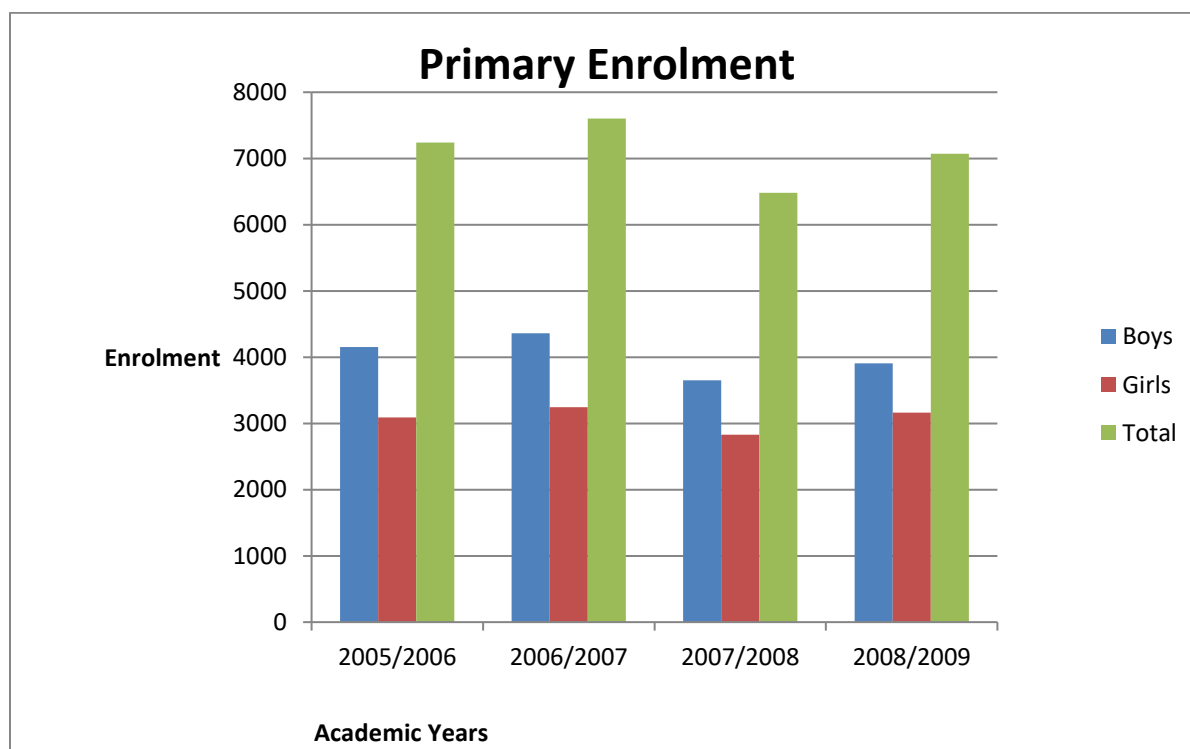
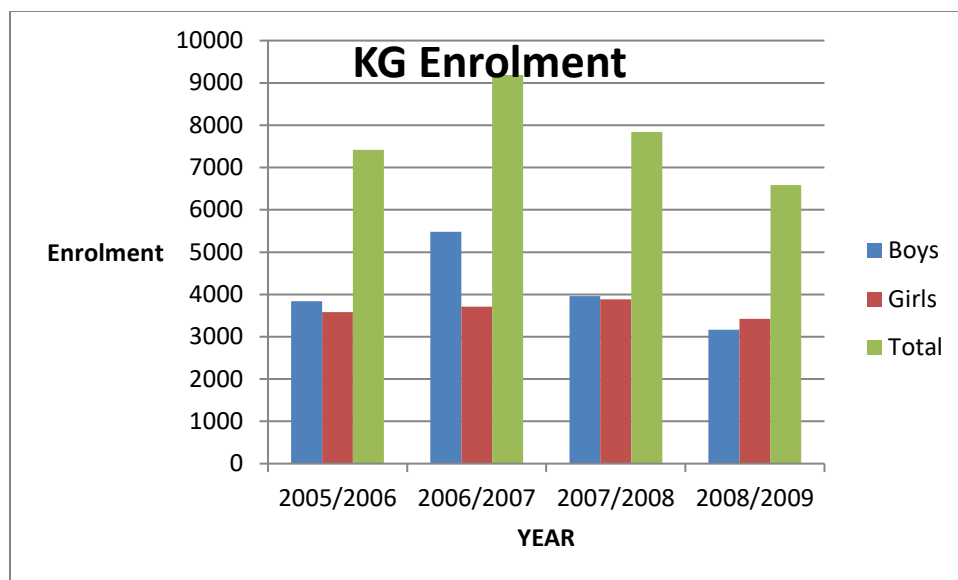
Education is the bedrock of development. Unfortunately, the data below suggests that in 2009 only 16% of the total children population aged 0-4 were in the Kindergarten even though the number of children of school going age in the District has very limited educational facilities making it difficult for it to achieve a universal basic education policy of the nation. It was realized that there are still classes going on under trees in the District.

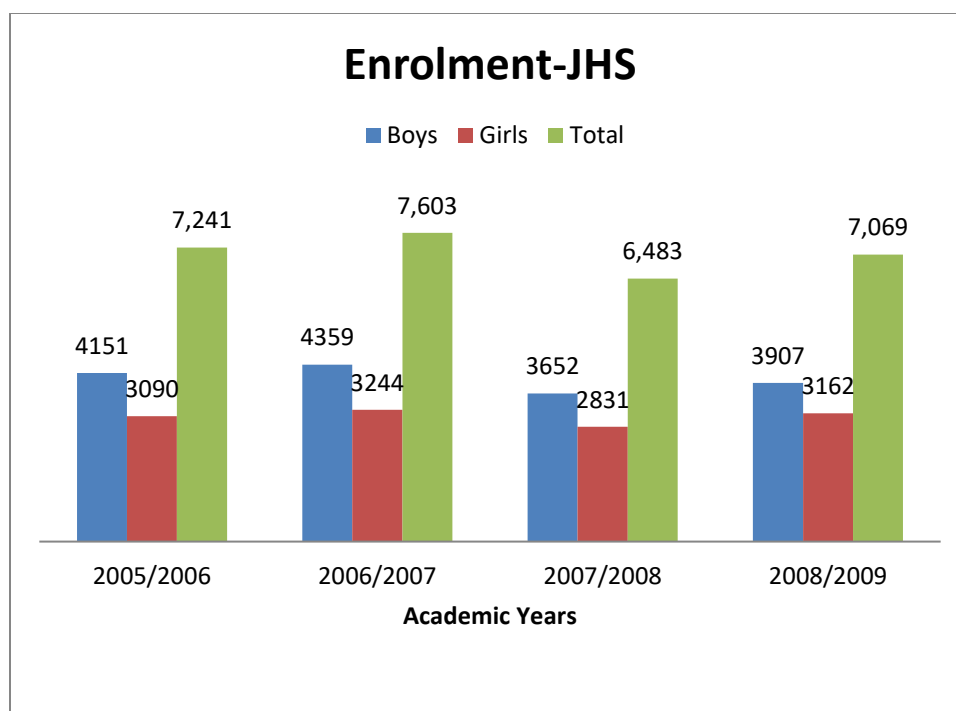
There is increasing understanding among the citizens that education is key to development.

Enrolment in basic school

	Levels and Sex									
	Levels	Kindergarten			Primary			Junior High		
	Years	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2005/2006	3837	3579	7416	12,690	11,264	23,954	4151	3090	7,241
	2006/2007	5482	3708	9190	13,325	11,827	25,152	4359	3244	7,603
	2007/2008	3958	3882	7840	9,834	8,930	18,764	3652	2831	6,483
	2008/2009	3164	3422	6586	10,380	8,941	19,321	3907	3162	7,069

Source; GES, Denu 2009





As a result of the free education, School Feeding Programme and the free uniform and text books has led to the increase in the enrolment level over the years. However, there is still much to be achieved. The table below shows the teachers population in the District.

Table 1.13: Teacher Population

Circuit	Population of teachers				
	Trained		Untrained		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Adina-Denu	76	89	10	21	196
Aflao-Central	85	84	19	15	202
Aflao-West	49	50	12	12	123
Agbozume Circuit	117	64	26	23	230
Klikor circuit	77	33	34	17	161
Wudoaba Circuit	26	16	10	4	56
Total					968

Source: Ketu South District Directorate of Education, 2010

The public and private sectors continue to provide educational facilities in the district. The private sector contributes about 20 percent of the facilities and the public sector about 80 percent. That table below shows the distribution of the public educational facilities among the various Urban/Town/Area Councils.

TRANSITION RATE

		KG2 TO BASIC 1		BASIC 6 TO JH. 1	
	YEARS	M	F	M	F
	2006/2007	194%	194.60%	100.50%	83.30%
	2007/2008	54.97%	132.30%	78.40%	79.10%
	2008/2009	122.50%	104.40%	107.50%	116.10%

Source: GES, 2009

Table 1.14: Distribution of Educational Facilities

Circuits	Level/Number/Percentage				
	KG	Primary	JSS (%)	SSS (%)	Tec/Vocational
Adina-Denu	12	11	11	2	1
Aflao Central	10	10	7	-	-
Aflao-West	11	11	6	1	-
Wudoaba	4	4	3	-	-
Agbozume	15	15	13	1	-
Klikor	15	15	10	1	1
Total	67(100)	66 (100)	50 (100)	5 (100)	1(100)

Source: Ketu South District Directorate of Education, 2010

In addition to the above, there are private schools that serve the growing population within the school going age. Other private institutions worth recognition are the vocational and technical schools as well as the Institutes of Professional Studies (IPS).

Other School Infrastructure

In all, there are 595 and 1966 tables and chairs respectively being used at the Kindergarten. There are 8552 dual desks at the primary schools and 2745 duals desks at the Junior High Schools level. The JHS is also served by 490 tables and 463 chairs.

Over the years, the performance of pupils in the annual BECE has been encouraging as shown in the table below. Unfortunately, some research in some rural communities revealed that some schools (e.g. Anoenu Basic School) scored zero percent in the last two BECEs. The table below depicts the performance score for the past four years.

Table 1.15: BECE Performance over the past five years

Years	Total number of students presented	Total number of students who obtained aggregate 6-30	Total percentage scored	General performance
2009	3,128	1,807	57.8%	Good
2008	1479	685	46.6%	Fair
2007	3966	2220	56%	Fair
2006	-	-	62.3	Good

Source: Ketu South District Directorate of Education, 2009

Information, Communication and Technology. (ICT)

Today, scientific and technological innovation requires more complex and interactive processes. This added complexity has led innovators to partner to share costs, find complementary expertise, gain access to different technologies and knowledge quickly, and collaborate as part of an innovative network. This entails a need for individuals and institutions to adopt a more “open” perspective on innovation. The Ketu District however lags behind in catching up with the ICT. Though virtual every household in the district has access to one mobile phone, same cannot be said about access to broadband subscription and internet connectivity. The district lacks the necessary infrastructure to promote the ICT, and for most institutions including the basic schools which have ICT as part of the curricular do not have the necessary supporting facility.

1.6.2 Health Sector

The District has five health demarcated sub-districts. They are Aflao Urban, Aflao Wego, Klikor, Some Fugo and Some Wego. There are 19 public and private health facilities concentrated in the urban areas of the District. Considering a population of about 160,000, the Ketu South District needs additional 10 health facilities in order to ease the pressure on the few existing ones.

Table 1.16: Distribution of health facilities in the District

Type of health facility	Number in the District	Location
Hospital (Government)	1	Aflao
Hospital (Private)	2	Hedzranawo and Viepe
Clinics (Private)	2	
Health centres	6	Denu
Maternity homes (Private)	2	
CHPS	2	Kpoglu
RCH Units	4	
Total	19	

Source: Ketu South District Health Directorate, 2009

KETU SOUTH DISTRICT: HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

500000

510000

LEGEND

▼ Hospitals

◆ Clinics

○ Towns/Villages

● Major Towns

— Major roads

— Secondary roads

160000

160000

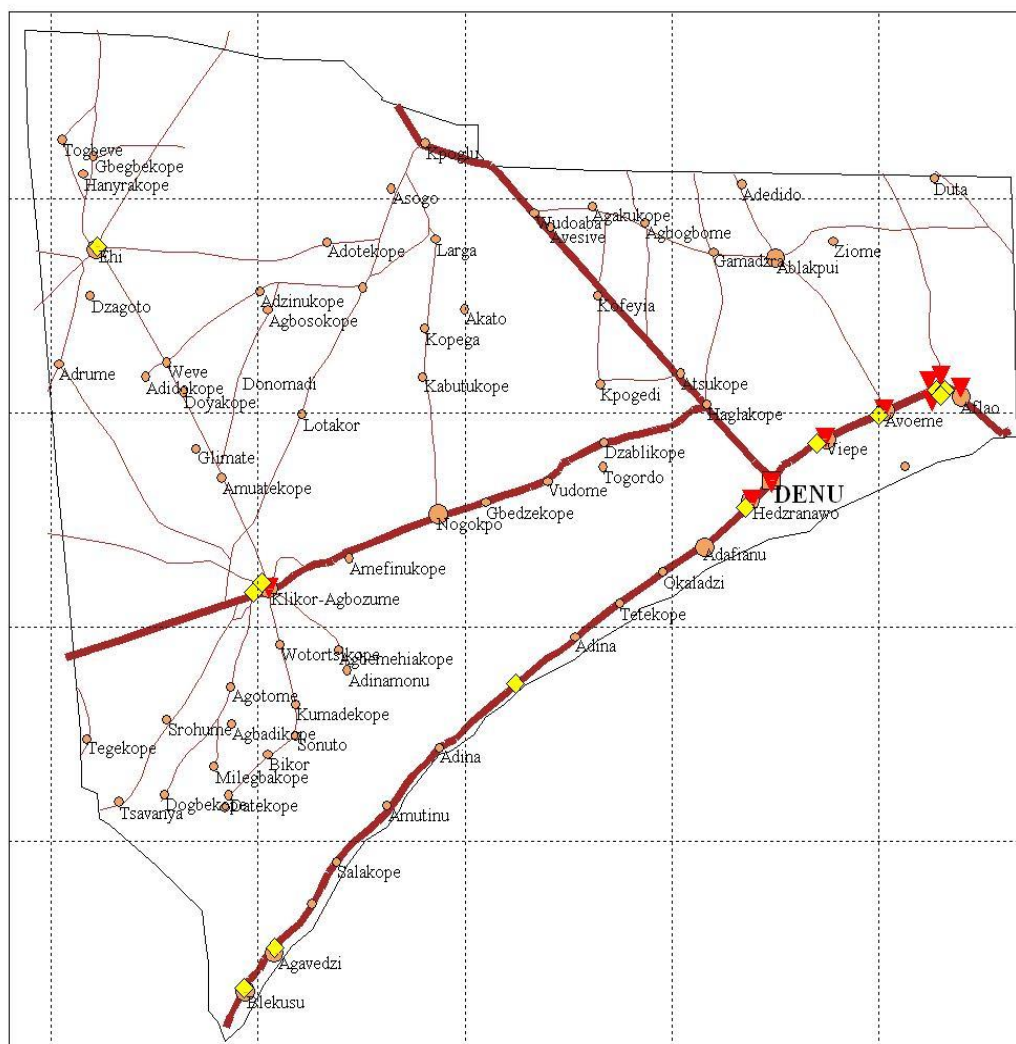
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➤ **The Top Ten Diseases from 2007 to 2009**

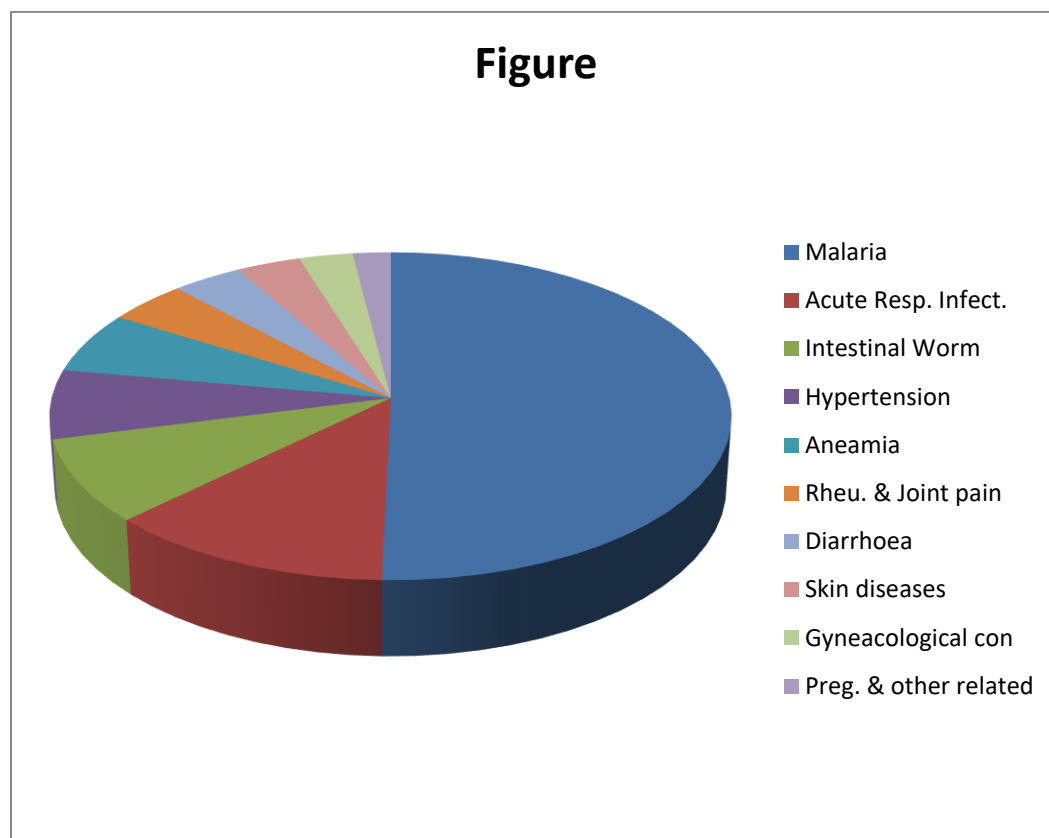
Malaria remains the dominant disease in the district due to the high level of poor environmental sanitation. There is the need for a more intensive education on the environment in order to reduce the high incidence of malaria and other environmentally related diseases.

The table 1.17 below depicts the top ten diseases in the District.

SN.				Year		
		2007		2008		2009
	Disease	Figure	Diseases	Figure	Disease	Figure
	Malaria	36,453	Malaria	23,915	Malaria	24,704
	A.R.I	6,968	Acute Resp. Infect.	4,532	Acute Resp. Infect.	6,069
	Intestinal Worm	3,353	Intestinal Worm	3,239	Intestinal Worm	4,049
	Skin diseases	3,172	Hypertension	1,954	Hypertension	3,338
	Aneamia	3,023	Aneamia	1,453	Aneamia	2,960
	Rheu.&Joint pain	2,492	Rheu. & Joint pain	1,426	Rheu. & Joint pain	2,070
	Diarrhea	2,325	Diarrhoea	1,284	Diarrhoea	1,819
	Hypertension	2,151	Gynaecological con.	1,141	Skin diseases	1,653
	Home & Occupation accidents	1,524	Skin diseases	1,075	Gyneacological con	1,398
	Gynecological conditions	1,340	Preg. and other related	785	Preg. & other related	981

Source: Ketu South District Health Directorate, 2009

Figure 1.13: A pie chart showing the 2009 analysis of top ten diseases in the District



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2009

HIV and AIDS

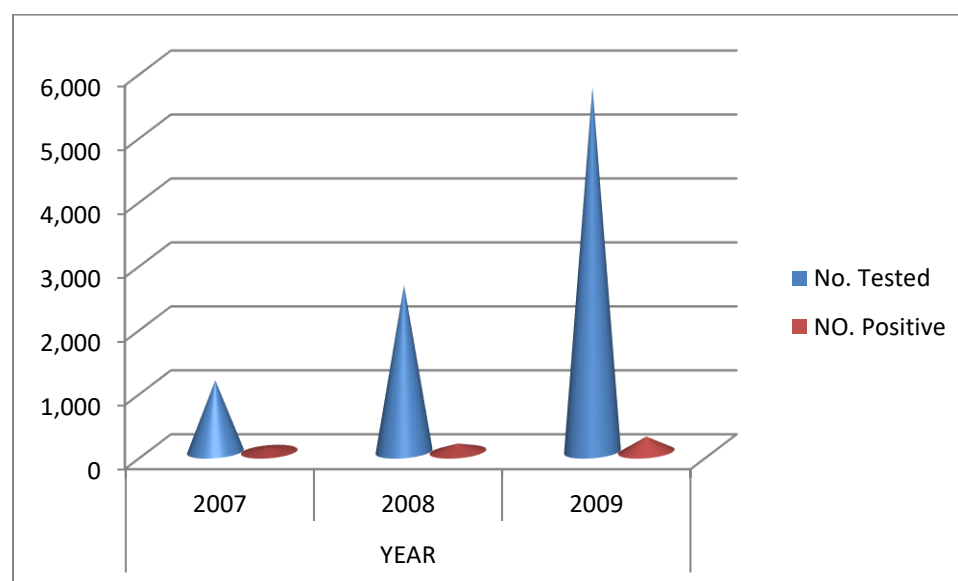
Of greater concern is the high prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS in the district. It is difficult to assess the exact rate of the disease in the district since in-migrants and patients across the Ghana-Togo Border attend hospitals in the district for treatment. However, the available figure indicated that the HIV and AIDS prevalence rate is 4.15 percent. The table below shows the details of the HIV and AIDS cases in the District from the year 2007 to 2009. The existence of commercial sex workers continues to pose a threat and serves as a challenge to the Districts anti HIV and AIDS programs.

Table 1.18: Trend of HIV and AIDS cases in Ketu South District by PMTCT (2007-2009)

YEAR	TESTED	POSITIVE	% POSITIVE
2007	1,117	71	6.36
2008	2,606	129	4.95
2009	5,706	237	4.15

Source: Ketu South District Health Directorate, 2009

Figure 1.14



The District is collaborating with NGOs/CBOs in the campaign against HIV and AIDS and efforts are being made to support people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHIV). Some of the programs target institutions, long distance drivers, and commercial sex workers and identified groups like artisans.

1.6.3 SPORTS AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

The provision of sports facilities in the district is a major constraint in the promotion of sports it has not been given any serious attention except for sporadic and uncoordinated assistance to schools. Attempts by the District Assembly to develop a sports stadium was met with resistance for lack land. There are other challenges to sports development including finances. Sports development and promotion is a very expensive venture and the reliance and competing demand on the Assembly's resources is a serious constraint to sports development. Potentials and interest for sports in the district however exist. There are a number of football clubs been formed across the district and external support is therefore needed to advance the course of sports promotion.



1.6.3 CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

As heterogeneous district, the district abound in numerous traditional believes, values and practices; systems of ownership, language and history. Common cultural heritage can be identified as running through. There are positive as well as negative aspects of the culture which can be harnesses for economic and social development of the district while the negative aspect of our cultures especially those that demean human dignity should undergo modification. A lot of resources will be needed to manage the negative cultural practices.

1.7. 1 Community Key Development Problems based on Area council level.

The community needs and aspirations were collated during area council meetings. The councilors, who are members of the various communities in a particular council, went through the problem analysis to come out with their needs and aspirations. This process was very participatory and interactive.

Table: Problem Analysis of Aflao Urban

Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it affects most	What should be done
Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste	 Inadequate refuse containers	Disease infection	Children and women	Provide adequate refuse containers and vantage points
Indiscriminate defecation	Inadequate toilet facilities	Disease infection	Children and aged	 Construct more public toilets  Encourage the construction of domestic toilets
Haphazard building	Absence of layouts	Inaccessibility to the communities	Entire community	- Preparation of layouts for Aflao Urban council - Relocate some residents to Akporkploe - Sensitization of residents
Air pollution	Dust from Diamond Cement Factory	Land infertility Disease infection (Heart failure)	Entire community	- Set up a pressure group to ensure that the grievances of the people are heard - Ensure the implementation of EPA guideline by the Factory
Pre- mature death	- Inadequate health professionals and equipments - poor commitment of some health professionals	-Poor treatment of patients -Too much referral of patients to health facilities outside the District/Region	Entire community	- appeal to GHS to transfer more health staffs into the District - provide adequate modern equipments to the District health facilities
Stray animals	Lack of pounds in the Area Council to keep stray animals	Destruction of farms/gardens	Farmers	-construct pounds in every electoral area -equip EHOs to carry put their duties
Air pollution	Wee smoking	-Peer influence -Ill-health	School children	-ensure the enforcement of laws -equip security agencies to curb the menace
Traffic congestion	-Poor road network -unmotorable road	-it takes a long time to move from Aflao to Denu	Entire community	-gravel other routes linking smaller communities to Aflao Boarder
Indiscriminate burial of dead bodies	Absence of a well structured public cemetery	-ill-health	Entire community	-construct public cemeteries in all communities with the Council
Immoral lifestyles among the youth	-Indiscipline -Peer influence -Get rich syndrome -Unemployment	HIV/AIDS, STIs infection	Youth groups	-regular sex education -sharing of condoms at hot spots
Inadequate supply of potable water	-low water table -inadequate pipe/boreholes in some communities	 Ill- health  Conflict over limited water  Lateness to school and work  Rural-Urban	Children and women	-extension of pipe to needy communities

		migration		
Unhygienic practices by food vendors	-limited education on hygiene -poor enforcement of health rules	Disease infection	Children and aged	-regular education on hygiene -equip EHOs, Town Councils and Health professional to ensure personal hygiene of food vendors

Problem Analysis of Some Wego Area Council

Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it affects most	What should be done
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High water table Irregular flow of boreholes Salty underground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ill- health Conflict over limited water Lateness to school and work Rural-Urban migration 	Children Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend pipe borne water to all rural communities in the area Protect existing stream water source at Logove Expand Sachimadja water source to all communities
Indiscriminate defecation in bushes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate toilet facilities Difficulty in the release of land for projects Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution Ill-health 	Entire populace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct public toilets in all communities Community sensitization on environmental sanitation Assist and encourage the construction of domestic toilets
Indiscriminate burial of dead bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing population Limited space at the public burial grounds Exhumation of dead bodies by criminals Traditional practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution Unplanned settlement patterns 	Entire populace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct public cemeteries in all communities Public education Ensure that bye-laws are enacted against this practice Employ security men to guard public cemeteries Encourage the burning of dead bodies
Poor access to health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse Premature death 	Aged Women Children	Construct modern health facilities in all communities
Low output for industrial/agricultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of electricity in some communities Poor road structure Poor road network Poor market for local produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Low income 	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form union of local industries Extend electricity to all communities Construct roads to link salt producing communities and other areas

Non-industrialization of salt mining in Agbozume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low output Low income Low revenue generation of IGF 	Salt community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize stakeholders meeting Public Education Form a Sub-Committee on Industry at the Assembly
Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited refuse containers Lack of final disposal site Poor awareness on environmental sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ill-health Pollution Land infertility 	Children Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide refuse containers at vantage points Ensure regular emptying of containers Acquire a final disposal site
Poor school enrolment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Burden on female family heads Male unemployment Irresponsible parenthood Teenage pregnancy Peer influence Inadequate classrooms Traditional religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social deviants Early marriages High level of illiteracy 	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization on education Expand school feeding programme Construct additional classrooms Assist men to assess loan facilities Create more employment opportunities for the youth Counseling

Problem Analysis of Somey Fugo Area

Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it affects most	Why it affects them most	What should be done
Indiscriminate defecation in public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate toilet facilities Lack of final disposal site Poverty Indiscipline Ignorance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ill-health Pollution 	Children	They get nearer to such places most	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct public toilets in all communities and along the coast Community sensitization Encourage individuals to construct private toilets
Indiscriminate disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of refuse containers in many of the communities Absence of organized refuse dump sites Land ownership Absence of a final disposal site in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ill-health Erosion De-beautifies the environment Pollution Land infertility 	Farmers Children	They are more expose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide refuse containers at vantage points Construct waste processing factory in the District Increase the service of zoomlion in the Area Acquire a final disposal

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please plastic refuse containers in small villages/groups of households
Poor access to link the health facilities in Blekusu and Agavedzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access road from the community to the facilities The wooden bridge is a death trap to the people as it deteriorates very often 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accident on the wooden Bridge Decreases the health seeking behavior of the people 	Patients	They use the facility most	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a bridge to link the community and the facility
Difficulty in accessing health services in Blekusu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No accommodation for health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency cases in night are not treated since the health staff are not resident in the community 	Patient	They use the facility most	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the construction of the Nurses quarters undertaken by the community
High level of crimes including armed robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of electricity from Okadedzi to Agavedzi Unemployment Poverty coupled with high cost of living in the Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death of victims Rendering victims poor and helpless Insecurity 	Citizens	Every body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form community watch dog committees Ensure regular motivation of watch dog committee members Set up vocational schools to train unemployed youth with skills Extend electricity to communities which are not connected to the national grid
Congestion at the Hedzranawo market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited space Increasing population of users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion on the road from Denu to Adafienu Traffic congestion within the market 	Market and road users	They use the infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate the Hedzranawo market Extend the market Decongest the road side
Conflict on interest in the implementation of self-help projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sensitization on the different roles of A/Cs and traditional authorities Non-involvement of stakeholders in the initial planning of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-implementation of projects 	Citizens	Every one stands the chance of benefiting from development projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education on the roles of A/Cs and TAs Organize regular training workshop for A/Cs on leadership and planning
Poor access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in transporting food items to major 	Fisher men and traders	Their produce are transported to the market by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct access roads within Hedzranawo, Adafienu and Denu

		marketing centres		road	
Low enrolment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor school infrastructure at Blekusu, Hedzranawo and Tetekope Non- payment of KG community Teachers in Tetekope Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social deviants Early marriages High level of illiteracy 	Children	They need quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization on education Expand school feeding programme Construct additional classrooms Assist men to assess loan facilities Create more employment opportunities for the youth Counseling

Problem Analysis for Aflao Wego




Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it affects most	What should be done
Slow pace of industrialization	Lack of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Low income on farm produce 	Youth Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend electricity to underserved communities Promote private sector in the District
Post harvest loses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor nature of road Lack of access routes in major farming communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income Low productivity 	Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct culverts Construct roads Upgrade roads Provision of storage facilities and storage van
Poor infrastructure development	Lack of layouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in accessing various communities Haphazard development 	Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop layout for all communities in the area Ensure strict enforcement of building regulations
Poor educational performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilapidated school buildings Inadequate classrooms Inadequate teachers Inadequate classroom infrastructure Poor motivation of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School drop out Slow pace of community development Unemployment Crime 	Students and Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate school blocks Construct additional classrooms Ensure the training of more teachers from the District Motivate teachers in the rural areas
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low water table Salty water Inadequate boreholes and pipe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease infection Delay in going to school and work Dependence on rain fed farming 	Citizens	Extend pipe water to all communities

Difficulty in accessing health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of health facilities Long distance in accessing health facilities in the District Poor road system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse Premature death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aged Women Children 	Construct modern health facilities in underserved communities
Difficulty in marketing farm produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of market centres in the area Long distance to the nearest market centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income Unemployment Hardship 	Farmer and traders	Construct a modern market within the Area Council
Low agriculture productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over dependence on rainfall Labour intensive farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low production Shortage of food Low income 	Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide farmers with implements Construct dams for irrigation
Increasing level of accidents on the road from Hatsukope to Tokor	Careless driving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death and disability 	Road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide road signs at vantage points Educate road users on road safety
High level of crime including armed robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Indiscipline Peer influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death of victims Rendering victims poor and helpless Insecurity 	Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form community watch dog committees Ensure regular motivation of watch dog committee members Set up vocational schools to train unemployed youth with skills Guidance and counseling for the youth
Indiscriminate defecation in open places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate toilet facilities poverty absence of a final disposal site inadequate supply of water poor toilet facilities in some area (poor constructed pit latrine s) 	Ill health Pollution	Entire citizenry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and support households to construct their own private toilets Construct adequate KVIP for the public Acquire final disposal site Construct septic tank to link communities and households
Flooding at Hatsukope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of unprotected water (Logoe) 	Loss of property	Citizens around the water	Construct a dam around the water

Problem Analysis of Klikor Area














Problem	Causes	Effects	Who it affects most	What should be done
Inadequate supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate pipe lines in 	Loss of human	Women	Extend pipe water from

of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> most areas salty underground water 	hour Low productivity Lateness to school Conflict Ill health	Children	Sachimadja to the area
Indiscriminate defecation in open places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate toilet facilities poverty absence of a final disposal site inadequate supply of water poor toilet facilities in some area (poor constructed pit latrine s) 	Ill health Pollution	Entire citizenry	Encourage and support households to construct their own private toilets Construct adequate KVIP for the public Acquire final disposal site Construct septic tank to link communities and households
Low enrolment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate classrooms especially KGs inadequate classroom infrastructure poverty poor sensitization on education poor parental care inadequate teachers poor incentives for teachers teachers absenteeism 	Social deviants are produced Teenage pregnancy Illiteracy Underdevelopment	Children	Community sensitization Extension of school feeding and free uniform programmes to cover the area Construct adequate classrooms including KGs Post more teachers to the area Construct teachers bungalows Motiva teachers Persecute irresponsible parents
Indiscriminate disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of refuse containers absence of organized dump sites lack of a final disposal site 	Breeding of flies Air pollution Ill health Conflict Land infertility	Children	Provide refuse containers Extend the services of Zoom Lion to the area Encourage the making of organized refuse dumps by small communities Acquire a final disposal site
Indiscriminate burial of dead bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited space at the public cemeteries cultural practices 	Limited land for development Pollution Health harzard	Future generation Citizenry	Construct public cemeteries Encourage cremation
Difficulty in transporting farm produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access roads Poor nature of roads 	Post harvest loses Low income High transport charges	Farmers	Construct access roads from Afuta-Glidzi, Taskcorner. Tagbato etc
Difficult access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of health facilities Long distance to the nearest health facilities 	Untimely death Severity of minor cases	Patients	Construct health facilities in communities
Poor access to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of electricity to most communities 	Unemployment Low productivity Low industrialization Armed robbery	School children Workers	Extend electricity to all communities that are not connected to the national grid
Low agriculture output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain fed agriculture Inadequate farm implements Poor extension services Lack of storage facilities 	Low income Unemployment	Farmers	Acquire tractor for farmers Construct dams for irrigation Construct storage facilities Provide credit facilities for farmers
Difficult access to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited space in 	Intermediate	Farmers	Construct market in the area

market	 Agbozume market  Long distance to the market  Poor nature of road	marketing leading to loss of revenue	Women	
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1.8.1 Summary of Area council Development Needs

Council: Aflao Urban Council

Theme	Needs/Aspirations	Communities
Infrastructure development	 Construction of pound to house stray animals	Urban Council
	 Upgrade access routes linking smaller communities	Aflao, Avoeme, Huime, Duta
Human Resource Development	 Provide adequate refuse containers at vantage points	Aflao, Viepe, Avoeme, Gbugbla, Duta, Huime
	 Provision of public toilets	Aflao, Aflagatigorme, Sodzinshikope, Agorkpanu
	 Preparation of layouts	Aflao, Akporkploe
	 Recruit adequate health personnel	District Hospital, Aflao
	 Provision adequate modern equipments to the District health facilities	District Hospital, Aflao
	 Provision of logistics to Environmental Health Offices	DA/ Aflao Urban Council
	 Provision of public cemeteries in all communities with the Council	Aflao, Viepe, Duta, Huime, Agorkpanu, Gbugbla
	 Extension of pipe to needy communities	Duta, Huime, Gbugbla
Good governance and civic responsibility	 Payment of staff	Aflao Urban Council Office
	 Building capacity of councilors	
	 Recruit administrative staff	

Council: Somey Wego

Theme	Needs/Aspirations	Communities
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct roads to link salt producing communities and other areas Form a Sub-Committee on Industry at the Assembly Assist men to assess loan facilities Create employment opportunities for the youth 	<p>Taskscorner</p> <p>DA</p> <p>Agbozume</p> <p>Agbozume, Nogokpo</p>
Human Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend pipe borne water from Sachimadza to all rural communities in the area Protect existing stream water source at Construct public toilets in deprived areas Construct public cemeteries in all communities Construct modern health facilities in deprived communities Extend electricity to all communities Provide refuse containers at vantage points Acquire a final disposal site Expand school feeding programme Construct additional classrooms 	<p>Agbozume, Srohume, Ahorkpoe, Kpedzakope, Nyekornakpoe, Ativuta, Yelabato, Logove</p> <p>Logove</p> <p>Agbozume, Srohume, Ahorkpoe, Kpedzakope, Ativuta, Agbodokorpe, Nogokpo, Nyekornakpoe</p> <p>Agbozume, Nogokpo, Ahorkpor</p> <p>Nogokpo, Ativuta, Srohume, Ahorkpoe, Nyekornakpoe,</p> <p>Nogokpo</p> <p>Agbozume, Nogokpo, Ativuta, Srohume</p> <p>Klikor</p> <p>All basic schools in the area</p> <p>Srohume, Nogokpo, Ativuta, Nyekornakpoe</p>
Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular payment of council staff Build the capacity of councilors Provision of computer and accessories to the Area Council 	<p>Somey Wego Area Council Office</p>

Council: Somey Fugo

Theme	Needs/Aspirations	Communities
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct access roads within Hedzranawo, Adafienu and Denu Assist men to assess loan facilities Create more employment opportunities for the youth 	<p>Hedzranawo, Adafienu and Denu communities</p> <p>Blekusu, Adina, Adafienu, Hedzranawo, Denu</p> <p>Entire Area</p>
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct public toilets in all communities and along the coast Provide refuse containers at vantage points Construct waste processing factory in the District Place plastic refuse containers in small 	<p>Blekusu, Adina, Adafienu, Hedzranawo</p> <p>Hedzranawo, Adina, Adafienu, Blekusu</p> <p>Blekusu</p> <p>Smaller villages</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> villages/groups of households ✚ Acquire a final disposal site ✚ Increase the service of zoomlion in the Area ✚ Construct a bridge to link community and health facility ✚ Complete the construction of the Nurses quarters ✚ Set up vocational schools to train unemployed youth with skills ✚ Extend electricity to communities which are not connected to the national grid ✚ Construct additional classrooms ✚ Expand school feeding programme 	<p>Blekusu</p> <p>Hedzranawo, Adafienu</p> <p>Agavedzi and Blekusu</p> <p>Blekusu</p> <p>Hedzranawo</p> <p>Babanawokope, Agavedzi, Adina</p> <p>Agavedzi, Hedzranawo, Bleksusu</p> <p>All public schools in the Area</p>
Good governance and civic responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Recruit Staff to the Area Council ✚ Regular payment of the salaries of Area Council staff ✚ Provision of computer to the council 	<p>Somey Fugo Area Council Office</p>

Council: Klikor Area

Theme	Needs/Aspirations	Communities
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Construct access roads ✚ Acquire tractor for farmers ✚ Construct dams for irrigation ✚ Construct storage facilities ✚ Provide credit facilities for farmers ✚ Provision of a central market for the Klikor area 	<p>Afuta-Glidzi, Taskscorner, Tagbato</p> <p>Klikor Afuta, Kpoglu, Lotakor</p> <p>Klikor, Tagbato</p> <p>TaskscornerKlikor, Kpoglu,</p> <p>All communities</p> <p>Klikor, Kpoglu</p>
Human resource and civic responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Extend pipe water from Sachimadja to the area ✚ Provision of adequate KVIP for the public ✚ Acquire final disposal site ✚ Construct septic tank to link communities and households ✚ Extension of school feeding and free uniform programmes to cover the area ✚ Construct adequate classrooms including KGs ✚ Post adequate Teachers to the Area ✚ Provide refuse containers ✚ Construct public cemeteries ✚ Construct health facilities in communities ✚ Extend electricity to all communities that are not connected to the national grid 	<p>Klikor, Kpoglu, Afuta, Glidzi, All communities</p> <p>Klikor</p> <p>Major communities</p> <p>All basic schools</p> <p>Amedzikope, Glidzi, Avlorto</p> <p>All basic schools</p> <p>Klikor, Kpoglu, Atiaklorbor</p> <p>Selected major communities</p> <p>Klikor</p> <p>Underserved communities</p>
Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Extend electricity to the Area Council 	<p>Klikor</p>

and civic responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Recruit A/C staff ✚ Regular payment of staff ✚ Inaugurate the Area council 	
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Council: Aflao Wego Area

Theme	Needs/Aspirations	Communities
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Construct roads within the area ✚ Construct dams for irrigation ✚ Provide farmers with implements 	<p>Agblekpui/Detokope – Denu – Tokor, Agblekpui – Aflao, Akame – Kpogadzi</p> <p>Hatsukope, Ziome, Gbedzekope</p> <p>Atiteti, Torkpo, Ative</p>
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Construct culverts on water ways ✚ Extend pipe water to all communities 	<p>Akame,</p> <p>Anoenu, Akporkploe, Agblekpui, Adzablikope, Gbedzakope, Laklivikope</p>
Good governance and civic responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Renovate dilapidated council office ✚ Recruit A/C staff ✚ Regular payment of staff ✚ Select govt. appointees on the council ✚ Inaugurate council 	Wudoaba

1.8.2 SUMMARY OF KEY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PROBLEMS

H. Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-Economic Stability

- 1 Inadequate revenue mobilization
4. Weak capacity of the district to create job for the growing population
5. Low capacity of citizen to access credit facility for business development
6. Weak local resource mobilization for local economic development

I. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector.

7. Unfavourable land tenure system and land security
8. Uncoordinated private sector business development due to the public sector' (District Assembly) capacity deficiency
9. Weak entrepreneurial capacity and value orientations
10. low access to financial services and facility for capital investment

11. Weak tourism sector development in the District

12. Inadequate market information centre

J. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

2 Low agriculture productivity due to the use of outmoded technology

8. poor capacity of most citizen to access credit and mechanized technology

9. Low agricultural earning that increase unemployment

10. Weak linkages between agriculture and industry

11. Low awareness of food safety leading to practices such as use of inappropriate handling of livestock/livestock product and agro chemical

12. Poor concern for natural resource management

13. Over exploitation of fishery resources

14. Lack of alternative livelihood programmes for the coastal and inland communities

K. Oil and Gas Development

1 Environmental sustainability and climate change (flooding)

2 Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry

L. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

6. Weak capacity to control the human settlement development

7. low water coverage

8. Low capacity to manage environmental sanitation and hygiene service delivery

9. Poor condition of roads to support rural development

10. Limited access and application of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) for enhancing management and efficiency

M. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

10 Incidence of poverty among farmers and fishermen, especially food crop farmers and women.

11 Inadequate infrastructure to meet equitable access to quality education at all levels

12 Inadequate Institutional support services for improving access to quality education for people with disabilities

13 Inadequate health infrastructure and human resources support needed to improve quality maternal, child and adolescent health services

14 Lack of comprehensive sports development policy

- 15 Inadequate social protection responses and programs for the underprivileged (poor, aged vulnerable child, child trafficking and child labour)
- 16 High prevalence of HIV and AIDS
- 17 Low public perception of vocational skills training and development
- 18 Inadequate population data for planning

g. Transparent and Accountable Governance

1. Dysfunctional Sub-District Structures
2. Emergence of organized crime including armed robbery and drug abuse
3. Weak citizen engagement for development process
4. Weak women representation and participation in public life and governance
5. Limited attention to the issues of culture
6. Low civil society participation in governance
7. Weak transparency in the management of district and local fiscal resources
8. Weak enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures
9. lack of adequate and reliable database to inform planning and budgeting

1.9.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

POCC analysis is carried for the prioritized development issues identified from needs and aspiration of the District and also from the harmonized development issues with the GPRS II and the MTDPF (2010 – 2013).

Below is the outcome of the POCC analysis carried out in a very participatory manner

1. Improvement & Sustenance of District Economic Stability

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Revenue sources including markets, residential and industrial property available for taxation ✚ Large retable population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Existence of Government laws on financial mgt eg. FAR, Act 462, ✚ Existence Revenue Mobilization Consultants ✚ Presence of 2No.FM station for educating the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate trained and committed Revenue Collectors ✚ Low motivation of revenue collectors ✚ Neglect of improving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Unwillingness to pay taxes ✚ large number of retable population are unemployed ✚ prices of primary products very low

			revenue source facilities	
Weak capacity of the district to create jobs for growing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of investment avenues (tourism, agriculture etc.) Availability of labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of financial services Macro-economic stability National Youth Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwillingness to release land covered by lagoon Inadequate vocational and technical skills Low educational level Lack of entrepreneurial acumens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of credit Lack of proper apprenticeship exit plan for trainees Weak institutional support
Low capacity of citizens to access credit facility for business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of financial institutions Availability of NBSSI and Co-operative for group development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of MCA support to farmers' group Availability of MASLOC office in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for collaterals High default rate Low savings Inadequate capacity to mange credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low price of produce High cost credit
Weak local resource mobilization for Local Economic Development (LED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of lagoon for salt industry development Availability of arable land for crop and livestock Availability of water body for fish industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Investment interests for salt industry Availability of institutions for promoting local economic development Political stability Domor support for capacity building (CBRDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low entrepreneurial capability High risk aversion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure system High cost of credit
Remarks: Despite the inadequate trained Revenue Collectors to handle the administration of revenue in the District, the situation can be improved if the capacity of the collectors is enhanced through training. The huge potential of available revenue items can be harnessed to help mobilize more revenue for the District Assembly.				

2. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Unfavourable Land tenure system and land security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of land owners to give land for investment 2. Existence of functional traditional councils to facilitate and negotiate terms. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Land commissions 2. Possibility of expanding Land Administration Project 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family and individual land types of ownership 2. Small land holding 3. Lack of land use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of national land use policy. 2. Slow land policy reforms 3. Fund to pay for compensation

	3. Membership of Regional Land Commission		plan	
Un-coordinated private sector business development due to public sector (District assembly) capacity deficiency	1. Financial institutions available 2. Private sector investment desk available (NBSSI)	1. National institutions to support investment (GEPC, etc.) 2. Favourable investment climate	1. Inadequate infrastructure (roads, reliability of energy supply etc.) 2. Low capacity to access international markets 3. Limited application of ICT in business development	1. International competition 2. Inability to meet international standards (ISO) 4. High cost of technology
Weak entrepreneurial capacity and value orientations	Hard working labour force Existence of informal apprenticeship centres eg. Tailoring, Hairdressing, Bakery, Fitting etc	Training institutions in the region and outside region	High illiteracy Low savings Low income	Limited interest in technical/vocational education Risk Aversion
Low access to financial services and facility for capital investment	1. Availability of financial institutions 2. Availability of NBSSI and Co-operative for group development	1. Availability of MCA support to farmers' group 2. Availability of MASLOC office in the district.	1. Demand for collaterals 2. High default rate	1. Low price of produce
Weak tourism sector development in the district	1. Potential tourism sites identified 2. Private sector interest in tourism is increasing 3. Existence of the coast with coconut grove	1. A ministry of Tourism to provide technical support 2. Training institutions 3. Government's policy on tourism	1. There is no blueprint on tourism development 2. Bad town road linking potential tourism site	Financial resources to develop the sites 2. Inadequate security
Inadequate market information centre	✚ Existence of communication facilities	✚ Donors (DANIDA, MCA) ✚ Existence of telecommunication networks	✚ Inadequate IT centres in the District ✚ Inadequate local resources	Delay in release of funds for road construction and provision of ICT facilities

Remarks

There are adequate potentials and opportunities for the District to achieve the theme of sustainable partnership between government and the private sector. However, the limited large private businesses in the district can provide adequate and sustained employment for the youth.

3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low agricultural productivity and output due to outmoded technology	Existence of underground water for irrigation Arable land available Extension service available	Favourable Govt. policy on agriculture and women empowerment	✚ Inadequate dugouts ✚ Inadequate funds to construct dugouts ✚ High cost of electricity production	✚ Limited financial/credit institution ✚ Low rainfall pattern in the District
Poor capacity of most citizen to access credit and mechanized technology	✚ Existence of financial institutions ✚ Existence of FBOs	✚ Favourable govt. policy ✚ Favourable interest rate ✚ Government policy on modernization of agriculture	✚ Inadequate credit institutions ✚ Low loan recovery rate ✚ Misappropriation of loan facilities ✚ Absence of agriculture technology	✚ Harsh collateral requirements ✚ Untimely release of funds ✚ Crop failure and loan repayment
Low agricultural earning that increase unemployment	✚ Production of exportable vegetables	✚ Existence of large market of exportable vegetable ✚ Deficit for maize production	✚ Mass production in one season. ✚ Large number of people engaging in identical crops with small land holdings	Lack of control on the prices
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	✚	✚	✚	
-Low awareness of food safety and inappropriate handling of livestock/ livestock products and agro chemical	✚ Availability of agric extension services ✚ Organized livestock associations ✚ Large track of grazing land	✚ Presence of Ohawu Agric College in Ketu North District ✚ Existence of animal research institutes ✚ Availability of livestock development projects	✚ Poor grazing land and supplementary feeding ✚ Culture of free range management system	✚ Inadequate Agric Extension Staff ✚ Inadequate logistics for monitoring
-Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	✚ Existence of District Directorate of Agriculture	✚ Existence of Fishery laws ✚	✚ Low investment in aquaculture ✚ High capital outlay for	✚ Inadequate funding ✚ Low rainfall pattern

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Fishery associations Available labour force 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aquaculture High level of child labour in fishing 	
Lack of alternative livelihood for fishing and inland communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of arable land Large market exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of donor programmes like CBRDP, FABs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor community mobilization Lack of competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwillingness of population invest in new economic adventure
<p>Remarks Agriculture is the major economic activity in the District. To promote accelerate agric modernization and agro-based industrial development, the District needs to make maximum use of the prevailing government policy on agriculture modernization. In addition, the existence of lagoon and underground water can be made use of for effective irrigation farming.</p>				

4. Oil and Gas Development

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Environmental sustainability and climate change (flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NADMO Existence of Fire Service Existence of fire volunteers and Disaster Volunteer Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National office of NADMO NADMO Regional Office National Security Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of land use plan Haphazard development in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrollable Bush fires Inadequate logistics and staff for NADMO and Fire Service
Low capacity building for the oil and gas industry	Availability sea	Discovery of oil in Keta Employment generation	Illiteracy is a bit high	Possibility of increase in crime Oil spillage to affect the fishing industry Increase in immigrant with associated security challenges.
Report: The discovery of the oil in Ghana has a great opportunity of have a spillover effect of generating employment for the youth. The constraints and challenges can be mitigated by promoting education in relevant fields in the industry.				

5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak capacity to control the human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Town Planning 	Existence of govt. policy in MTDPF	Absence of layouts for all communities	Inadequate resources for the security agencies to

settlement development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. Existence of security agencies Existence of DA sub-committee on works 	Building Regulations. ACT 462 District Bye-Law		enforce regulations
Low water coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High water table 	Donor support exits Government commitment to meet MDG on water	Funding to extension of existing water source Lack of organized Operation and Maintenance systems	Salinity of water (acidic) High cost of water treatment
low capacity to manage environmental sanitation and hygiene service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DWST Existence of EHO Availability of sanitation equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSDGP Support for water and sanitation Existence of Zoomlion Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate sanitation equipment Low priority for sanitation Lack of enforcement of the Bye-Laws on sanitation Absence of final disposal site 	Delay and infrequent release of funds Poor attitude to environmental sanitation Seasonal flooding
Poor condition of roads to support rural development	1. Availability of skilled labour. 2. Availability of road network. 3. Existence of the Department of Feeder Roads (DFR).	1. Access to LSDGP 2. Government commitment to road infrastructure improvement	Low Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of govt. and donor funds Delay in the implementation of donor projects
Limited access and application of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)	1. Presence of communication infrastructure	Government policy to extent ICT across the country	Inadequate resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of investment

Remarks: On the aspect of the improvement of human infrastructure especially road and sanitation infrastructure in the District, the constraints and challenges can be overcome when access to fund is made available. Fortunately, the TSPS and Road Fund are accessible at the District level and the existence of relevant institutions such as Department of Feeder road, Town Planning and Environmental Health in the District can facilitate improvement of production infrastructure in the district. There is the need to resources Town Planning and the security agencies to strictly enforce the building regulations in the District.

6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Incidence of poverty among farmers and fishermen , especially food crop farmers and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large trucks of farm land Availability of markets Cross border trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favorable Govt. policy on agriculture Natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small scale farming Difficulty in accessing credit for farming Labour intensive farming Rain-fed agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds for poverty reduction projects/programmes Delay in release of funds
Inadequate infrastructure to support equitable access to quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Education Directorate Support of private sector in promotion of education Availability of teachers District sponsorship for Teacher Trainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support of National Service Scheme Existence of Teacher Training Colleges in the Region Govt's commitment to attaining universal basic education of the MDG Capitation grant School feeding programme Free exercise books and school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate school infrastructure Poor access of rural schools Lack of utility services in underserved areas Inadequate logistics to enhance quality supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate incentive package for Teachers Low motivation of teachers Inadequate government budgetary allocation
Inadequate institutional support services for improving access to quality education for people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Education Directorate Support of private sector in promotion of education Availability of teachers District sponsorship for Teacher Trainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support of National Service Scheme Existence of Teacher Training Colleges in the Region Govt's commitment to attaining universal basic education of the MDG Capitation grant School feeding programme Free exercise books and school uniforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate school infrastructure Poor access of rural schools Lack of utility services in underserved areas Inadequate logistics to enhance quality supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate incentive package for Teachers Low motivation of teachers Inadequate government budgetary allocation
Low public perception of vocational skills	Availability of private vocational and	Favourable govt. Policy on science	Low interest in Technical and Vocational	Inadequate financial support from central








development	technical institutes	education	Education by student and Vocational	govt.
Inadequate access and support for science and technical education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of one science resource centre Organization of annual STME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable govt. Policy on science education Existence of Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate science resource centres Inadequate motivation for science teachers and student Inadequate fund for organizing STME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of pursuing science courses Inadequate science and technology teachers
Inadequate health infrastructure and human resources support needed to improve quality of maternal, child and adolescent health services	<p>Existence of NHIS</p> <p>Availability of referral septum</p>	<p>Donor support for health service eg EU, CBRDP</p> <p>Availability of NGOs and CBOs in health sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities and infrastructure Inadequate health staff Lack of accommodation for community health workers Community apathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large migrant population's pressure on limited health infrastructure Socio-cultural practices Inadequate fund for health projects
High infant and maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of health facilities Existence of DHD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free NHIS for pregnant women WHO support for health sector. Commitment to achieve MDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate budgetary allocation Inadequate health infrastructure Poor access to health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in the payment of health insurance claims by central NHIS Community apathy
High incidence of malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Health Directorate Statutory 1% from DACF Existence of EHOs 	<p>National and international policies on malaria</p> <p>Availability of Global Fund for malaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation culture High illiteracy 	Favourable environment for breeding mosquito
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High prevalence of HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DHD Existence of NGOs/CBOs/FBOs in HIV/AIDS 	<p>National and international policies on HIV/AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate education High unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearness to the Ghana-Togo boarder with high prevalence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory allocation of 0.5% from DACF 	Ghana AIDS Commission	level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High peer influence Low risk perception
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate population data for planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Statistical Service Dept. Existence of Birth and Death Registration Existence of Immigration Service 	Existence of national population council	Inadequate logistics	Inadequate funds
Inadequate social protection responses and programme for the under-privileged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well established traditional set-ups Existence of Dept of Social Welfare 	Favourable govt. Policy on child abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor parental care Child labour Outmoded cultural practices 	Poverty level of parents
Remarks Developing human resource for national development is of immense important in the development of this District. Even though there are inadequate educational and health infrastructure in the District, there is enough potentials as well as opportunities that can be harnessed for human development. It is however very important that adequate financial allocations are made towards the realisation of these aim most especially in the areas of education and health.				

7. *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Dysfunctional Sub-District Structures	Institutional structures available Availability of functional DPCU support the UTA	Act 462 Commitment to decentralization	Weak local orientation for the function of the UTAs	Slow pace of physical decentralization Inadequate political will to full decentralisation
Emergence of organized crimes including armed robbery and drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of security agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Govt. Policy on fighting crime especially armed robbery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Low remuneration of security staff Indiscipline and intolerance among people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived corruption among security agencies High immigration in to the District Trade

				liberalization
Weak citizen engagement for development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DPCU Existence of sub-district structures Existence of NCCE Existence of FM Station, Holy 98.5 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable govt. Policies Mass media Favourable govt. policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lukewarm attitude of citizens towards participatory planning Political intolerance Weak sub-district structures Political intolerance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of planning guideline Inadequate funds Untimely release of funds by central govt. Lack of transparency Inadequate budgetary support
Limited attention to the issues of culture				
Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NGOs and CSOs such as women's right advocacy in the district Existence of CHRAJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable govt. Policy on women empowerment Existence of Min. of Women and Children Favourable Govt. Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination against women in decision making Few women in the DA Unwillingness of women to take leadership positions Weak sub-district structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male dominance High illiteracy rate among women in the District Outmoded customs that neglect women
Weak enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of security agencies such as police, immigration, court Presence of DA Bye-laws Existence of NCCE to educate people on rules and regulations Existence of CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable govt policy Existence of Ghana Integrity Initiative Existence of National laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscipline among the youth Inadequate logistics support for the security agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference in the work of the security agencies Untimely release of funds Perceived corruption among security agencies Low remuneration for law enforcement agencies
Lack of adequate and reliable data-based to inform planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of internet services Availability of Computer in the District Assembly Existence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NDPC and GSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of connecting internet service to the office of the DA Poor record keeping habit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate fund Untimely release of funds Poor coordination of activities at the

	Statistical Service Dept.  Existence of DPCU and Finance Office		 Inadequate information storage facilities  Absence of well equipped data base office	District level
				
<u>Remarks</u> Ketu South District is endowed with enough potential to ensure transparent and accountable governance in the District. Despite the few issues of perceived corruption among public servants and security operatives, the District can make enough progress when adequate resources and motivation is given to the security agencies.				

CHAPTER TWO

2.1.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

To achieve growth and development, the plan will focus primarily among others on stated priorities under each of the thematic area as outlined below:

1. IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

- a). Integrated Local Economic Development
- b). Employment generation and resource mobilization
- c). improvement of financial resource mobilization

2. ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

- a). Promotion of trade and tourism development
- b). Public-Private-Partnership in resource mobilization
- c). investment in economic infrastructure – energy, road, information technology
- d). investment in relevant and quality human resources to provide skills and competences

3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- a). Agriculture modernization and food security
- b). Irrigation infrastructure development(Tube well, Dugout)
- c). Production of high value crops and livestock
- d). Diversification from traditional to Non-traditional export crops
- e). Natural resource conservation and protection

4. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

- a) Disaster prevention and management

5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- a). Environmental sanitation,
- b). supply of potable water
- c). Social &Economic Infrastructure development

6. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

- a). Human resource and ICT capacity development
- c). Gender, children and vulnerable empowerment

7. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

- a). Community participation, transparency and accountability
- b). Security and Public Safety

2.1.1 IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Integrated Local Economic Development

One of the strategies to improve welfare of the people in district is to focus on the local economic development. This can be achieved through the development of linkage systems that will be based on the value chain which will link the inputs supplier to the final consumers and create employment to young population. To this end, effort should be directed to the support and financing Agro-processing industries, Small scale manufacturing, creation of industrial zones and skills development and capacity building. Other activities areas will include capacity building and communities' empowerment, and micro-finance programme.

2.1.2 ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

Promotion of trade and tourism development

Trade and industry:

Within the strategic framework of increasing trade in the sub-region, the district will encourage and develop the setting up of satellite markets to provide outlets for rural farmers and small scale industrialists to market their products in a way to secure better price. Additionally, the district will support viable investment to participate in the both local and international trade fairs as means of advertising and marketing the economic potentials of the district. The expectation is to increase trade and create opportunities for employment generation.

Tourism and employment

Tourism has been neglected though it is one of the young but expanding industries in Ghana. In the district the potentials exist for its development. The district has comparative advantage in historical, cultural heritage and archaeological sites of interest. Potential also exists for the ecotourism which is reinforced by the presence of the Lagoon and the coastal site with its magnificent features. To maximize the full potential of the tourism sector and so make the district the best tourism destination in the region, support will be given to the private sector to play the leading role particularly in resource mobilization. The key intervention in the areas to be allocated to the private sector will include: investment in the hospitality industry and development of the beach and other strategic areas into viable resorts. The District Assembly and its development partners will be expected to create the enabling environment for the preservation of the positive religious and cultural heritage and investment in safety related services.

Public-Private-Partnership in resource mobilization

Undoubtedly, the public sector alone would not be able to provide all the needs of society and that the involvement of the private sector in a kind of partnership is required. Thus while the District Assembly facilitate the process of development through the creation of the enabling environment, the private sector will be expected to take advantage by mobilizing resources and invest in the district economy. In line with this vision, the district will embark on the identification and creation of land banks for private sector's investment and development. This will mean that the District Assembly will have to ensure the development of the necessary infrastructure and also create the platform for the business community for interaction and exchange of ideas

2.1.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agriculture modernization and food security

Irrigation infrastructure development (Tube well, Dugout)

Technological development dictates that development in agriculture could no longer depend on rain-fed agriculture, instead, irrigation agriculture seem to offer the most appropriate solution to achieving sustainable food security. The focus of the 2010-2013 is to target is to identify and

facilitate the construction of dugouts and extend electricity to farms for pumping water in irrigation and increase the number farmers in urban gardening. The district will also promote the development and use of small scale community-based pumping system of irrigation, expansion of existing and construction of other additional facilities .It is expected that these interventions will bring more land under cultivation, and benefit the poor in the rural areas. Under the irrigation scheme about 150 ha of land is expected to be irrigated in areas identified as potential for irrigation. In the promotion of Irrigation, the district will factor in advocacy for environmental sustainable technology.

Diversification from traditional to Non-traditional export crops

The District Agricultural Development Unit will be the driving force to provide the institutional support base for achieving the objective of creating the enabling infrastructure. The District Office of Ministry of Food and Agriculture will provide extension service to support the farmers to strengthen the agricultural sector's competitiveness on domestic and foreign markets by capitalizing on the district's agricultural potential to generate sufficient income for the rural population. The District Agriculture Department will be committed to the enhancement of the capacities of smallholders to access market, support nursery development of appropriate planting materials and introduce appropriate small and medium-scale processing technologies and procedures.

Production of high value crops and livestock

The value chain concept sees agriculture as a comprehensive system of agro-based business activities that endeavour to coordinate and link up all business activities between input providers and final consumers focusing on high quality of the products. Conscious of the fact that high quality will lead to stronger market integration of agricultural products, the ultimate is to introduce the farmers to take advantage of the MCA presence in the district to increase income level. The concentration of investment in high value crops and livestock will be on mango, Chilli pepper, grasscutter, and aquaculture.

Development of farmer based organizations

In modernizing agriculture one of the strategies to minimize the low access to credit would be to focus on the development of Farmer Based Organisation (FBOs). Under this the major areas of

attention would be on the formation and sustaining FBOs and capacity building. Activities to be carried out include community sensitization, group identification and skill development. In pursuance of this the Department of Cooperative, the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI), the Co-operative Department and the District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) will jointly provide the needed institutional support for building the capacity of farmers in the district.

Develop Inland fishery/ Aqua-culture farming

Focus would be on the promotion of aquaculture, cage culture establishment of Co-management mechanism for fisheries and the promotion of alternative Livelihood for people living along the lake. Again the safety of fishermen will also be addressed with the support of the Ghana Navy and the Zoil Company. In this regards the district will have to invest in the necessary infrastructure development to support the activities of the Ghana Navy along the sea

Institutional Strengthening

Under this, the plan is to focus mainly on building the capacity of MOFA, Department of Cooperative and National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) so as to ensure adequate contact hours with farmers.

Mechanization

Modernization of agriculture in the district will involve investment in equipment and the establishment of a district mechanization centre with external support from the central government. The centre will provide the necessary technical support for the development of agriculture. The activities will include the provision of tractor services to farmers, maintenance and repairs services, technical capacity building, harvesting and storage, technical advisory services etc

2.1. 4 OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Disaster Prevention and Management

A consideration for a higher premium on the disaster prevention will form the basis of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan. This is not to down play on the disaster management but to emphasis the point of increasing the district capacity to assure safety of life and property from

man-made and natural disasters. This is to be achieved through institutionalization of early warning system and promoting disaster consciousness at all levels. The strategies will involve ensuring proper land use planning and development, public education and monitoring of safety of lake transport across the Lake.

2.1. 5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Under the infrastructure development attention will be on rehabilitation and renovation of public facilities as well as develop a maintenance plan to ensure the life span of these facilities. The major issue to consider here are mainly provision of income generation support facilities including rehabilitation of feeder /town roads, improvement in drainage system and provision of new residential building. Other areas of concern will be the provision of new Assembly complex buildings, provision of fire and police station and the improvement of market infrastructure.

Environmental sanitation, water and waste management

The district recognize the environmental degradation caused by increased economic activities and poor attitude to sanitation and waste management and will put measures in place in the years to come and combat this damages. The interventions in the sanitation and waste management are to improve and expand systems for the safe disposal of liquid and solid waste. In both urban and rural areas, the district will seek to strengthen coordination between agencies in the water, sanitation and health sector with regards to the control of disease vector.

For effective and safe liquid and solid waste management, the District Assembly will undertake critical activities to rationalize and update bye-laws and embark on aggressive enforcement of the law on the provision of domestic latrines by landlords. The construction of public toilets will be restricted to public places and communities with justifiable need based on the poverty level. Communal container services will be expanded in communities with high population. Other interventions that will be implemented to improve environmental sanitation will involve physical planning in both rural and urban areas, support for public-private partnership in solid waste management and build the capacity of the Environmental Health Division and the NADMO to better manage environmental sanitation, support for the Fire Service to address the bush fire and the deforestation. Fundamental to achieving result will be to invest in public education of the general population.

Potable water supply

Investments in some urban water supply are expected to be started and completed in the next four years through the Government of Ghana urban water supply programme. In addition, the rural water supply will also be pursued with the support from the Local Service Delivery and Government Programme (LSDGP) and other donor assistance. Also in addressing the water shortage, the district will seek to promote the harvest of rain water for educational institution especially in the second cycle schools.

2.1.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Access to participation in education and training

The deficiencies in the access and quality of education will be addressed focusing on investment in infrastructure development. The strategies will be directed towards the attainment of gender parity at all levels particularly by sensitizing parent and communities on the importance and implication of girls' education. Other schemes to be developed include: Institutional Capacity Building, Investment in quality education, sponsorship scheme in science and technology education and encourage ICT integration and training for all kinds of persons.

Vocational and Technical Training

One area that the district will need to seriously consider is the vocational and technical education that has almost been neglected. This will involve the reorganization and introduction of innovation in the informal apprenticeship. Subsequently there will be the need to harmonize the training scheme of the informal sector such that the graduates will be equipped with some level of formal education which will enable the graduates after completion to be integrated into the formal technical institutions. The end result is to ensure a career progression for the apprentices and also increase the opportunity of employment. For this purpose, the Assembly will have to mobilize resources from within and without for these category of persons. This call for the apprenticeship schemes to be properly registered and regulated and mainstreamed into the formal training programme.

Early childhood development support

The district will in the next four years focus on early childhood development in line with the national government's investment. The strategy will be to focus on collaboration between the private sector and the Assembly. In this regards private sector will be encouraged to invest in the crèches while the Assembly together with the district office of the Ghana Education Service to direct their energy to infrastructure and personnel deployment.

Sports development

School sport development will receive a booster to consolidate achievements of the past in honour of the district. The strategies will involve the provision of sports kits, sponsorship and financial support. Further adequate and appropriate sports and recreational facilities will be provided, ensuring availability of sports equipment, building capacity of community sports clubs and motivating sports talents to achieve full potential. The long term vision is to create a sports academy.

Gender and Vulnerable Empowerment

The social categorization had had a devastating effect on the inherent potential of women on the economic, social, cultural and political front. In the light of these perspectives, the district will pursue programmes aimed at creating awareness on gender and the fundamental Human Rights of women and children and the other vulnerable including People with Disability. The main strategies will involve campaign activities to educate, build support and bring change in opinions; networking with like-minded organizations on gender concerns for information sharing and collaboration; encourage research, training and educational programme for advocacy and working with the media.

In line with this the district will seek funding for capacity building and foster closer collaboration among key institutions responsible for the promotion of gender, children and other vulnerable issues in the district. These are the district office of Women and Children Affairs, the Social Welfare Department, Ghana Education service Ghana Health Service and gender sensitive Non-Governmental Organization like the Hunger Project.

In pursuance of this, measures will be instituted to strengthen institutions like the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), National Council Women, National Youth Council (NYC) to pursue advocacy role and create awareness among the general public. At the community level Traditional authorities will be empowered to promote gender issues throughout the district.

Children and Vulnerable.

The district commitment to children and the vulnerable will demand that every effort be made to reach out to them without exception. This approach would involve routine development initiatives aiming to include as many children as possible. Understanding the plight and the factors behind their marginalization, and then targeting initiatives towards the children and disables will form an integral strategy on child rights, development and well being. These principles will guide the district in formulating essential policies and programmes that can reach the most disadvantaged children.

The District Assembly bears the primary responsibility for reaching out to children, excluded and the disable persons and need to step up their efforts in the following key strategic areas.

- a. Commitment to research to create reliable database for effective programming. This will involve an assessment of the capacities, vulnerabilities and the needs as a first step in formulating appropriate response targeted at reaching out to the vulnerable.
- b. Financing and capacity building to create awareness among the general population for support in providing the right environment for the child development. Capacity building will be adopted to empower marginalized children, families and communities
- c. Packaging services together to increase access.

2.1.7 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Community participation, transparency and accountability

Given the impressive progress made in the practice of good governance and the gaps noted earlier calls for the consolidation and expansion of democratic practices in the district. In the promotion of good governance key intervention areas to identify will include: Information

dissemination on national and local governance and policies; Grassroots participation and decision making; Sub-district structures empowerment and capacity building for major stakeholders in the local governance.

As part of the process of generating social accountability and minimizing conflict for effective development, the involvement of Traditional Authorities in rural development would be enhanced. In this regards the district will seek the support of NGOs to promote the financing of Alternative Dispute Resolution, integration of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and social accountability and in the area of participatory monitoring. These efforts will go a long way to build the confidence of the population the public sector economic management.

District security and public safety

Throughout human history, it is established that development takes place in an environment of peace and social cohesions. For the district to sustain its developmental agenda the adequate maintenance of security becomes very paramount. To this end the development focus of the district will be to ensure the resolution of all the numerous chieftaincy and other old-aged conflicts affecting the development of the district. One of the alternative interventions that will receive adequate funding will be the establishment of a Peace Council with the mandate to resolve all anti-developmental conflicts in the district.

Reducing Poverty and Income Inequality

Poverty reduction is a complex endeavour involving a multi-faceted approach but essentially changing the mindset of the hungry and the poor, who are mostly found in the rural areas, from the state of helplessness and internalized dependency to a state where they see themselves as the key actors in their development agenda and therefore aimed at self-reliance. For this purpose, the concept of the local economic development will be pursued leading to the mobilization locally available resources to drive the development the rural communities to end hunger and poverty.

Promoting Gender Issues and Development

The inclusion of gender considerations in the district development agenda is seen as the key to ensuring that gender issues are systematically addressed, as it is in the country's operational strategy that sets the stage for future gender activities in the GSGDA I framework. Hence, a

district briefing paper on gender and the vulnerable will be prepared as a background document to the district operational mainstreaming strategic considerations. In addition, a separate strategy for women that clearly identifies and elaborates how the district intends to operationalize the capacity building plan for improving the status of women will be prepared with annual budgetary allocation. The district will seek the support of Civil Society Organizations and bilateral donor assistance on policy dialogue on gender issues, increase efforts to the study on the situation of women in the district with a view to addressing issues of gender equity. Greater emphasis will be on institutional development and inter-district cooperation activities.

Gender development will adopt mainstreaming as a key strategy in promoting gender equity. Gender considerations will be mainstreamed into all the district's activities. The key elements will include gender sensitivity, gender analysis, gender planning, mainstreaming, and agenda setting. To operationalize this, the district's development focus of activities will be to

- (i) provide assistance to the sub-district structure in the areas of financial allocation, support capacity building, creating gender and development of awareness, and formulation and implementation of projects and programs directed at improving the status of women;
- (ii) (ii) facilitate gender analysis in all proposed projects, including program and ensuring that gender issues are considered at all the appropriate stages of the project cycle, including identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation;
- (iii) (iii) Promote increased Gender awareness within the district through training workshops and seminars, development of suitable approaches.

2.1 Linking Harmonized Identified Development Problems/Issues to the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, 2010-2013

Table 2.1: Improvement & Sustenance of Macro-Economic Stability

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Fiscal policy management	Poor revenue administration	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize revenue leakages Implement RIAP Organize publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness and mobilization Resource and motivate Revenue Collectors Involve Assembly members in the collection of Revenue at the Unit levels
	Poor expenditure management	Improve expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure transparency in the use of public funds Ensure that all funds are accounted for by administration to the general assembly

Table 2.4: Enhancing the Competiveness of Private Sector

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Productive Employment Generation and Improvement and Expansion in Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dwindling employment opportunities, especially for the youth Apprenticeship: lack of opportunities to gain and retain skills, through innovative means as well as apprenticeship and employment 	Promote and create productive employment opportunities for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist SMEs to access credit Encourage artisans and other professionals including fitters and mechanics, carpenters and electricians, hairdressers and beauticians to form strong district associations (co-operatives) to enable them qualify for government support and bank loans. Establish a policy on investments in District
Developing the tourism industry for jobs and revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector Over-dependence on traditional sources of revenue Poor tourism services Lack of professionalism to enhance the productivity of the industry 	Diversify and expand tourism industry for revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Ketu South District as a tourist destination Promote the development of high value accommodation by private investors
	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	Promote domestic tourism	Vigorously promote domestic tourism in the District
	Increasing adulteration of our culture and degradation of the environment	Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites Ensure the reduction sex abuse and spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDs associated with tourism

Table 2.3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Accelerated modernization of agriculture	-Low agricultural productivity and output due to over-dependence on rainfall -Low access of women to land including irrigated land	Reduce risks associated with Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop appropriate irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes, and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers Promote access to land by women
	Inadequate credit support facilities for agricultural production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide selective subsidies for the agricultural sector for the procurement of improved seeds, grade breeders and stocks, pesticides and fertilizers
	-High environmental degradation and abuse due to inadequate understanding of environmental issues related to agriculture -Ineffective framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to address environmental issues related to agric		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness on environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance Improve incentives and compulsion measures to encourage users of the environment to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture Promote joint planning and implementation of programmes with relevant institutions to address environmental issues in food and agriculture
	-Low level of mechanization due to limited availability and access to appropriate agricultural machinery, equipment and mechanized services -High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment -Inadequate technical know how in agricultural mechanization -Inadequate post-production infrastructure	Improve agriculture productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sector Promote the production and use of small-scale multi-purpose machinery along the value chain, including farm level storage facilities, appropriate agro-processing machinery/equipment and Intermediate Means of Transport
	Poor nature of roads to production centres, inadequate market information -Limited marketing extension for producers, traders and exporters	Increase competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions Promote formation of viable farmer groups and FBOs to enhance their knowledge, skills and access to resources along the value chain, and for stronger bargaining power in marketing
	-Low productivity in staple and horticultural crops -Seasonal variability in food supply prices -Ineffective cultural practices among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Promote selected crop for food security, export and support to industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the development of selected horticulture and exotic vegetables for export promote small-holder productivity in transition to large scale production extend the concept of nucleus out-grower and block farming schemes and contract farming to cover staple and horticulture crops to bridge the gap between large and small scale producers promote linkage of smallholder production to

			industry
<p>-Poor management practices (feeding and health care) and low productivity</p> <p>-Inadequate availability of quality feed</p> <p>-Inability of local livestock farmers to match the stiff competition from cheap import</p> <p>-Low awareness of food safety leading to practices such as use of inappropriate handling, transportation of livestock/livestock products</p> <p>-Poor quality of data and monitoring system</p>	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ improve access to quality feed ✚ develop commercial poultry as the priority for improving meat supply ✚ introduce measures to transform smallholder production into profitable enterprises ✚ increase the awareness of food safety and public health ✚ facilitate the development of livestock statistics and monitoring system ✚ promote linkage relationship between animal and crop farmers to enhance bi-product utilization 	
<p>-Insufficient monitoring and control to ensure compliance with laws and regulations on fisheries</p> <p>-Weak collaboration with communities towards the management of fisheries resources</p> <p>-Over-exploitation of fisheries resources</p> <p>-Unsafe and unhygienic working conditions at landing beaches</p> <p>-Lack of alternative livelihood opportunities for coastal/fishing communities</p> <p>-Inadequate fishing infrastructure</p>	Promote fishery development for food security and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ prevent the degradation of the resources of the sea and the lagoons caused by inefficient and destructive fishing methods ✚ promote compliance to maximum allowable fish catches that will enable the resources to renew themselves ✚ promote improved management of declining fish resources ✚ establish effective monitoring controls and surveillance systems and ensure compliance with laws and regulations on fishery resources ✚ improve and diversify livelihood opportunities for men and women in postharvest fishing sector ✚ develop aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries ✚ promote private investment in aquaculture ✚ promote the improvement in fish husbandry practices and fish health management 	

Table 2.2: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Transport infrastructure: road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of routes Unbearable congestion of roads in Aflao and Denu 	Improve road transport in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade access roads in the District Expand and reconstruct Aflao to Tema and Denu to Keta roads Construction of roads
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in road traffic accidents Inadequate enforcement of road transport regulations 	Reduce motor accidents on our roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake comprehensive educational programme on safety for road users Arrest and prosecute road regulation defaulters
Human settlement development	Poor implementation and weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Enforce strict application of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designs layouts for all settlements in the District Equip relevant institutions to undertake monitoring and prosecute defaulters
	Haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban developments	Promote integrated urban planning and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that spatial planning plays critical role in urban management (including institutional and infrastructure development, and solid waste management) Promote street naming and property addressing system in communities
	Weak linkage between urban and rural areas	Promote a generative support between town and its hinterland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper linkage between urban and rural areas Ensure the protection of agricultural lands for farming purposes and against urban and industrial encroachments
Water and sanitation	Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and poor sanitation service delivery	Accelerate the provision of adequate sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost domestic latrines Enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords Improve household and institutional sanitation Integrate hygiene education into water and sanitation delivery Improve the treatment and disposal of waste
	Poor environmental sanitation	Improve environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire and develop sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns Develop M&E indicators for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation services

Table 2.5: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Education	Inadequate access to quality pre-school education	Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	✚ Provide infrastructure facilities for Pre-school in deprived areas
	Low school enrolment		✚ Establish basic schools in all underserved communities
	Poor condition of basic school educational infrastructure		✚ Provide basic schools with water and sanitation infrastructure facilities
	Inadequate access to quality second cycle education		✚ Improve water and sanitation facilities in SHS community ✚ Improve academic facilities in community SHS
	Weak infrastructure for TVET Poor public perception of TVET		✚ Construct technical and vocational institutes in the District ✚ Upgrade KliKor Sec/Tec ✚ Educate citizens on the importance of Tech/Voc education
	Inefficient delivery of education services Low supervision Low motivation and remuneration of Teachers Low quality of education	Improve quality of teaching and learning	✚ Increase the proportion of trained teachers at JHS ✚ Support the provision of academic counseling services at the JHS and SHS ✚ Support science, technology and mathematics education in all basic schools
	Inadequate access to science and technical education	Promote science and technical education at all levels	✚ Provide incentives to attract students to study science
Health	Large gaps in access to health care between urban and rural as well as rich and poor	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	✚ Improve rural access to health through motivating health practitioners ✚ Improve the CHPS compound ✚ Support the training of health workers
	Inadequate health infrastructure	Improve health infrastructure	✚ Provide adequate health infrastructure and equipment at underserved areas ✚ Carry out major rehabilitation of District Hospital and other health infrastructure
	High infant and maternal mortality	Improve maternal and child health care	✚ Support health facilities with adequate funds to address the issue
	High incidence of malaria	Control the incidence of malaria	✚ Educate people on the use of insecticide treated mosquito nets ✚ Provide drainage, mosquito proofing and improve general sanitation
HIV/AIDS and STDs	✚ High prevalence of HIV/AIDS ✚ Loss of quality human and material resources	Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS	✚ Intensify behavioural change strategies ✚ Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV/AIDS ✚ Improve access to testing and counseling, condoms and integrated youth friendly services ✚ Promote safe sex practices ✚ Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion ✚ Prevent mother-to-child transmission

			✚
Population management	✚ Inadequate population data for planning	Regularly improve demographic data base on population and development	✚ Ensure timely collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data to planners and the general public ✚ Strengthen the capacity of institutions to collect, analyze and disseminate population and other relevant statistical data

Table 2.6: Transparent and Accountable Governance

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Promoting the practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform Agenda	Lack of public ownership and harmonization of the development process	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	✚ In-depth consultation between stakeholders
	Low interaction between public and private sector in governance	Encourage public-private participation in socio-economic development	✚ Improve private sector access to resources to partner with the public sector
	Limited public awareness and advocacy on civic rights and responsibilities	Foster civic advocacy to nurture the culture of democracy	Strengthen and provide support for state and non-state institutions and schemes aimed at empowering civic participation
Strengthening local governance and decentralization	Existence of communication gap between Assembly members and citizens	Strengthen functional relationship between assembly members and citizens	✚ Fully operational Act 462 ✚ Institute attractive incentives for Assembly members
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting	Integrate and institutionalize District level planning and budgeting through participatory process	✚ Effectively operationalize District Planning guidelines ✚ Full implementation of DMTDP
	-Weak internal revenue mobilization -Over dependence on DACF and other external grants	Efficient internal revenue generation leading to financial autonomy of the District	✚ Develop the capacity of District Revenue Staff ✚ Employ qualified revenue staff
Promote women empowerment	Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance	Empower women and mainstream gender into the socio-economic development	✚ Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children
	Inadequate support for victims of violence	Provide adequate support for victims of violence	✚ Provide shelters and support for victims of violence
Enhancing rule of law and justice	Weak enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures	Promote the rule of law	✚ Public education ✚ Support law enforcement agencies ✚ Enforce compliance with rules, regulations and procedures
Ensuring public safety and security	-High level of violent crimes including armed robbery	Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal	✚ Watch dog committees must be put in place and must be trained by security agencies

	-High rate of drug abuse	security for human safety and protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police must be resourced The security agencies must serve with integrity The Boarder Patrol System monitoring should be enhanced to detect foreigners Sensitize Boarder Communities to help check influx by reporting to the appropriate security agencies
	Risks associated with fire, floods and other natural disasters to life and property	Ensure safety of life and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase safety awareness of citizens Build the capacity of institutions responsible for disaster management
Improving access to rights and entitlement	High level of unemployment among the vulnerable and excluded	Identify and equip the vulnerable and excluded with employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and categorize the various kinds of vulnerability and exclusion in the District Undertake special capacity building programmes for the vulnerable and excluded
	Inadequate access to and high cost of social services	Facilitate equitable access to good quality and affordable social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the provision and quality of social services
	Frequent abuse of children and harmful traditional practices	Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education Construct and management children's home in partnership with the private sector
	Limited capacity for effective education and enforcement of rights and entitlement	Effective public awareness creation on laws for protection of vulnerable and excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity for public education and dissemination of information on rights and entitlement
Promotion of District Culture for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited attention on issues of culture in District development - limited documentation on Ghanaian culture and history -Inadequate well-equipped cultural centres across the District for the development of culture 	Strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for the District culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Traditional Authorities in the District to document their culture and history Construct a well-equipped District cultural centre
Promoting evidence-based decision making	Lack of adequate and reliable data-based to inform planning and budgeting	Improve District database for decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a database for the DA

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 FORMULATION OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.0. Introduction

According to Diana Conyers and Peter Hills (1986), planning is seen as a continuous process which involves decisions or choices about alternative ways of using available scarce resources with the aim of achieving particular goals at sometime in the future. Based on the needs and aspirations of the District gathered from the various consultations made with stakeholders, the following goals and objectives were formulated based on the seven thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Planning Framework 2010 - 2013.

3.1.1 District Development goal

A development focus or theme is the broad development goal of the District. The focus of this Medium Term Development Plan is *to enhance wealth creation, skills development and increased participatory decision making in order to improve the standard of living of citizens*. To achieve the theme stated above, the following goals were formulated by the Ketu South District Assembly.

3.1.2 Goal Compatibility Analysis

The goals were subjected to a compatibility analysis using the Goal Compatibility Matrix. The goals were matched against the national goal under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2010-2013). The table below shows the goal compatibility matrix. Scores that were used range from -2 to 2. -2 means the District goal is strongly incompatible with the National Goal. -1 means weakly incompatible while zero means not compatible. 1 is weakly compatible and 2 means strongly compatible.

Table 3.1: Goal Compatibility Analysis

District Goal:	Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2010-2013) Goal: addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the middle income status.	
	Score	Remarks
To improve internal revenue mobilization and revenue management of the District.	1	The realization of this goal will help in the provision infrastructure and facilities needed for economic growth and poverty reduction in the District
To improve road infrastructure in the District	2	The improvement in road infrastructure especially to link farming communities will eventually ensure accelerated growth
To promote the delivery of adequate and quality water in the District	2	This goal matches with the realization of poverty reduction as basic facilities like water is provided for the poor in underserved communities.
Improve environmental sanitation by 2013	0	This goal is not directly linked to the national goal but needed in the realization of the MDGs
To modernize agriculture for food security, wealth creation, employment generation and poverty reduction	2	This goal corresponds to the national goal of ensuring sustained economic growth and poverty reduction.
To promote the generation of productive employment for the youth	2	This eventually will lead to poverty reduction and promote accelerated economic growth
To develop tourism for employment and income generation	2	This will lead to sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction
To provide access to quality education.	2	It is a means of achieving the MDG on universal basic education by 2015
To improve health service delivery	2	This will also ensure the realization of the MDGs on maternal and child health Sustained accelerated growth will be achieved when citizens are in good health
To reduce HIV/AIDS and other STIs	2	‘Combat HIV/AIDS and malaria’, one of the MDGs is captured by this goal. The realization of this goal will save many productive human resources for sustained growth.
To enhance the effective management of population	1	Population is a key factor in every development agenda. Considering the scarce resources in the District and the nation as a whole, population needs to be managed effectively to make efficient use of the scarce resources.
To promote democratic, transparent and accountable local governance	1	Transparency and accountability will help in addressing the economic imbalances in the country and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth.
To promote sustained and accelerated reduction in poverty	2	Poverty reduction is one major aspect of the national goal and this is captured in the District goal. It is therefore compatible

During the compatibility analysis no particular District goal was found to be conflicting with the national goal. This makes the goals relevant as far as the Medium Term Development Planning Policy Framework (2010 – 2013) is concerned. It is recommended that much attention is paid to the eleven District goals formulated in order to ensure the realization of the national goal.

3.2.1 Formulation of Objectives and Strategies

1 Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability

The spread of poverty in the district need not be a permanent phenomenon. The economic and social policies should be focused on reducing poverty across the district as well as ensuring increase in the growth of all sectors of the district economy. While growth is a necessary condition for improving the living standard of the people in the district, ultimately, the growth must generate jobs and that real wages rise overtime as labour productivity increases.

In order to improve and sustain macroeconomic stability, the district micro level contribution to the national aggregate macroeconomic stability will be to focus the district's attention on the improvement of the fiscal resource mobilization especially internally generated revenue, effective management of public funds, increasing the opportunity for local entrepreneurial development and access to the international market through an effective institutional networking for employment creation.

The goal:

The goal therefore, is to create the enabling environment for the private sector to be more vibrant in order to generate more employment opportunities for the youth and expand the revenue base and resource mobilization for development. To achieve the above goal, the main objectives and strategies are outlined below:

Objective 1: To increase fiscal resources mobilization by 30% annually over the 2009's total development fiscal resources by 2013

Strategies:

1. Building the capacity of stakeholders in efficient means of revenue collection of existing sources
2. Institutionalization of awards schemes for best revenue collectors on predetermined performance
3. Identify new sources of revenue for collection
4. Engaging the private sector in constant investment forum and net working on investment prospects in the district

5. Acquire vehicle for revenue staff
6. Ensure regular monitoring of District Assembly Revenue Collectors
7. Develop and maintain a functional revenue database.

2. Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector.

The public sector alone cannot meet the demands of the growing population. The intervention of government (District Assembly) in enhancing the private sector competitiveness is critical. This therefore calls for fostering the development of policies and institutions that will spur growth in the district. The focus in this regards will be to initiate interventions which will strengthen effective collaboration between the Public and private sector in boosting the district economic development. In the short term, the district will undertake to improve the environment for private businesses- particularly the small firms which are recognized as the engine of growth, by dialoguing with the private sector on issues related to operational business arrangement, infrastructure development and security improvement. The overall goal here is to:

Create and strengthen the right institutional environment for entrepreneurial development in partnership with the private sector

Objectives.1:

- i. To strengthen 200 private sector competencies and capacity to effectively and efficiently manage businesses

Strategies:

- i) Create the enabling business environment to encourage the private sector to move resources to economic activities where they will be most productive.
- ii. Encourage capacity building of private sector actors on general investment opportunities in the country and beyond.
- iii. Develop support networks through fostering business associations, partnership with external agencies of government and organize local conference on effective collaboration and partnership

Objective 2: To develop a database of all business enterprises and opportunities in the district

Strategies

1. Build capacity of small and medium scale business across the district in data collection

2. Creation of budget line for database management
3. Strengthen the institutions in business promotion including NBSSI, Co-operative and Community Development

Objective: 2 To diversify and expand tourism industry by December 2013

Strategies:

1. support development of the beaches
2. conservation and protection of the cultural heritage

3. Accelerated agriculture modernization and natural resource management

Ketu South district is notably characterized by an agrarian economy employing about 60% of the population. The district stands to gain enormously in growth and improvement in standards of living with resurgence in modernized agricultural.

The focus area here is to increase agricultural productivity through adoption of improved technology, conservation and restoration of the natural vegetation and capacity building of farmers with particular emphasis on the agro processing. The overall goal in accelerated agriculture modernization is to:

To ensure sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and output to support stable income of the farmers based on rural development strategies with practices that are consistent with environmental conservation and enhancement.

Objective 1: To enhance food security and emergency preparedness by 2013

Strategies:

1. Develop human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sector
2. Promote the production and use of small-scale multi-purpose machinery including storage facilities, appropriate agro-processing machinery/equipment and Intermediate Means of Transport
3. Intensify agriculture extension and veterinary services

4. Promote linkage relationship between animal and crop farmers to enhance by-product utilization
5. Construct irrigation infrastructure (dams, boreholes, and dug-outs)

OBJECTIVE: 2

To ensure that the restoration, protection and conservation of natural vegetation is increased by 10% annually to 2013.

STRATEGY:

1. Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders
2. Promote effective collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance
3. Provide incentives to encourage users of the environment to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture
4. Improve and diversify livelihood opportunities for men and women in postharvest fishing sector

Objective 3:

To increase growth in incomes and reduce income variability by 2013

Strategies:

1. Promote cash crop, livestock and fisheries production for income
2. Develop value chain for three selected commodities (chili, maize, small ruminant) in the District
3. Intensify the development of FBOs and Youth in Agriculture Programme
4. Support urban and peri-urban agriculture

Objective 4: To increase competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets

Strategies

1. Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions
2. Promote formation of viable farmer groups and FBOs
3. Market locally produced vegetables in domestic and international markets

Objective 5: To promote sustainable management of land (SLM) and environment by 2013

Strategies:

1. Undertake capacity building for agric staff on SLM
2. Disseminate technology on SLM
3. Develop effective, efficient and motivating incentive system for SLM

Objective 6: To improve institutional coordination and stakeholder participation by 2013

Strategies:

1. Strengthen inter-departmental coordination
2. Promote partnership with private sector and CSOs
3. Promote coordination with development partners

Objective 7: To promote the application of science and technology in food and agriculture

Strategies:

1. Encourage extension services to reach out to 2000 farmers
2. Establish demonstration farms
3. Introduce farmers to new technology in agriculture

4. Oil and gas development

Objective:1 To mitigate the negative impact of the oil and gas with prudent management of any disaster in the district

Strategies

1. Disaster prevention and management

5. Infrastructure, Energy and human settlements

The expectation here is to expand and improve upon the production of infrastructure for economic and social development. This will involve the promotion of innovation and adaptation of science and technology to the socio-economic needs of the district, improvement of economic infrastructure particularly the road condition, increasing the rural and urban water coverage and improving the environmental sanitation.

For this theme, the goal is to ensure the provision, expansion and maintenance of all productive economic resources and infrastructure through the adoption of modern techniques to ensure job and wealth creation in cognizance with environmental sustainability

Objective : 1

- i) To improve upon the condition of 100 km of feeder roads across the district by the end of 2013.

Strategy:

1. Develop a sustainable maintenance management system for transport infrastructure
2. Improvement of the overall road maintenance, and rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, bridges and culverts
3. Rehabilitate Aflao to Agbozume Road
4. Rehabilitate Denu and Aflao town roads

Objective 2: To maintain an orderly development of human settlement for the elimination of the risk of slums development by 2013

Strategies :

1. Develop land use plan
2. Monitoring
3. To ensure that 35% of the communities in the district follow the orderly and controlled physical development of land use throughout the district

Objective 3:

To increase rural water coverage by 20% annually and urban water by 60% by the end of 2013

Strategies:

1. Extension of pipe borne water from Setsimadza to needy communities in Somey Wego
2. Extension of pipe borne water to 10 communities in Klikor township
3. Extension of pipe borne water to underserved communities in Aflao, Somey Fugo and Aflao Wego

Objective 4: To achieve a clear and healthy environment with a reduced risk of infection and contamination by 2013

Strategies:

1. Acquire and develop final disposal site for solid and liquid wastes
2. Construct meat shop in Aflao
3. Acquire 25 refuse containers
4. Undertake education on environmental sanitation
5. Organize regular clean-up exercises in the District
6. Construct improved slaughter houses in three major towns
7. Ensure strict enforcement of environmental regulations in the District

Objective 5: strengthen institutional capacity Environmental Health Division to improve service delivery

Strategies:

1. Construction of bore holes in selected communities

Objective 6: to increase the housing unit by 15% by the end of 2013 for assembly staff

Strategies:

- i. Enhance policy formulation and coordination capacity to embrace the wider policy framework
- ii. Support expansion of community electrification to newly developed settlements.

6. Human development, productivity and employment

The district will be more concerned here in enhancing the building of a strong foundation for developing the necessary human capacity needed to support the district socio-economic development among a healthy population. The goal is to:

Improve quality of life of the people in the district by ensuring a literate and healthy population capable of promoting a sustainable socio-economic development with ICT as the driving factor.

Objectives:1

- To increase equitable access to, and participation in quality education

Strategies:

1. Provision of infrastructure facilities for basic school in deprived areas
2. Provide basic schools with water and sanitation facilities
3. Increase the proportion of trained teachers at pre and basic schools
4. Support the provision of career counseling services at the JHS and SHS
5. Support science, technology and mathematics education in all basic schools
6. Intensify circuit supervision in the District
7. Improve academic facilities in community SHS
8. Construct and equip libraries in communities with relevant reading materials

Objective :2

- To improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels particularly at the JHS from 46.6% passes in 2008 to 80% by 2013

Strategies :

1. Encourage community sensitization programmes on the importance of education
2. Provision of infrastructure facilities for basic school in deprived areas
3. Provide basic schools with water and sanitation facilities

Objective :3

- To promote science and technical education and ICT at all level

Strategies :

1. Provision of ICT infrastructure

2. Support training of staff and assembly members

Objective :4

- Improve the quality and access to health service delivery system to cover 80% of the population in the district by 2013

Strategies

1. Provide adequate health infrastructure (CHPS compounds in small communities) and equipment in underserved areas
2. Rehabilitate health centres in the District
3. Rehabilitate and equip Reproductive and Child Health Centres (RCH) in the District

Objective 5: To improve health infrastructure facilities by 20%

Objective 6: To improve maternal and child health care so as to reduced mortality by 10% by 2013

Strategies:

1. Increase the provision of free NHIS card to pregnant women
2. Undertake educational campaign on maternal and child health

Objective 7: To reduce the incidence of malaria by 30% by December 2013

Strategies:

1. Educate people on the use of insecticide treated mosquito nets
2. Educate people on malaria preventive measures
3. Promote general sanitation in the District
4. Train community based surveillance volunteers on home based care of malaria
5. Provide residual spraying to communities in the District

3.2.2 HIV and AIDS

Goal: To reduce HIV and AIDS and other STIs

Objective:8 To reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS and other STIs by 50% by December 2013

Strategies:

1. Intensify behavioural change and communication strategies through regular education
2. Improve access to counseling and testing, condoms and integrated youth friendly services
3. Ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion
4. Provide support for home based care for PLWHAs

Objective 9.: To intensify and equip the vulnerable and excluded with employable skills by 2013nd enhance citizens' welfare in the district

Objective 10: to improve human resource capacity to effectively manage development a

7. Transparent and accountable governance

The quality of governance and democracy, the rule of law and the efficiency of the public administration influence the extent to which state institutions and departments serve the poor and the vulnerable. But again, the actual impact on poverty depends on how effectively the actors in the District Assembly at the local level empower the community members to be recognized as partners in development.

The focus here will be to create a well informed society with the relevant information and with the capacity to develop a democratic society based on social accountability. Here the major concern will be to empower women and the vulnerable and to integrate them in the social network of decision making throughout the district. The ultimate is to increase women and other voiceless minority to participate in all sectors of any human development. To this end, the goals under this theme are to:

1. *Promote public participation as an integral part of decision making, planning and implementation of programmes and projects at the local level by mainstreaming cultural and gender considerations in the district development planning process.*

Objectives: 1

To increase community involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring from the current participation of 30% to 60% by the end of 2013.

Strategies :

- i) Facilitate interactions between local administration institutions and the communities by reducing obstacles to community action and encourage greater collaboration between communities and local government.
- ii) Design programmes to increase the voice of the voiceless by ensuring that the poor, women and vulnerable know their rights, have mechanisms to express them and regain their trust in the institutions of local government's structures.

Objective: 2

To strengthen the capacity of the Sub-district structure to be able to effectively manage, mobilize and increase revenue by 90% in 2013 over the 2009 performance.

Strategies:

1. Recruit and train staff to run the Sub-Districts
2. Inaugurate the five Councils
3. Provide adequate equipment for the Area Councils
4. Provide adequate motivation for Councilors and Staff of the Area Councils

Objective: 3

To improve upon security in the district by reducing crime level

Strategies:

1. Support security operations in the district

Objective: 4

To strengthen institutions to promote the development of culture in the district by 2013

Strategies:

1. Support the activities of the Centre for Nation Culture in the district
2. Assist Traditional Authorities in the District to document their culture and history

3. Construct a well-equipped District cultural centre
1. Promote the construction of community centres

Objective: 5

To enhance Civil Society participation in governance to increase public awareness on the Assembly and government policies

Objective: 6

To encourage about 40% of women and the vulnerable to participate in public activities

Strategies:

1. Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children
2. Provide credit facilities for women
3. Encourage women to take up leadership positions
4. Help women to access irrigated land for farming

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1.0 FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Poverty Mapping and Programming

Poverty Status of the District

A poverty mapping carried out during the preparation of the 2006-2009 DMTDP revealed that the District is dominated by many poverty characteristics. Over the years, it was realized that the pattern has not change due to the fact that no major development has taken place over the past four years. The table below shows the composite poverty pockets in the District based on the Area Councils.

Table 4.1: Poverty Pockets in the District

Poverty status	Area	Characteristics
Most poverty stricken	Aflao Wego	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Poor, seriously leached soils. Suitable only for cassava production✓ Main economic activity is the processing of cassava into gari✓ Bad road nature and network✓ No access to portable water-salty underground water✓ No health facilities and electricity supply✓ Inadequate and poor nature of classrooms✓ Inadequate toilet facilities and poor environmental sanitation
2 nd Most poverty stricken	Klikor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ High population density in the Klikor township✓ Low school enrolment due to socio-cultural factors✓ Poor road network✓ Some communities in the Area lack potable water✓ Lack of health facilities in most remote areas
3 rd most poverty stricken	Somey Wego	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Agbozume has a very vibrant market and commercial centre

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Has most socio-economic infrastructure ✓ Poor nature of roads ✓ Inadequate water supply in the hinterland
4 th most poverty stricken	Somey Fugo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Has a thriving market at Hedranawo and Denu ✓ Has the District capital – Denu ✓ Large scale fishing and vegetable farming along the coast ✓ Attractive beaches for tourism ✓ Poor road network linking minor communities ✓ Bad nature of roads ✓ Inadequate potable water supply in the periphery
Least poverty stricken	Aflao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Thriving commercial centre with vigorous cross boarder trade ✓ Gateway to Ghana ✓ Large number of street children and commercial workers ✓ Poor sanitation

The goals, objectives and strategies outlined in this Plan fully support the aim of poverty reduction in the District. Their implementation will generate employment and improve the socio economic situation in the District.

4.2 Integrating Cross cutting issues in District Programme

4.2.1 HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is a major issue in the Ketu South District. HIV/AIDS is on the continuous increase in over the past four years. The District Assembly formulated certain strategies and designed programmes and projects to combat the disease in the District. The full programme can be seen in the Ketu South District Assembly's MSHAP Work plan for 2010. Some major programmes identified are capacity building seminars for HIV/AIDS institutions in the District,

education campaign on the disease, free condom distribution and establishment of workplace HIV/AIDS policy document. These programmes are inculcated into the DMTDP's programme of action and subsequently the annual action plans for implementation during the various years within the plan period.

4.2.2 Environment

Other issue of concern in the District especially in the urban centers is environmental sanitation. This issue is critically examined in the plan and adequate provisions have been made towards the improvement of environmental sanitation in major cities in the District.

4.2.3 Gender/Vulnerability and Exclusion

On the issue of gender and vulnerability, the District is making plans with the central government and private institutions to improve the lot of women and the vulnerable and excluded. Major goals and objectives identified in this plan are strong on these issues. It is believed that the strict implementation of this 2010-2013 DMTDP will help in addressing these issues.

As part of plans by the government of Ghana to improve the lives of the vulnerable and excluded in core poor zones, the Livelihood Empowerment Action Programme (LEAP) is on-going in the District. There are seven LEAP communities in the District. Out of which one hundred and fifty six (156) beneficiaries are being assisted against poverty. Over eighty percent of the beneficiaries belong to the aged group while nine percent are care givers of OVCs and the remaining one percent is Severely Disabled Persons. The seven beneficiary communities are Aflagatigorme (15 beneficiaries), Yame (30), Adagbledu (16), Dodorkope (30), Klikor (15), Kpedzakope (25) and Agbodokope (25).

It is recommended the District Assembly solicit for the increase in number of beneficiaries to 250 by the end of the plan period. This is because there are more people living in the core poor group in other parts of the District who find it very difficult to live.

4.2.4 Urban/Town/Area Councils

One major challenge to local governance in the District is the malfunctioning of the five sub-district structures. It was identified during stakeholder forum organized by the DPCU at separate meetings in the five councils that the major problems confronting the councils are lack of qualified staff, lack of adequate office equipment, low capacity of councilors, and poor motivation of councilors and lack of remuneration for council staff.

This plan made adequate provision concerning these issues. Some goals, objectives and strategies identified in this plan will adequately cater for this issue if the plan is adequately adhered to.

4.3.0 Strategic Environmental Assessment using the Sustainability Test

A Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Ketu South District was carried out in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Guidelines for the development of 2010-2013 districts medium term plans. This was meant to mainstream environment, social, economic and cultural issues at all levels of planning.

The SEA is undertaken for the Ketu South District Development Plan (2010-2013) prepared by the Ketu South District Assembly. The scope of the SEA involve resources such as water, forests, agriculture ecosystems including fragile ecosystems, as well as issues such as deforestation, desertification/dry land, land degradation and erosion among others. The purpose of the SEA is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the District through better mainstreaming of the environment in the District Medium Term Development Plan based on the issues raised earlier. For this SEA analysis, key activities in the development plan were used.

4.3.1 Key areas of concern for poverty reduction

The key areas identified for poverty reduction, which were used for the appraisal are a) effects on natural resources b) effects on social and cultural conditions and c) effects on the economy.

Most of the activities appraised fully support the Medium Term Development Policy Framework. Their implementation will generate employment and improve the socio economic situation of the poor. Some of the activities however have negative implications for the environment and the people.

4.3.2 Performance of Individual PPPs

All activities considered fall within the various thematic areas with the Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

It is anticipated that the implementation of these activities will promote economic activities especially in the agricultural sector. It is however noted that they will have negative impact on the physical environment.

In the rehabilitation of roads, for example, it will involve earth moving machines which will remove the top soil and expose the land to serious erosion.

In the case of construction of markets, it can be noted that some of the markets have no provision for protection against fire. This could have serious implications for users of the markets.

Another activity which could have negative impact on the health status of the people is the rehabilitation of dams for farming. Dams will definitely promote increased agricultural production. They could however become breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Malaria is one of the top ten diseases in the district. The proliferation of dams could further worsen the malaria situation in the district.

One activity currently going on in the district which has serious impact on the physical environment is the production of cement at the Diamond Cement factory at Aflao. This activity is being carried out by a private sector investor. Although it is offering employment to several people, the environmental consequences, especially pollution of the atmosphere, are dire.

It is realized in the course of the SEA analysis some private sector activities are in conflict. A typical example is construction of filling stations and soap manufacturing industry at the same location in Avoeme.

Some of the activities which have positive impact on both the physical and the socio economic environment are:

- a) Training of 100 farmers in each UTA council in agro forestry
- b) Train 200 farmers in the construction of narrow cribs to prevent post harvest losses
- c) Assist 20 communities to establish wood lots.

The implementation of these activities will preserve and regenerate the physical environment, while offering avenues for revenue generation.

4.3.3 Measures taken to improve performance

It is clear that some measures need to be taken to contain the negative impact of some of the activities listed above for implementation. In fact some of these activities are either being implemented or have already been implemented.

In order to mitigate the negative effects identified during the appraisal, efforts are being made to collaborate with the relevant Agencies and Departments to plan strategies to confront them. For example, the Fire Service has been contacted to advice on fire protection in the markets that are being constructed.

It has also been realized that activities such as the rehabilitation of small scale dams must necessarily be carried out to improve agricultural production. Measures are however being put in place to embark on serious sensitization campaign to encourage the use of chemically treated mosquito nets in the catchment areas.

As a guarantee against the depletion of the topsoil and vegetative cover, contractors in charge of feeder road construction are to mandatorily replant trees/grass along the roads. This condition will be attached to bidding documents.

4.3.4 The Way Forward

As an overall strategy it has been decided to subject all the activities in the Medium Term Plan to strategic environmental assessment. Those activities which cannot be implemented at the end of 2013 will be rolled over into the new plan and subjected to the necessary assessment.

4.3.5 Projects subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The following projects were subjected to the SEA due to their sensitive nature. They include

1. Construction of classrooms
2. Construction of slaughter houses
3. Construction of access roads within selected communities
4. Extension of electricity to selected communities
5. Extension of pipe water to selected communities
6. Construction of health facilities
7. Construction of public toilets
8. Construction of dug-outs
9. Construction of semi-detach bungalows at Tokor
10. Acquire and develop a final waste disposal site
11. Construction of 25km road from Agbozume to Aflao
12. Relocate Hedzranawo Market to Hedzranawo Zongo area
13. Construction of public cemeteries at Aflao and Agbozume
14. Construction of CHIPS compounds in selected communities

4.4 District Composite Plan of Action

4.4.1 Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability

District Goal: *To improve internal revenue mobilization and revenue management of the District*

Objective:1 *To increase fiscal resources mobilization by 30% annually over the 2009's total development fiscal resources by 2013*

District Activities	Location	Period (2010-2013)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF(GHC)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Create and maintain a reliable computer –based revenue and financial management database system	1. DPCU 2. Treasury					25,000.00	Number of computer with revenue database	5,000.00	20,000.00	DPCU	Consultant
Intensify supervision of all revenue collection system	District wide					8,000.00	Number of Report Issued	8,000.00	-	DPCU	IA, RCC
intensify public education on rate/tax payment on Radio, in communities etc.	District Wide					8,000.00	Number of public education held	8,000.00	-	F/A	NCCE ISD
Capacity building for Revenue and Area council Staffs	D/A					12,000.00	% increase in revenue generated by each trainee	2,000.00	10,000.00	District Finance Office	Consultants
Awards for best Revenue staff annually on performance	D/A					12,000.00	Number of collector receiving award	12,000.00	-	District Finance Office	F&A Sub-Committee
Recruit 30 qualified Revenue Collectors to collect IGF ceded to the UTAs	Urban and Area Councils					500.00	Number Recruited	500.00	-	District Personnel Office	District Finance Office
Organise stakeholders workshop to identify new sources of revenue	District-wide					10,000.00	% Increase in Revenue	10,000.00		F/A	District Assembly

Update property Valuation List	District wide			→	80,000.00	% Increase in Revenue		80,000.00	KSDA	Land Valuation Board
Set aside 30% of IGF for capital projects in the Dist	D/A			→	1,000.00	IGF Account statement		1,000.00	KSDA	Consultants
Rehabilitation of (relocation) of district Markets	Denu Agbozume Aflao			→	400,000.00	% increase in revenue from each market		400,000.00	KSDA	Consultants Contractors
Rehabilitation of lorry parks (pavement)	Agbozume Aflao central			→	300,000.00	% increase in revenue from each lorry park		300,000.00	KSAD	Consultants/ Transport unions
Procure 1 No. pick-up vehicle and 5 motor bikes for revenue staff for supervision	D/A			→	50,000.00	Number of Pick-up and motor bikes provided		50,000.00	PU	DPCU
Completion of 2-storey 28Unit stores	Aflao			→	60,000.00	% Increase in Revenue		60,000.00	KSDA	Consultants

4.4.2 Enhancing the Competiveness of Private Sector

Goal 1: *to create and strengthen the right institutional environment for entrepreneurial development in partnership with the private Sector*

Objective 1: *To strengthen 200 private sector businesses' competencies and capacity to effectively and efficiently manage business*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget GHC	Output Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Support capacity building for 50 small scale firms annually in competitive business management	District Wide					30,000.00	Number of firms trained		30,000.00	NBSSI	COOPERATIVE VOLTA FOUNDATION
Support selected 10 enterprising private firms to participate both national and international fairs.	District Wide					20,000.00	% of firms that access international markets		20,000.00	NBSSI	DPCU
Create forum for private enterprise networking and e-commerce	District wide					20,000.00	Number of firms that have networks		20,000.00	NBSSI	VOLTA FOUNDATION
Organize annual experience sharing meeting with enterprise	District Wide					20,000.00	Number of with increased in business partners		20,000.00	NBSSI	VOLTA FOUNDATION
Support the formation of local Association of small Scale Industries	District wide					10,000.00	Number of firms in the Association		10,000.00	NBSSI	AGI
Build the capacity of SMEs to access credit	District-wide					5,000.00	Volume of credit accessed	5,000.00		NBSSI	Financial Institutions
Support artisans and other professionals to form strong district associations/Cooperatives	District-wide					5,000.00	-Minutes of meetings		5,000.00	NBSSI	Private Sector

Objective 2: to develop a database of all business enterprise and opportunities in the district by 2013

Activities	Location/ Beneficiary	Year						Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4	Indicative Budget GHC	Output Indicators	IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Build capacity of institutions responsible for private sector development in enterprise database management	NBSSI/ DPCU Dept of Cooperative			→		10,000.00	% increase in Level of competencies		10,000.00	DPCU	NGO DP
Set up a private sector development unit with internet connectivity to coordinate Local Economic Development			→			20,000.00	Number of firms that access internet facility		20,000.00	DPCU	DP/ NGO
Organize training programmes for local entrepreneurs in ICT and E-commerce				→		8,000.00	Number of trainees		8,000.00	DPCU	DP/ NGO

Objective: 2 To diversify and expand tourism industry by December 2013

Prepare District tourism and investment development plan	District wide			→		12,000.00	Number of tourism sites identified	0	12,000.00	DPCU	Tourism investors
Prepare a District tourism and investment brochure	District wide			→		15,000.00	Number of Brochures prepared	0	15,000.00	DPCU	Tourism investors
Liaise with private investors to provide high value tourist accommodation	District-wide			→		1,000.00		1,000.00	0	DPCU	Tourism investors
Extension of street lights to and along the beaches to maintain security and sanity.	DENU AFLAO		→			8,000.00			8,000.00	DPCU	Tourism investors

4.4.3 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Goal: *To ensure sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and output to support stable income of farmers based on rural development strategies with practices that are consistent with environmental conservation and enhancement.*

Objective 1: *To enhance food security and emergency preparedness by 2013*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Other	Lead	Collaborating Agency(ies)
Organize 1 No. capacity building in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance for 300 agricultural machinery operators	District-wide			→		10,000.00	-Number of Participants	0	10,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Undertake quarterly agriculture extension and veterinary services for farmers	District-wide			→		16,000.00	Number of farmers reached	0	16,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Facilitate the construction of 1No. Dam and 1No. dug-outs	Klikor, Segbe			→		100,000.00	Number constructed	0	100,000.00	DWD	DADU
Collaborate with land owners to lease farm land to women	District-wide			→		5,000.00	Number of women beneficiaries	0	5,000.00	DADU	DA
Organize 4 No. awareness campaign on environmental issues	District-wide			→		2,000.00	Number of participants	0	2,000.00	EPA	DADU
Facilitate the establishment of 2 No. fish farm including fish hatcheries	Klikor			→		80,000.00	% increase in farmers income	0	80,000.00	DADU	Regional Fisheries Dept.
Provide incentives for private individuals to engage in aqua farming				→		20,000.00	-List of beneficiaries	0	20,000.00	DADU	DA
Organize annual workshop on fish husbandry practices and fish health management				→		40,000.00	-list of participants	0	40,000.00	DADU	Fish farmers

Objective 2: To ensure that the restoration, protection and conservation of natural vegetation is increased by 10% annually to 2013.										
Promote enactment of Bye-Laws to regulate sand wining in the district	District wide			→	4,000.00	% reduction in an unauthorized sand wining	0	4,000.00	KSDA	Legal Dept of KSDA
Support sensitization on the conservation of communities in the wetland areas	Coastal Areas			→	10,000.00	Level of knowledge on Wetland protection	0	10,000.00	KSDA	DP Forestry Dept
Support for the Forestry Department to create green belts across the district	District wide			→	10,000.00	Size of land under Green Belt	0	10,000.00	KSDA	DP Forestry Dept
Disseminate the recommendations of the District Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) report	District wide			→	10,000.00	Awareness created	0	10,000.00	KSDA	NCCE ISD
Ensure that the recommendations of the District Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) report are implemented	District wide			→	30,000.00	Level of improvement in climatic condition	0	30,000.00	KSDA	Forestry NCCE Electronic Media
Objective 3: To increase growth in incomes and reduce income variability by 2013										
Organize 4 No. 2 day training workshops for farmers on high yielding crops and animal breeds	District-wide			→	4,000.00	-List of Participants	0	4,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Develop value chain for three selected commodities (chili, maize, mango and small ruminant) in the District	District-wide			→	2,500.00	Reports	2,500.00	0	DADU	FBOs
Facilitate accessibility of credit and incentives for youth in agric	District-wide			→	500,000.00	Amount disbursed	0	100,000.00	DADU	Banks
Organize 5 No. sensitization workshop for youth in agriculture	District-wide			→	20,000.00	-List of participants	0	20,000.00	DADU	NYEP
Organize 4 No. 1 day workshop for farmers on formation of FBOs annually	District-wide			→	4,000.00	-List of participants	0	4,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Organize annual capacity workshop for FBOs in specific livelihood skills	District-wide			→	8,000.00	Number of FBOs	0	8,000.00	DADU	FBOs

Develop land use plan in support of urban and peri-urban agriculture	District-wide					8,000.00	- Policy document	0	8,000.00	DADU DPCU	DA T&CPD
Support the promotion of urban and peri-urban agriculture as a means of livelihood	District wide					7,000.00		0	7,000.00	DADU DPCU	DA T&CPD
Organize training session on livestock management and records keeping for farmers						7,000.00		0	7,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Objective 4: To increase competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets											
Rehabilitate market infrastructure	Hedzranawo, Denu, Agbozume, Aflao markets					60,000.00	% increase in Revenue from Market	20,000.00	40,000.00	DWD	Market Users
Link vegetable and gari producers vegetables to domestic and international markets						20,000.00	% increase in Vegetable exporters	0	20,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Build the capacity of food processors in value chain addition (value chain, packaging, branding & quality control)						9,000.00		0	9,000.00	DADU	KSDA
Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension services delivery (radio)						5,000.00		0	5,000.00	DADU	KSDA
Objective 5: To promote sustainable management of land and environment by 2013											
Undertake capacity building for agric staff on SLM	District wide					7,000.00	Number of staff trained	0	7,000.00	DADU	DPCU
Dissemination of technology on SLM annually to farmers	District-wide					6,000.00	Number of farmers exposed to the technology	0	6,000.00	DADU	NCCE ISD
Develop effective, efficient and motivating incentive system for SLM	District wide					4,000.00		0	4,000.00	DADU	DPCU

Objective 6: To improve institutional coordination and stakeholder participation by 2013										
Organize annual inter-departmental forum on agric development	District Wide					8,000.00	Number of participants	2,000.00	6,000.00	DADU DPCU
Organize annual stakeholder forum in partnership with private sector and CSOs on agriculture development	District wide					4,000.00	Minutes of meetings	4,000.00		DADU Private Firms and CSOs
Sensitize all MoFA staff on the communication strategy and the civil service code.	Denu					2,000.00	No. of sensitizations carried out		2,000.00	MoFA DA
Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at the district level	Denu					4,000.00	Monitoring report of DAOs		4,000.00	MoFA DA
Conduct training need assessment of staff of MoFA and implement the report	Denu					5,000.00			5,000.00	MoFA DA
Objective 7: To promote the application of science and technology in food and agriculture production										
Hold 4No. education programmes for farmers on improved technologies in agriculture	District-wide					20,000.00	-Training manuals -Training Reports		20,000.00	DADU FBOs
Resource DADU to liaise with CSIR to coordinate research output	D/A					20,000.00	- Reports		20,000.00	DADU CSIR
Sponsor agric staff to pursue short course in application of new technology in mechanized agriculture	District wide					20,000.00	Number of staff on training		20,000.00	DADU DA
Organize study tours to mechanized farms in the country	Modern farms					10,000.00	Number of staff on training		10,000.00	DADU DA
Support for extension services to all categories of agriculture stakeholders in the district	District wide					10,000.000	% increase in farmers' knowledge in new technologies and	0	10,000.00	DADU DA

							market				
Establish an agricultural information centre	Denu				→	20,000.00	% increase in farmers' knowledge in new technologies and market	0	20,000.00	DADU	DA MOFA DP

4.OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

GOAL: *To ensure that the district benefit from the impact of the Ghana Oil discovery*

OBJECTIVE: 1 *To mitigate the negative impact of the oil and gas with prudent management of any disaster in the district*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating Agency(ies)
Organize capacity training for DVGs	District wide				→	25,000.00	Number of DVGs trained		25,000.00	NADMO	UNHCR
Organize quarterly public awareness campaigns on DRR, Climate change	District wide				→	12,000.00	Increase in knowledge of climate change		12,000.00	NADMO	MOFA NCCE
Collaborate with GNFS to install fire extinguisher for all public institutions	District wide				→	5,000.00	% reduction on occupational fires		5,000.00	KSDA	GNFS NADMO
Procure 100No. tents and other logistics for potential refugees in time of disaster	District wide				→	50,000.00	% reduction in life hazards		50,000.00	NADMO	GHS NCCE
Hold annual consultative forum with major oil companies operating in the district on prevention of oil smuggling to Togo	Denu				→	8,000.00	Reduction in oil Smuggling	8,000.00		KSDA	SECURITY SERVICES
Form a surveillance task force to monitor and report any trace of oil spillage on the coastal waters.	Coastal towns				→	10,000.00	Number of reported cases of oil spillage		10,000.00	NADMO	SECURITY SERVICES

Support the creation of a green belt in the district with tree planting	District wide					20,000.00			20,000.00	Forestry	GES NADMO NCCE

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

GOAL: *to ensure the provision, expansion and maintenance of all productive economic resources and infrastructure through the adoption of modern techniques to ensure job and wealth creation in cognizance with environmental sustainability*

OBJECTIVE:1 *To improve upon the condition of 100Kms of roads across the district by the end of 2013*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation and maintenance access roads linking 20 farming and fishing communities	to be selected by DFR communities					200,000.00	Length of feeder roads rehabilitated	0	200,000.00	DFR	DPCU
Upgrade 5km access roads to link major market centres	Denu-Hedranawo Agbozume, Aflao					60,000.00	Length of feeder roads constructed	10,000.00	50,000.00	DFR	DPCU
Completion of footbridge initiated under LSDGP 2010 Budget	Viepe					10,000.00	Length of bridge completed		10,000.00	DFR	DPCU
Rehabilitate 25km town roads	Denu – Agbozume					2,000,000	Length of feeder roads constructed		2,000,000.0	GOG	DA
Rehabilitate 20km feeder roads	Denu and Aflao					1,500,000	Length of feeder roads constructed		1,500,000.00	MLGRD	DA

Objective : 2 To maintain an orderly development of human settlement for the elimination of the risk of slums development by 2013											
Continue the development and preparation of layouts for the District	District-wide					10,000.00	% reduction in flood disaster and unplanned dev.		10,000.00	Town and Country Planning Dept.	Traditional rulers
Organize forum (including Radio programme) to educate the public on building regulation	Aflao, Denu, Kpoglu, Agbozume, Klikor, etc.					5,000.00	% reduction in slums	5,000.00	0	T&CPD	Media house NCCE, Land Commission ISD
Provide fund for the demarcation of already layout areas	Tokor Aflao					10,000.00	% reduction in slums	0	10,000.00	T&CPD	Survey Dept UTAs Sub-c'ttees
Resource T&C Planning office to enforce building regulations (logistics)	District-wide					10,000.00	Level of efficiency	0	10,000.00	DA	T&C Planning Dept.
Support rural electrification	District wide					20,000.00			20,000.00	DA	DPCU
Supply of modern planning equipments to support the T&CPD	Denu					10,000.00	Increased efficiency	0	10,000.00	DA	T&C Planning Dept.
Maintain all security lights	District wide					15,000.00	% reduction in crime		15,000.00	DA	
Support capacity building of staff and Statutory Planning Sub-Committee on new planning technology & building regulation	Denu					15,000.00	Increased efficiency	0	15,000.00	DA	T&C Planning Dept.

Objective 3: To increase rural water coverage by 20% annually and urban water by 60% by the end of 2013

Activities	Location	Period				Indicative Budget GHC	Output Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Other s	Lead	Collaboratin g
Extend pipe borne water from Setsimadza to six surrounding communities	Agbozume, Srohome, Nogokpo, Tagbato Taskscorner Nyekornakpoe				→	70,000.00	% increase in population served		70,000.00	DWST	DPCU
Extend pipe water to 10 communities	Klikor communities				→	20,000.00	% increase in population served		20,000.00	DWST	DWD/ DPCU
Extend pipe borne water to 50 underserved communities	Aflao Urban, Somey Fugo and Aflao Wego Areas				→	200,000.00	% increase in population served		200,000.00	DWST	DPCU
Construct 240 bore holes in needy communities	District-wide				→	480,000.00	% increase in population served		480,000.00	DWST	DWD NGO
Rehabilitation of non-functional water systems	To be determined by DWST				→	30,000.00	% increase in population served		30,000.00	DWST	DPCU
Organize capacity building programmes for water Board and WATSANs	To be determined by DWST				→	20,000.00	% increase in revenue generated	10,000.00	10,000.00	DWST	DPCU
Construction of 2No. Ferro-cement Tank	Aflao, Agblekpui Klikor Agblekpui				→	15,000.00	Number of people served		15,000.00	DWST	DPCU

Objective 4: To achieve a clean and healthy environment with a reduced risk of infection and contamination 2013

Activities	Location	Period				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF GH¢	GoG/GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Acquire and develop final disposal site for solid and liquid wastes	Agbozume Denu				→	40,000.00	% increase in average removal of waste	20,000.00	20,000.00	DEHO	DPCU
Construct 3 No. meat shops	Aflao , Denu Agbozume				→	35,000.00	% reduction in meat contamination	5,000.00	30,000.00	DWD	DEHO DPCU
Manufacture 30 refuse containers of 15M ³	Selected communities				→	40,000.00	% increase in waste removal		40,000.00	DPCU	Contractor
Undertake 20 No. educational programmes on environmental sanitation	District-wide				→	10,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	10,000.00	0	DEHO	UTAs FM stations
Organize quarterly clean-up exercise in the District	District-wide				→	4,000.00	% reduction in unauthorized - refuse dumps	4,000.00	0	DEHO	Assembly members UTAs
Construct 3No modern slaughter houses in major towns	Denu, Aflao, Agbozume				→	60,000.00			60,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Rehabilitate /Conversion10No. existing public toilets	Hedzranawo Market Segbe Junction Aflao Market				→	60,000.00			60,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Construction of 10No public toilet and urinal across the district	Along the coast				→	80,000.00			80,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Rehabilitate 2No. Refuse truck and 1No. Ford Cesspool emptier	Denu				→	30,000.00			30,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Construction of 6 No public animal pounds	Tokor, Aflao, Denu Agbozume, Klikor Wuruaba				→	15,000.00			15,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Hygiene promotion under LSDGP	Yelibato				→						
School health committee training	Blekusu , Anvenu Agblkpui				→						

Carried out MOM activities	Agbozume /Sonto									
Objective: 5 strengthen institutional capacity of Environmental Health Division to improve service delivery										
Supply 5No. motorbike for EHAs at sub-district level	District wide					20,000.00	Level of service delivery		20,000.00	DEHO DPCU
Hold monthly planning meetings	Denu					5,000.00	Level of service delivery		5,000.00	DPCU DEHP
Annual provision of sanitary tools	Denu					15,000.00	Level of service delivery		15,000.00	DPCU DEHO
Objective 6: to increase the housing units by 15 % by the end of 2013										
Construction of 5No. Staff Bungalows	Tokor					300,000.00			300,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Construction of 5No. Nurses quarters	To be determined					350,000.00			350,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of 10No. Low Cost House	Denu Aflao					200,000.00			200,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of DCE's residency	Tokor					40,000.00			40,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of DCD's Bungalow	Tokor					35,000.00			35,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of Agric Directorate	Tokor					40,000.00			40,000.00	
Refurbishment of DA office complex (phase I)	Tokor					80,000.00			80,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of District Director of Agric's Bungalow	Tokor					35,000.00			35,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Renovation of District Assembly Office Complex	Tokor					60,000.00			60,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of the old District Assembly Office Complex for the District Health Directorate (Phase I)	Tokor					40,000.00			40,000.00	DPCU Consultant DWD

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Goal: *to improve the quality of life of the people in the district by ensuring a literate, productive and healthy population capable of promoting a sustainable socio-economic development with ICT as the driving factor*

Objective: 1 *To increase equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 10No. 3 unit Pre-school block in deprived areas	Selected communities					400,000.00	% increase in enrolment		400,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Provide 20No 3-Unit classroom blocks with water and sanitation facilities	20 selected communities					800,000.00	% increase in enrolment		800,000.00	DWD	DED
Upgrade the technical institute in the District	Klikor Sec/Tech					35,000.00	% increase in enrolment		35,000.00	GES	School Administration
Provide adequate teaching and learning facilities in community SHS	THREESEC, SOSEC, Klikor Sec-Tec and Aflao Sen. High					75,000.00			75,000.00	GES	School Administration
Hold quarterly stakeholders' meeting on the promotion of quality education at Area Council level	District wide					10,000.00	Number of stakeholders		10,000.00	GES	NCCE Com. Dev.
Support capacity building of institutions responsible for promotion of education (SMC/PTA, DEPT)	District wide					10,000.00	Number of participant		10,000.00	GES	NCCE Com. Dev.
Construction of 10No. Teachers' quarters starting from hard-to-reach areas.	To be selected by GES					2,000,000			2,000,000	KSDA	Donors support
Objective 2: To improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels particularly at the JHS from 46% in 2008 to 80% by 2013											
Support teacher trainees programme (Female Teachers)	District wide					50,000.00	Increase in Teacher-Pupil ratio		50,000.00	KSDA	GES

Resource JHS and SHS to provide career counseling services to pupils	District wide					25,000.00	% increase in school performance		25,000.00	GES	
Construct and equip science laboratories in the 2 SHS	3-SEC and SOSEC					500,000.00	% increase in school performance		500,000.00	GES	Schools Administrations
Undertake monthly supervision of schools	District wide					100,000.00	% increase in school performance		100,000.00	GES	Schools Administrations
Undertake 4No. community sensitization programmes on the importance of education	District-wide					40,000.00	% increase in school performance		40,000.00	GES	- Assembly members
Refurbishment of community school library	Klikor					20,000.00	% increase in school performance				
Objective 3: To promote science and technical education and ICT at all levels											
Provide incentives to attract students to study science (sponsorship)	District-wide					50,000.00	Science score performance		50,000.00	GES	Schools Administrations
Support the organization of STMEs organized in St. Paul's SHS	D/A					20,000.00	Science score performance		20,000.00	GES	STME Organizers
Extension of hydroelectricity power to all basic schools to support ICT education	District wide					50,000.00	Science score performance		50,000.00	DWD	GES
Procure Computers for all Basic schools to facilitate access to ICT training	District wide					50,000.00	Science score performance		50,000.00	KSDA	GES DP NGO
Support upgrading science resource centre	Denu, SPACO					20,000.00	Science score performance		20,000.00	KSDA	GES NGO
Support capacity building for 50 Teachers in ICT	District wide					15,000.00	Science score performance		15,000.00	KSDA	GES

4.4.5.2 Health

Objective 4: To improve the quality and access to health service delivery system to cover up to 80% of the population by 2013

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Other s	Lead	Collaborating
Organize annual awards ceremony for health workers in rural areas	Rural communities					40,000.00		40,000.00		DHD	DPCU
Provide scholarship for 50 nurses trainees from the District	District-wide					50,000.00			50,000.00	DHD	Nurses Training Colleges
Support the training of Health Aides under the Youth Employment scheme						50,000.00			50,000.00	DHD	GHS

Objective 5: Improve health infrastructure by 20% by 2013

Construct 3 health centres in deprived areas						200,000.00	Number of people with increased access		200,000.00	DWD	DHD
Procure adequate logistics for 6 health centres	District Office					150,000.00	Level of service performance		150,000.00	DPCU	DHD
Complete on-going CHPS and Construct 6 additional new CHPS compounds in small communities	Selected communities					480,000.00	Number of people with increase access		480,000.00	DWD	DHD
Rehabilitate 4 health centres in the District	Aflao, Agbozume, Denu					200,000.00	Improved service environment		200,000.00	DWD	DHD
Rehabilitate 4 RCHs in the District	Denu, Kpoglu, Agbozume, Aflao					100,000.00	% increase in attendance	0	100,000.00	DWD	DHD

Objective 6: To improve maternal and child health care so as to reduce mortality by 10% by 2013									
Organize 10 No. education campaign on maternal and child health annually	District-wide	—	—	→	10,000.00	No. of Campaigns organised	5,000.00	5,000.00	DHD ISD
Support the District office of NHIS to register pregnant women in remote areas	District-wide		→		10,000.00	%increase in NHIS registrants		10,000.00	NHIS ISD
Organize annual capacity building programmes for management and staff of early childhood development centres and children's home/orphanage	District wide		→		15,000.00	Increase in the Number of children in ECHDC		15,000.00	DWS GES KSDA
Objective 7: To reduce the incidence of malaria by 30% by December 2012									
Support the promotion of the use of insecticide treated mosquito nets	District-wide	—	—	→	6,000.00			6,000.00	DHD ISD DEHO KSDA
Construct drains in major towns	Aflao, Denu, Agbozume	—	—	→	250,000.00			250,000.00	DWD DPCU
Train 100 community based surveillance volunteers on home based care of malaria	D/A		→		7,000.00			7,000.00	-DHD -Volunteers
Undertake 8No. residual spraying in all communities	District-wide	—	—	→	40,000.00	% reduction in malaria cases		40,000.00	DHD DEHO

Objective: 8 To reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS by 50% by December 2013

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget	Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Educate citizens on behavioural change strategies and safe sex practices	District-wide					20,000.00			20,000.00	DHD	HIV and AIDS NGOs
Organize quarterly counseling and testing services	District-wide					120,000.00			120,000.00	DHD	DAC
Procure and distribute free condoms to citizens	Hot spots					10,000.00	List of beneficiary hot spots		10,000.00	DAC	DHD
Resource DHD to ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion	Aflao					100,000.00			100,000.00	DHD	DPCU
Provide ART to PLWHAs						250,000.00	Documents of beneficiaries		250,000.00	DHD	HIV and AIDS NGOs
Support HIV and AIDS orphans						50,000.00	-Documents of beneficiaries		50,000.00	DHD	HIV and AIDS NGOs
Establish and maintain HIV and AIDS database						11,000.00	-HIV and AIDS data base		11,000.00	DAC	DHD NGOs

Objective 9: To identify and equip the vulnerable and excluded with employable skills by 2013

Collect data on all people with disabilities and vulnerability in the District	District-wide					9,000.00	% of PWD to total population		9,000.00	Social Welfare Dept.	DPCU
Organize annually capacity building programme for people with disabilities and excluded	District-wide					10,500.00			10,500.00	Social Welfare Dept.	NBSSI
Enroll PWDs in apprenticeship training centres with master craftsmen	District-wide					75,000.00			75,000.00	NYEP	Social Welfare Dept
Construct 1 No. children's home in partnership with the private sector	Hedzranawo					45,000.00			45,000.00	Social Welfare Dept.	Private Sector

Increase the LEAP beneficiary communities by ten	Selected core poor communities				3,000.00	-Reports	3,000.00		Social Welfare Dept.	DPCU
Review and expand the Child Labour project initiated by the ILO	District wide				25,000.00			25,000.00	DSW	Labour dept. NCCE/GES
Sensitization on Juvenile Act and Children's Act	District wide				10,000.00	Level of awareness		10,000.00	DSW	Labour dept. NCCE
Set up and support Child Panel	District wide				8,000.00	Number of cases tried		8,000.00	DSW	Labour dept. NCCE/JUDICIAL SERVICES
Objective 10: to improve human resource capacity to effectively manage development and enhance citizens' welfare in the district										
Procure two pick-ups for the district office operation	Denu				95,000.00	Increase in effectiveness		95,000.00	KSDA	PPA/TO
Procure 1No. Mini Bus for conveying staff to office	Denu				50,000.00	Increase in effectiveness	50,000.00		KSDA	TO
Prepare a comprehensive human resource development plan in response to the skills gap for effective operation	Denu				4,000.00	Increase in effectiveness	4,000.00	0	KSDA	
Make adequate annual budgetary allocation for human resource development (short Courses)	Denu				40,000.00	Increase in effectiveness		40,000.00	KSDA	

4.4.6. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Goal: To promote public participation as an integral part of decision making, planning and implementation of programmes and projects at the local level by mainstreaming cultural and gender considerations in the district development planning processes

Objective 1: To increase community involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring from current participation level of 30% to 60% by the end of 2013

Activities	Location	Year				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Source of funding (GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Organize annual stakeholder forum on development issues in the District	District wide				→	20,000.00	Number of participants		2,800.00	DA	Stakeholders
Institutionalize annual town hall meeting in each UTA	Klikor, Aflao, Denu, Agbozume, Wuroba				→	30,000.00	Level of participation	15,000.00	15,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD
Build capacity of selected community members in participatory Planning, implementation and monitoring.	Klikor, Aflao, Denu, Agbozume, Wuroba				→	30,000.00	Level of participation		30,000.00	DA	Consultant
Build capacity of 10 communities in effective community mobilization for Local Economic Development	Kpoglu, Wuroba, Agavedzi, Blekusu, Klikor, Adafienu etc.				→	20,000.00	Level of participation		30,000.00	DA	Consultant
Build capacity of Traditional Authorities in community leadership and conflict management	District wide				→	10,000.00	Level of participation	10,000.00		DA	Consultant
Support the building of capacity of Assembly Members in effective implementation of decentralization	District wide				→	20,000.00	Level of improved performance		20,000.00	DA	RCC
Under take review of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan	District wide				→	9,000.00			9,000.00	DA	UTAs CSOs
Carry out quarterly monitoring of the Development Plan					→	8,000.00	Reviewed document		8,000.00	DPCU	Communities Decentralized Depts

Objective: 2

To strengthen the capacity of sub-district structure to effectively manage, mobilize and increase revenue by 60% in 2010, 79% in 2011, 80% in 2012 and 90% in 2013 over the 2009 performance.

Recruit and train staff for the sub-districts in <u>revenue mobilization, participatory planning, project implementation, monitoring and database management</u>	Area Council's Capital					25,000.00	% increase in revenue mobilization		25,000.00	KSDA	Community
Equip the sub-district with appropriate equipment and logistics (office equipment etc.)	Area Council's Capital					15,000.00	% increase in revenue mobilization		15,000.00	KSDA	DP
Ensure regular payment of staff of the UTAs	Area Council's Capital					100,000.00	% increase in revenue mobilization	100,000.00		KSDA	
Construction/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices	Aflao Urban Klikor, Agbozume Some Fugo					200,000.00	% increase in revenue mobilization		200,000.00	KSDA	Contractors
Supply UTA with Motorbike to all the five (5) Local Council	Area Council's Capital					10,000.00	% increase in revenue mobilization	5,000.00	5,000.00	KSDA	DP
Support the UTAs to prepare Area Plan for all the Councils	District wide					80,000.00	% increase in revenue mobilization		80,000.00	KSDA	DP/UTAs

Objective 3: To improve upon security in the District by reducing crime level by 2013

Form watch dog committees in major towns in the District	Major towns and villages					2,000.00	% reduction in crime	2,000.00		Assembly members	Security Agencies Trad. Auth.
Provide logistics and fuel for border patrol monitoring system	District wide					10,500.00	% reduction in incidence of crime	0	10,500.00	DA	Securities services
Support District Security Committee's activities	District wide					15,000.00	% reduction in incidence of crime	0	15,000.00	KSDA	Security Agencies
Support the organization of 4No. quarterly safety awareness programmes on radio stations	District-wide					80,000.00	% reduction in incidence of crime	0	8,000.00	Security Agencies	ISD Radio stations
Provide logistics for NADMO office	D/A					50,000.00	% reduction in incidence of	0	50,000.00	DPCU	NADMO

						crime				
Organize training programme for District disaster and fire volunteers	D/A				→	2,000.00	% reduction in incidence of crime	2,000.00		NADMO Fire Service Security Agencies
Support security patrol of border by security services	District wide				→	20,000.00	% reduction in incidence of crime		20,000.00	KSDA Security Agencies
Objective 4: To strengthen institutions to promote the development of culture in the District by 2013										
Support and resource chiefs to document traditional culture and history of the people	Aflao, Agbozume, Klikor and Somey Traditional Councils				→	35,000.00	Reduction in internal conflicts		35,000.00	National Commission on Culture DPCU
Construct/rehabilitate and a well-equipped District Cultural Centre	Denu				→	45,000.00	% income earned		45,000.00	DWD National Commission on Culture
Support the celebration of National, Regional and District cultural festival.	To be selected				→	15,000.00	National integration		15,000.00	KSDA National Commission on Culture
Support traditional Areas in the celebration of their annual festivals	Some Klikor Aflao				→	20,000.00		0	20,000.00	KSDA National Commission on Culture
Create forum for Heads of Department and Traditional Authority interface	District wide				→	5,000.00			5,000.00	KSDA ISD NCCE
Objective 5: To enhance Civil Society Participation in governance to increase public awareness on the Assembly and government policies										
Create platform for the formation of Community Based Organizations	District wide				→	5,000.00	Level of participation		5,000.00	DA NCCE Dept of Coop.
Create platform for civil society to participate in Fee Fixing determination and District Budget preparation and hearing	District wide				→	10,000.00	Number of participants	3,000.00	7,000.00	DA NCCE
Make budget allocation for NCCE, ISD to undertake public education on government policies and activities	District wide				→	10,000.00	Budget allocated and expended	2,000.00	8,000.00	KSDA ISD NCCE

Objective 6: To ensure that 40% of women and people with disabilities gain access to participate in public governance and local activities by 2013

Identify and resource existing women groups/Associations dealing with women and children	District wide				15,000.00	Number of groups identified	5,000.00	10,000.00	NFED	Department of Women and Children
Identify and recruit potential women for leadership training and engagement	District-wide				1,000.00	Number of women recruited		1,000.00	NCCE	Comm. Dev. NFED
Organize training programme for women on their rights and privileges	District wide				4,000.00	Number of participants		4,000.00	KSDA	CHRAJ NCCE
Resource women to contest in DA Elections	District-wide				55,000.00	Number of women in DA		55,000.00	NCCE	Assembly women in DA
Enroll 500 women in non-formal education	District-wide				50,000.00	- % increase in literacy		50,000.00	Non-Education Dept	DDE Donor

Objective 7: to ensure transparency in the management of district and local fiscal resources

Conduct regular auditing of UTAs and other revenue sources in the district	All UTAs				3,000.00	% reduction in external audit queries	3,000.00	0	IA Unit	DFO
Strengthen the capacity of the internal audit unit	District wide				8,000.00	% reduction in external audit queries		8,000.00	KSDA	IA Unit
Conduct training for key DA and UTA staff in procurement management	DA				10,000.00	% reduction of loss due to procurement		10,000.00	DA	PPA
Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan for the District Assembly	DA				20,000.00	% reduction I the cost of maintenance		20,000.00	DA	DWD Communities

4.5 Indicative Financial Plan

The total estimated cost of the plan is GH¢10,928,300.00. Out of this, developing human resource for national development took the highest share of GH¢4,846,000.00. The breakdown of the cost is shown below.

Table 4.2 Financial Indicative Plan

Thematic Area	Cost (GH¢)	D/A	Others	Focus Areas
Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability	966,500.00	45,500.00	921,000.00	Revenue Mobilization and financial management
Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	184,000.00	6,000.00	178,000.00	Private Sector Development
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	731,500.00	28,000.00	703,000.00	Productivity, Food security and Natural resource conservation
Oil and Gas Development	100,000.00	8,000.00	92,000.00	Protection of environment and disaster management
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	6,294,000.00	64,000.00	6,230,000.00	Infrastructure development and maintenance
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	4,895,000.00	102,000.00	4,793,000.00	Skills development
Transparent and Accountable Governance	885,500.00	147,000.00	738,500.00	Local participation
Total	14,056,500.00	401,000.00	13,655,500.00	

Source: KSDA, 2010

4.6 Financing the Plan

This aspect of the report shows the sources of funding for the plan. The table below gives details of the various sources and the estimated amount expected from them.

The sources of funding the plan are summarized in the table below

Table 4.3: Source of Funding

SN.	Source of funding	Amount expected (GH¢)	Percentage contribution	Justification
1.	IGF	401,000.00	2.86	With a base IGF of GH¢446,997.62 in 2009, it is expected a total of about GH¢1,800,000.00 will be generated during the plan period. 30% of this amount will be reserved for capital projects
2	District Assemblies Common Fund	10,000,000.00	71.15	Based on the 2010 figure, an average of GH¢2,250,000.00 is expected from the DACF annually
3	LSDGP	1,000,000.00	7.12	A local service delivery and governance programme where money is made available to undertake spot improvement of selected feeder roads, water and sanitation.
4	MCA	300,000.00	2.14	The Ketu District is a beneficiary of the MCA which is a grant to support vegetable production, and construction of social infrastructure in various communities.
5	DDF	1,800,000.00	12.81	A grant through the MLGDP for human capacity development and investment in infrastructure
6	Other Donor Support	555,000.00	3.92	Individuals who support the District through investment in schools, water and sanitation.
	Total Expected Revenue	14,056,000.00	100.00	

Source: KSDA, 2010

The financial presentation shown above reveals that it is possible to implement all the activities identified in the plan. This is because there is no financing gap between expenditure and revenue sources. This statement however depends on one critical assumption. The assumption is that funds expected from donor and external sources will be forthcoming and on time.

Experience has shown that delays and shortfalls often characterize the release of external funds. We therefore have to express cautious optimism on the success of the implementation of the plan.

Just as it pertains at the national level, funds for the implementation of the plan will depend heavily on donor support. In fact the largest chunk of the expected revenue comes from central government and external donors. Unfortunately, inflows from the DACF are also notoriously untimely. This poses another serious challenge to the successful implementation of planned activities.

It is our hope that this plan period will see frequent and timely release of funds from central government, the MCA and other donors. This will enable the District Assembly implement most of its major infrastructure programs in the education, water and sanitation, electricity supply, roads and agriculture sectors.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.0 Introduction

The programs have been drawn based on the needs/aspirations from the communities. To facilitate easy implementation it is important that the District Assembly draws an annual plan for each year by selecting specific activities to be implemented in various communities. Under each activity reference should be made to the summary of community needs and aspirations. The priority will show which projects or communities should be considered and in which year. This means that the unattended activities will be rolled on for the subsequent year. Significantly this plan gives a total picture of development needs of the District. It is however important to prepare annual plans.

5.1 Annual Action Plan for 2010

5.1.1 Improvement and Sustenance of Microeconomic Stability

District Goal: To improve internal revenue mobilization and revenue management of the District

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2010

1 Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability

District Goal: *To improve internal revenue mobilization and revenue management of the District*

Objective:1 *To increase fiscal resources mobilization by 30% annually over the 2009's total development fiscal resources by 2013*

District Activities	Location	QUARTERS 2010				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF(GHC)	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Create and maintain a reliable computer –based revenue and financial management database system	1. DPCU 2. Treasury					Number of computer with revenue database		8,000.00	DPCU	Consultant
Intensify supervision of all revenue collection system	District wide					Number of Report Issued	1,000.00	-	DPCU	IA, RCC
Carry out public education on rate/tax payment on Radio, in communities etc.	District Wide					Number of public education held	2,000.00	-	F/A	NCCE ISD
Capacity building for Revenue and Area council Staffs	D/A					% increase in revenue generated by each trainee	6,000.00		District Finance Office	Consultants
Set aside 20% of IGF for capital projects in the Dist	D/A					IGF Account statement		30,000.00	KSDA	Consultants
Construction of 2-storey 28Unit Stores building	Aflao					Number of stores completed		200,000.00	KSDA	Consultants
Review of 2009- 2011 Revenue improvement Plan	Denu					% increase in revenue		3,000.00	KSDA	Consultants

Enhancing the Competiveness of Private Sector

Goal 1: *to create and strengthen the right institutional environment for entrepreneurial development in partnership with the private Sector*

Objective 1: *To strengthen 200 private sector businesses' competencies and capacity to effectively and efficiently manage business*

Activities	Location	Year				Output Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Support selected 10 enterprising private firms to participate both national and international fairs.	District Wide					% of firms that access international markets		20,000.00	NBSSI	DPCU
Build the capacity of SMEs to access credit	District-wide					Volume of credit accessed	5,000.00		NBSSI	Financial Institutions

Objective 2: *to develop a database of all business enterprise and opportunities in the district by 2013*

Activities	Location/ Beneficiary	Year				Indicative Budget GHC	Output Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Build capacity of institutions responsible for private sector development in enterprise database management	NBSSI/ DPCU Dept of Cooperative					10,000.00	% increase in Level of competencies		10,000.00	DPCU	NGO DP
Set up a private sector development unit with internet connectivity to coordinate Local Economic Development	Denu					20,000.00	Number of firms that access internet facility		20,000.00	DPCU	DP/ NGO

Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Goal: *To ensure sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and output to support stable income of farmers based on rural development strategies with practices that are consistent with environmental conservation and enhancement.*

Objective 1: *To increase agriculture production by 30% annually through the adoption of scientific techniques by 2013*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/Other	Lead	Collaborating Agency(ies)
Organize 1 No. capacity building in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance for 300 agricultural machinery operators	District-wide			→		-Number of Participants	0	10,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Undertake quarterly agriculture extension and veterinary services for farmers	District-wide			→		Number of farmers reached	0	16,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Facilitate the establishment of 2 No. fish farm including fish hatcheries	Klikor			→		% increase in farmers income	0	80,000.00	DADU	Regional Fisheries Dept.
Organize annual workshop on fish husbandry practices and fish health management				→		-list of participants	0	40,000.00	DADU	Fish farmers

Objective 3: To increase growth in incomes and reduce income variability by 2013

Organize 4 No. 2 day training workshops for farmers on high yielding crops and animal breeds	District-wide			→		-List of Participants	0	4,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Develop value chain for three selected commodities (chili, maize, mango and small ruminant) in the District	District-wide		→			Reports	2,500.00	0	DADU	FBOs
Facilitate accessibility of credit and incentives for youth in agric	District-wide			→		Amount disbursed	0	500,000.00	DADU	Banks
Organize 5 No. sensitization workshop for youth in agriculture	District-wide			→		-List of participants	0	20,000.00	DADU	NYEP

Organize 4 No. 1 day workshop for farmers on formation of FBOs annually	District-wide						-List of participants	0	4,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Organize annual capacity workshop for FBOs in specific livelihood skills	District-wide						Number of FBOs	0	8,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Support the promotion of urban and peri-urban agriculture as a means of livelihood	District wide							0	7,000.00	DADU DPCU	DA T&CPD
Objective 4: To increase competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets											
Rehabilitate market infrastructure	Hedzranawo, Denu, Agbozume, Aflao markets						% increase in Revenue from Market		20,000.00	DWD	Market Users
Link vegetable and gari producers vegetables to domestic and international markets	District wide						% increase in Vegetable exporters	0	20,000.00	DADU	FBOs
Build the capacity of food processors in value chain addition (value chain, packaging, branding & quality control)	District wide							0	9,000.00	DADU	KSDA
Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension services delivery (radio)	District wide							0	5,000.00	DADU	KSDA
Objective 5: To improve institutional coordination and stakeholder participation by 2013											
Sensitize all MoFA staff on the communication strategy and the civil service code.	Denu						No. of sensitizations carried out		2,000.00	MoFA	DA
Strengthen the plan implementation and monitoring at the district level	Denu						Monitoring report of DAOs		4,000.00	MoFA	DA
Conduct training need assessment of staff of MoFA and implement the report	Denu								5,000.00	MoFA	DA

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

GOAL: *To ensure that the district benefit from the impact of the Ghana Oil discovery*

OBJECTIVE: *To mitigate the negative impact of the oil and gas with prudent management of any disaster in the district*

Activities	Location	Year				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating Agency(ies)
Organize quarterly public awareness campaigns on DRR, Climate change	District wide				→	Increase in knowledge of climate change		12,000.00	NADMO	MOFA NCCE
Collaborate with GNFS to train fire volunteers in fire prevention and combating	District wide			→	→	% reduction on occupational fires		5,000.00	KSDA	GNFS NADMO

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

GOAL: *to ensure the provision, expansion and maintenance of all productive economic resources and infrastructure through the adoption of modern techniques to ensure job and wealth creation in cognizance with environmental sustainability*

OBJECTIVE:1 *To improve upon the condition of 60Kms of roads across the district by the end of 2013*

Activities	Location	2010				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
Upgrade 50km access roads to link major market centres	Kpoglu- Nogokpo and others				→	Length of feeder roads constructed		30,000.00	DFR	DPCU
Construction and expansion of 10culverts Spot improvement of feeder roads	District wide Klikor – Adrume, Klikor – Weta Nogokpo-Bodzakope			→	→	Number of culverts constructed Length of road improved		30,000.00 400,000.00	DFR DA	DPCU LSDGP

Routine maintenance of 20km town roads	District wide						Length of roads maintained		50,000.00	DA	DWD
Objective : 2 To maintain an orderly development of human settlement for the elimination of the risk of slums development by 2013											
Organize forum (including Radio discussion) to educate the public on building regulations	Aflao, Denu, Kpoglu, Agbozume, Klikor, etc.						Number of radio programme and community forum held	5,000.00	0	T&CPD	Media house NCCE, Land Commission ISD
Provide fund for the demarcation of already layout areas	Tokor Aflao						% reduction in slums	0	10,000.00	T&CPD	Survey Dept UTAs
Resource T&C Planning office to enforce building regulations (logistics)	District-wide						Level of efficiency	0	10,000.00	DA	T&C P D.
Carry out monitoring activities on physical development	District wide						Number of monitoring done	0	4,000.00	DA	T&CPD
Support extension of rural electrification programme	District wide						Number of communities connected		20,000.00	GOG	DA
Installation of street light to improve security in crime prone areas.	Aflao Diamond Cement Road, Klikor Etc.						Number of street lights installed		60,000.00	DA	

Objective 3: *To increase rural water coverage by 30% and urban water by 20% by the end of 2010*

Activities	Location	Period				Indicative Budget GHC	Output Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4			IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Extend pipe borne water to 5 (small Town water System) underserved communities	Nogokpo Babanawo etc..					200,000.00	Number of population served		200,000.00	DWST	DPCU
Construct 40 bore holes in needy communities	District-wide					24,000.00	% increase in population served		24,000.00	DWST	Life Time Well (LTW)
Rehabilitation of 19 non-functional handpump	To be determined by DWST					30,000.00	Number rehabilitated		30,000.00	DWST	DPCU

Organize capacity building programmes for water Board and WATSANs	To be determined by DWST						20,000.00	% increase in revenue generated	10,000.00	10,000.00	DWST	DPCU

Objective 4: To achieve a clean and healthy environment with a reduced risk of infection and contamination 2013

Activities	Location	Period				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF GHC	GoG/ Others GHC	Lead	Collaborating
Manufacture 7 refuse containers of 15M ³	Selected communities					% increase in waste removal		15,000.00	DPCU	Contractor
Undertake 10 No. educational programmes on environmental sanitation	District-wide					% reduction in unauthorized refuse dumps	10,000.00	0	DEHO	UTAs FM stations
Organize quarterly clean-up exercise in the District	District-wide					% reduction in unauthorized -refuse dumps	4,000.00	0	DEHO	Assembly members UTAs
Construct 1No modern slaughter houses in major towns	Aflao,					Number completed		60,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Construction of 6No. public toilet and urinal across the district	Hatsukope, Viepe , Avoeme, Kpoglu, Adafienu, Srohome,					Number of toilet completed		80,000.00	DWD	DPCU
Construction of 6No. institutional toilet and urinal	Agavedzi clinic Aflao Preventive sch. Yelibato sch. Sonto sch. Blekusu A.M.E, Agblepkui sch.					Number of toilet completed		60,000.00	DWD	DPCU

Objective: strengthen institutional capacity of Environmental Health Division to improve service delivery

Hold monthly planning meetings	Denu					Level of service delivery		5,000.00	DPCU	DEHP
Annual provision of sanitary tool	Denu					Level of service delivery				

								15,000.00	DPCU	DEHD	
Rehabilitation of waste evacuation equipment	Denu				→		Volume of waste collected		20,000.00	DEHD	
Ensure regular evacuation of waste	District wide					→	Volume of waste collected	10,000.00	50,000.00	DEHD	ZOOMLION
Objective 5: to increase the housing units by 1 % by the end of 2013											
Construction of 1No. Staff Bungalows (Semi-detached)	Tokor					→			80,000.00	DPCU	Consultant DWD
Rehabilitation of 3No. Low Cost House	Denu Aflao					→			60,000.00	DPCU	Consultant DWD
Renovation of District Director of Education’s bungalow	Aflao					→			30,000.00	DWD	DWD
Construction of Guest House	Hedz ranawo					→			90,000.00	DWD	consultant

4.4.5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Goal: *to improve the quality of life of the people in the district by ensuring a literate, productive and healthy population capable of promoting a sustainable socio-economic development with ICT as the driving factor*

Objective: *1 To increase equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels*

Activities	Location	2010				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/ Others	Lead	Collaborating
Construct 3No. 2-unit Pre-school block in deprived areas	Adafienu Aflao Sepenukope					Number of classrooms constructed		350,000.00	DA	MCA
Provide 6No 3-Unit classroom blocks with water and sanitation facilities	Atsiaklorbor Gamadzra Sonuto TASCONER, Nogokpo,					Number of classrooms completed		800,000.00	DWD	DED

	Dornormadi										
Construction of 5No 6Unit classroom block for schools under tree programme	Agblepkui A.M.E Zion school., RC Tower, Aflao Adoteykope RC sch. Babanawokope Prim. Sch.						Number of classroom completed		550,000.00	GETFund	DA GES
Hold quarterly stakeholders' meeting on the promotion of quality education at Area Council level	District wide						Number of stakeholders		10,000.00	GES	NCCE Com. Dev.
Support capacity building of institutions responsible for promotion of education (SMC/PTA, DEPT)	District wide						Number of participant		10,000.00	GES	NCCE Com. Dev.
Objective 2: To improve quality of teaching and learning at all levels particularly at the JHS by 2013											
Support teacher trainees programme (Female Teachers)	District wide						Increase in Teacher-Pupil ratio		10,000.00	KSDA	GES
Support for the needy girl child's education.	District wide						Number of girls supported		15,000.00	KSAD	GES
Undertake supervision of schools and mock examination	District wide						Number of supervision carried out		4,000.00	GES	Schools Administrations
Construction of community school library	Klikor						% increase in school performance		70,000.00	DWD	GES
Support GES with sports equipment	District wide						Number of schools assisted		6,000.00	DA	GES
Objective 3: To promote science and technical education at all levels											
Support the organization of STMEs organized in St. Paul's SHS	D/A						Science score performance		20,000.00	GES	STME Organizers
Extension of hydroelectricity power to all basic schools to support ICT education	District wide						Number of schools connected		50,000.00	DWD	GES

Health

Objective 3: To improve the quality and access to health service delivery system to cover up to 80% of the population by 2013

Activities	Location	Period				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/Other s	Lead	Collaborating
Support training programme of 50 Health Aides trainees from the District under the NYEP	District-wide				→			50,000.00	DHD	Nurses Training Colleges

Objective 4: Improve health infrastructure by 2013

Construct of nurses 'quarters	Blekusu				→	Number of people with increased access		40,000.00	DWD	DHD
Complete on-going CHPS and Construct 6 additional new CHPS compounds in small communities	Avegato				→	Number of people with increase access		480,000.00	DWD	DHD
Rehabilitate 4 health centres in the District	Aflao, Agbozume, Denu				→	Improved service environment		200,000.00	DWD	DHD
Rehabilitate 4 RCHs in the District	Denu, Kpoglu, Agbozume, Aflao				→	% increase in attendance	0	100,000.00	DWD	DHD

Objective 5: To improve maternal and child health care by 2013

Organize education campaign on maternal and child health annually	District-wide				→	No. of Campaigns organised	5,000.00	5,000.00	DHD	ISD
Support the District office of NHIS to register pregnant women in remote areas	District-wide				→	%increase in NHIS registrants		10,000.00	NHIS	ISD
capacity building for staff of early childhood and children's home/orphanage	District wide				→	Increase in the Number of children in ECHDC		15,000.00	DWS	GES KSDA
Support NID programme	District wide				→	Number of children immunized		5,000.00	KSDA	GHS

Carry out monitoring visit to Day Care Centres							Number of Day Care Centres visited		1,000.00	DSW	DA
Objective 6: To reduce the incidence of malaria by 30% by December 2012											
Support the promotion of the use of insecticide treated mosquito nets	District-wide								6,000.00	DHD	ISD DEHO KSDA
Train 100 community based surveillance volunteers on home based care of malaria	D/A								7,000.00	-DHD	-Volunteers
Undertake 8No. residual spraying in all communities	District-wide						% reduction in malaria cases		40,000.00	DHD	DEHO

Objective: 7 To reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS by 50% by December 2013

Activities	Location	Year				Indicators	Source of funding		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Educate citizens on behavioural change strategies and safe sex practices	District-wide							20,000.00	DHD	HIV and AIDS NGOs
Organize quarterly counseling and testing services	District-wide							120,000.00	DHD	DAC
Procure and distribute free condoms to citizens	Hot spots					List of beneficiary hot spots		10,000.00	DAC	DHD
Resource DHD to ensure safe blood and blood products transfusion	Aflao							100,000.00	DHD	DPCU
Provide ART to PLWHAs						Documents of beneficiaries		250,000.00	DHD	HIV and AIDS NGOs
Support HIV and AIDS orphans						-Documents of beneficiaries		50,000.00	DHD	HIV and AIDS NGOs

Establish and maintain HIV and AIDS database						-HIV and AIDS data base		11,000.00	DAC	DHD NGOs
Objective 8: To identify and equip the vulnerable and excluded with employable skills by 2013										
Collect data on all people with disabilities and vulnerability in the District	District-wide					% of PWD to total population		9,000.00	Social Welfare Dept.	DPCU
Organize annually capacity building programme for people with disabilities and excluded	District-wide							10,500.00	Social Welfare Dept.	NBSSI
Support re-unification of traffic children										
Construct 1 No. children's home in partnership with the private sector	Hedzranawo							45,000.00	Social Welfare Dept.	Private Sector
Increase registration of the LEAP beneficiary communities by 5	Selected core poor communities					-Reports	3,000.00		Social Welfare Dept.	DPCU
Supply of materials, used clothings to orphans and PWDs										
Sensitization on Juvenile Act and Children's Act	District wide					Level of awareness		10,000.00	DSW	Labour dept. NCCE
Support settlement of domestic violence cases	District wide					Number of cases trialed	1,000.00		DSW	DA

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Goal: To promote public participation as an integral part of decision making, planning and implementation of programmes and projects at the local level by mainstreaming cultural and gender considerations in the district development planning processes

Objective 1: To increase community involvement in decision making, implementation and monitoring from current participation level of 30% to 60% by the end of 2013

Activities	Location	Quarters				Indicators	Source of funding (GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
		1	2	3	4		IGF	GoG/Others	Lead	Collaborating
Organize annual stakeholder forum on development issues in the District	District wide				→	Number of participants		5,000.00	DA	Stakeholders
Institutionalize annual town hall meeting in each UTA	Klikor, Aflao,				→	Level of participation		10,000.00	DA	NCCE, ISD

Objective: 2

To strengthen the capacity of sub-district structure to effectively manage, mobilize and increase revenue by 60% in 2010, 79% in 2011, 80% in 2012 and 90% in 2013 over the 2009 performance.

Ensure regular payment of staff of the UTAs	Area Council's Capital				→	% increase in revenue mobilization	100,000.00		KSDA	
Construction/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices	Aflao Urban Klikor, Agbozume Some Fugo				→	% increase in revenue mobilization		80,000.00	KSDA	Contractors
Supply UTA with Motorbike to all the five (5) Local Council	Area Council's Capital				→	% increase in revenue mobilization	5,000.00	5,000.00	KSDA	DP
Support the UTAs to prepare Area					→	% increase in revenue				

Plan for all the Councils	District wide						mobilization		80,000.00	KSDA	DP/UTAs
Objective 3: To improve upon security in the District by reducing crime level by 2013											
Support District Security Committee's activities	District wide						Number of reported crime	0	15,000.00	KSDA	Security Agencies
Provide logistics for NADMO office	D/A						% reduction in incidence of crime	0	50,000.00	DPCU	NADMO
Organize training programme for District disaster and fire volunteers	D/A						% reduction in incidence of crime	2,000.00		NADMO Fire Service	Security Agencies
Support security patrol of border by security services	District wide						% reduction in incidence of crime		20,000.00	KSDA	Security Agencies
Objective 4: To strengthen institutions to promote the development of culture in the District by 2013											
Support the celebration of National, Regional and District cultural festival.	To be selected						National integration		15,000.00	KSDA	National Commission on Culture
Support traditional Areas in the celebration of their annual festivals	Some Klikor Aflao							0	20,000.00	KSDA	National Commission on Culture
Objective 5: To enhance Civil Society Participation in governance to increase public awareness on the Assembly and government policies											
Create platform for the formation of Community Based Organizations	District wide						Level of participation		5,000.00	DA	NCCE Dept of Coop.
Create platform for civil society to participate in Fee Fixing determination and District Budget preparation and hearing	District wide						Number of participants	3,000.00	7,000.00	DA	NCCE
Make budget allocation for NCCE, ISD to undertake public education on government policies and activities	District wide						Budget allocated and expended	2,000.00	8,000.00	KSDA	ISD NCCE
Objective 6: To ensure that 40% of women and people with disabilities gain access to participate in public governance and local activities											

by 2013											
Identify and resource existing women groups/Associations dealing with women and children	District wide						Number of groups identified	5,000.00	10,000.00	NFED	Department of Women and Children
Organize training programme for women on their rights and privileges	District wide						Number of participants		4,000.00	KSDA	CHRAJ NCCE
Resource women to contest in DA Elections	District-wide						Number of women in DA		55,000.00	NCCE	Assembly women in DA
Enroll women in trade and vocational skill development	District-wide						Number of trainees		5,000.00	NYEP	DA
Enroll 500 women in Non-Formal education	District wide						Number of trainees		5,000.00	Non-Education Dept	DDE Donor
Objective 7: to ensure transparency in the management of district and local fiscal resources											
Conduct regular auditing of UTAs and other revenue sources in the district	All UTAs						% reduction in external audit queries	3,000.00	0	IA Unit	DFO
Strengthen the capacity of the internal audit unit	District wide						% reduction in external audit queries		8,000.00	KSDA	IA Unit
Conduct training for key DA and UTA staff in procurement management	DA						% reduction of loss due to procurement		10,000.00	DA	PPA
Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance Plan for the District Assembly	DA						% reduction I the cost of maintenance		20,000.00	DA	DWD Communities

5.2 Implementation of Annual Action Plan

The local Government law, Act 462 gives the District Assembly the authority to plan and administer all the development activities in the district. The District Assembly therefore has the responsibility to implement the outlined programs and projects with the collaboration of decentralized departments regional agencies, NGOs and most especially the local structures like the U/T/A Councils and Unit Committees.

The District Assembly as the principal actor in the implementation process should therefore create the necessary environment that will facilitate the efforts of all other collaborators. It is important that:

- The decentralized departments and administrative machinery is strengthened
- There is effective coordination and collaboration with communities external donors and financiers is established
- The needed technical staff and funding at each stage of implementation are released on time. In a situation where a greater proportion of the budget is from an external source a lot of lobbying would be involved. It is also very important that the Assembly strengthens its local revenue mobilization effort. Timely review of plans should be made to identify problems and rectify some in good time.

5.3 Conclusions

Principal beneficiary communities who are the principal beneficiaries of the programs and projects are required to perform some paramount roles. It is therefore important that all the local structures like the U/T/A Councils and Unit Committees are strengthened.

The parastatals, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector are also very important players in the process. However their roles will have to be facilitated by District Assembly. This underscores the importance of the Assembly/Collaborators relationships. The Assembly should therefore be highly accessible, and in fact transparent to the numerous institutions and agencies.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

In contemporary planning cycle, monitoring and evaluation ensures that planning is indeed a dynamic process – allowing changing circumstances to be integrated into the process. It is therefore advised that adequate monitoring is carried out by the DPCU and other implementing institutions during the implementation of the 2010-2013 DMTDP.

6.2 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

- 1 To assess the performance of the DMTDP
- 2 To assess the impact of the plan on the beneficiaries
- 3 To provide information for incorporation into subsequent development plans

6.3 Monitoring

The Assembly and all collaborators will have to undertake a continuous or periodic review and surveillance at all stages of implementation. In all activities it is important to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targeted outputs and other required actions proceed as planned. This will ensure efficient and effective performance and provide feedback to management. It will also enable operators to improve operational plans and take timely corrective action where it is required. It is therefore important that the DPCU put in place a strong monitoring scheme. This scheme should be able to specify the data required for monitoring including Action Plans/work schedule (Targets/indicators) Technical details, materials supplies and financial flow. The appropriate monitoring tools that will establish benchmarks, indicators/milestone, data sources and reporting procedures and format must be used. Chapter two which adopts the PPM will therefore be very essential in this process.

6.4 Evaluation

The programs and projects will have to be evaluated to assess the established strengths of projects and programs, pinpoint shortcomings, their causes and propose suitable improvements. This will require the Assembly to focus on the conditions, operations, performance as well as

impacts of the projects. This should encourage learning experiences for those involved in the implementation process and serve as the basis for recommendation and decision-making.

The process should consider the set goals and objectives under the various themes. It will answer questions on the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and impact of the activities, objective and goals. The monitoring and evaluation will have to be participatory.

A comprehensive M&E Plan will be developed by the DPCU in collaboration with other departments and agencies based on the M&E guideline of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to be used at the district level.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT COMMUNICATION PLAN

7.1 Introduction

Communication is a major instrument in development. Unfortunately, this aspect of planning is lacking at the local level even though there are government institutions tasked with the responsibility of disseminating government policies, programmes and plans to citizens. Communication is means of informing citizens and all stakeholders of their roles in the implementation of the plan.

Beneficiaries of development activities as well as those who pay fees of different types must consistently be engaged to explain how the District Assembly intends to utilize resources available to it over the plan period. They must also be educated on why they need to pay fees to the District.

Representatives of the people of the District (ie Assembly members) are enjoined by law to hold regular public fora for their electorates. The job of Assemblyman is entirely voluntary and so they lack the necessary resources to carry out their mandate of constant interaction with the electorate. It is to fulfill this void that the communication plan is prepared to enable the statutory departments under the District Assembly carry out effective education on policies and programs of the Assembly.

This aspect of the plan outlines ways by which the Ketu South District Assembly will disseminate information on the programmes, projects and activities to create awareness. It is designed that communication on the plan and its contents will be undertaken throughout the plan period.

Table 7.1: Communication plan

Activity	Location	Time	Cost (GH¢)	Source of fund	Implementing agencies	
					Lead	Collab
Public hearing on the plan	General Assembly meeting	May 2010	2,000.00	IGF	DPCU	Assembly members
Organize 4 No. 3 days sensitization of citizens on the plan on radio station	Holy 98.5Fm, Aflao	May 2010 - 2013	4,000.00	DACF	DPCU	NCCE
Launching of the plan	Office of the District Assembly	May 2010	1,500.00	IGF	DPCU	Information Service Department
Undertake annual education campaign on the plan at the various Sub-District Structures	The 5 Urban and Area Councils	June 2010 to 2013	10,000.00	DACF	DPCU	ISD
Undertake field survey to assess the performance of the plan	District-wide	Dec. 2010 – Dec 2013	10,000.00	LSDGP	DPCU	Assembly members
Organize two day workshop at each AC to explain the District Annual Budget	5 Area Councils	Feb. each year	5,000.00	IGF	DPCU	Urban and Area Councils

Source: KSDA DPCU, 2010

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Introduction

This Plan contains interventions which are based on the key issues identified from stakeholder for a undertaken at the early stages of the plan preparation. There is no doubt that the needs are more than the Assembly can meet but it represents a clear development situation in the district. It also represents a first step in the full participation of people at the grass root in the preparation of a district development plan.

8.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for consideration by the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, Central Government, Donors, Beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

1. All implementing agencies should adhere strictly to this development plan to justify investment
2. Government and donors should release of funds on time for the implementation of projects identified in the Plan
3. The DPCU should be financed to prepare and implement annual M&E plans
4. Strategies enshrined in the communication plan should be followed in order to promote stronger participation of all stakeholders

8.3 Conclusions

Since this plan was prepared in a very participatory manner by all decentralized departments, Urban and Area Councils and office of the Assembly member, it is expected that the plan will receive the full support of all stakeholders, thereby resulting in the District achieving its overall goal of “enhancing wealth creation, skills development and increased participatory decision making in order to improve the standard of living of citizens” when the plan is strictly implemented with all the commitment and dedication.