

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

2022 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

FOR

FANTEAKWA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2022 Annual Development Plan is an extraction from the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). It outlines priority programs and activities that are intended to be implemented in 2022. These programs and their objectives constitute the road map in the District's efforts to meet the District Medium Term Development Goal.

The priority interventions for 2022 seek to address five main issues hindering the growth of the District. These include weak human resource base, low agricultural productivity, weak institutional capacity for service deliver, weak revenue mobilization and management capacity and Poor infrastructure development.

This plan is therefore the 2022 strategy to deal holistically with these problems and to provide a sustainable foundation for the accelerated development of the District within the context of the National Development Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1. Administration

The Fanteakwa South District is one of the 33 administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It used to be part of the Fanteakwa District until the Fanteakwa South District was carved out of it in 2018 by Legislative Instrument (L.I 2345) and Osino is the district capital.

1.2 Population

The district has a population of 50,154 made up of 24,927 (49.7%) males and 25,227 (50.3%) females. Also 39.1 percent of the population is within the age group 0-14years (children), while 25.5 percent are youth (15-29 years) with 8.5 percent being aged (60+ years). According to DPCU projection based on 2010 population census

1.3 District Economy

1.3.1 Agricultural Activities

More than half (60%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In terms of rural-urban distribution, the number of households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (74.7%) is almost three times the number in the urban areas (25.3%). Most of the agricultural activities in the District therefore take place in the rural areas.

Crop farming in the District is very dominant in the rural areas. The number of households engaged in crop farming in the rural areas (77.4%) is about three times more than the number in urban areas (22.6%). Tree planting and livestock rearing is practiced by over 80 percent (80.6 and 81.2 percent respectively) of rural agricultural households which is four times higher than the number of agricultural households in the urban areas who are engaged in tree planting (19.4%) and livestock rearing (18.8%).

1.3.2 Literacy and Education

In the Fanteakwa South District, 78.1 percent of the population aged 11 years and older is literate. In all 21.0 percent of the population in the District can read and write English only while 79.0 percent can read and write English and another language. The proportion of literate males to females is 91.6 percent and 79.5 percent respectively. However, the proportion of illiterate females (20.5%) is more than twice that of males (8.8%). Six out of every ten (61.8%) persons who have attended school in the past have JSS/JHS or middle school as the highest level attained. The proportion of male tertiary graduates (5.0%) is more than twice the proportion of corresponding females (2.1%).

1.3.3 Other Economic Characteristics- Sector and Activity

Generally, seven in ten (74.8%) persons aged 15 years and older in the District are economically active. Among the economically active population, nine in ten persons (95.0%) are employed while 5.0 percent are not employed. There is not much gap between the proportion of males and females as 75.9 percent and 73.9 percent respectively are economically active.

Economic activity is lowest among the age group 15-19 years with 23 percent being economically active while 77 percent are not economically active. Among the economically active within that age group, 87.6% are employed with the rest (12.4%) not employed.

Economic activity starts rising from the age group 20-24 years (70.3%) and peaks at 95.8 percent at 45-49 years and begins to fall consistently from the ages 50-54 (93.8%).

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing (60%) constitute the major industry of the employed population in the Fanteakwa South District. Other major industries are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.2%), manufacturing (6.5%) and accommodation and food service activities (5.9%).

1.4 Vision Statement

A leading local government institution ensuring satisfactory service delivery to the people and encourage investment friendliness.

1.5 Mission Statement

The Fanteakwa South District Assembly exists to improve upon the livelihood of people in the Assembly's area of jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for a total development of the District within the context of Good Governance.

1.6 District Development Goal

To attain and sustained a socially and economically empowered society, through modernized agriculture, rural industrialization, commerce and human resource development in a stable environment with the full participation of the citizenry.

1.6.1 Climate Change and Green Economy

Climate change has become one of the biggest challenges of this century, and as a global challenge it requires global solutions. Projections by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicate that if emissions continue to rise at their current pace, the world will be faced with a disastrous future in the form of sea-level rise, shifts in growing seasons, biodiversity loss, as well as increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather; such as heat waves, storms, floods and droughts (Ghana National Climate Change Policy, 2012).

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) for Ghana was developed in an effort to address the socio-environmental issues faced by the country, such as increased frequency of natural disasters such as floods and droughts which have negative social, environmental and economic impacts. The NCCP was aimed at ensuring sustainable development through the adoption of a climate-resilient and green economy as well as existing as a guide for policy makers to implement climate adaptation strategies nationally. Five areas of priority are highlighted in the NCCP. These are: Agriculture and food security, disaster preparedness and response, natural resource management, equitable social development and energy, industrial and infrastructural development. The focus on climate-resilient infrastructure and communities allows for improved food security across the region, as well as good management and conservation of resource bases, which align with the five priority areas (Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, 2013).

Climate change is further influenced by the types of economic sectors, the geographical spread of ecological zones and increasing poverty levels which undermine people's ability to adapt and cope. The District with about 60% of the economically active population derives their livelihood from agricultural activities. Therefore changes in climate must be issues of great concern.

Ghana experiences periodic extreme events such as rainstorms, floods, and droughts. Average annual temperatures are predicted to increase by 1.0-3.0°C, from the 1970-99 average, by the 2060s. Rainfall is expected to exhibit greater variability, and a larger percentage of precipitation is anticipated to fall during heavy rainfall events (source: USAID, 2012).
In recent times, excessive rainfall has led to flooding in most parts of the country and Fanteakwa is no exception. Prediction outcomes of most global climate models indicate that climate change will result in more frequent rainfall extremes such as prolonged drought periods and floods. These are already being confirmed by real time meteorological records and media reports.

There is therefore the need to understand the relationship that climate change has on agriculture, in order to appreciate why climate change issues need to be tackled seriously particularly to safeguard the district's agriculture.
The district has very strong interest in climate change issues and thereby working partnering UNCDF to adapt to Climate Change impacts. A number of steps have been taken towards mitigating and adaptation to climate change impacts. Some of which were sensitization programmes on bushfire, tree planting, among others.

The Green Economy (GE) concept entails a paradigm shift in contemporary development thinking, taking into account the dangers posed by the unsustainable approaches to development in the past decades. The Green Economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. It underscores low carbon emission, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy.

Practically, GE requires a great change in production and consumption or lifestyles towards economic activities that enhance and preserve environmental quality, coupled with efficient use of natural resources; and reduce social inequalities. The approach to Green Economy in the district identified broad range of opportunities that it could reap should it undertake green development initiatives (UNEP, 2013). Sectors such as agriculture, forestry, waste and energy when transitioned to green economy pathway, will be very beneficial to the economy through GDP growth and the environmental protection.

1. 6.2 Implications for Development – Physical Environment

- The benefits of plants and animals to the people are enormous. These ranges from economic, social (as sources of food and food security, medicine for health maintenance and cure of diseases and ailments), religious and cultural (avenue for spiritual inspiration), aesthetic and recreational to ecological (watershed and catchment area protection, wind/storm break, forest regeneration, soil fertility maintenance, etc.) and environmental.
- Climate change is a serious threat to the district's development. It is already affecting agriculture output, livelihoods and therefore, long-term development prospects.
- The environment has degraded with loss of vegetation cover thereby resulting in soil erosion.
- Depletion of the forests through timber extraction and bad farming practices exposes the land to the fierce rays of the sun or insolation. This in turn reduces evapo-transpiration, and the hydrological or water-cycle is disturbed. This can lead to droughts, and uncertain weather patterns.

- Bad farming methods also add to land degradation. Fragile soils become exposed to wind, running water, and insolation. The consequent result of which is sheet, rill and gully erosions.
- Food security is a threat
- The impacts in rising temperatures are seen in the drying of some rivers such as the Akrum which hitherto were perennial rivers. This results into water scarcity in the district.
- More intensive rainfalls results in into flooding most especially in the Bosuso area.
- The unpredictability of the weather with late start of rainfall season or shorter rainy season is evidence of climate change experienced in the district. This affects agriculture productivity.
- Women and children are affected the most as they will have to spend time walking longer distances to get potable water.

1.6.3 Water Security, Sanitation and Waste Management

1.6.4 Water Security

The quality, accessibility and availability of potable water is very vital for the socioeconomic development of every society. There are about 9 main sources of water for households within the District. Out of this six (6) are potable sources whiles the remaining three (3) are considered not potable sources. The potable sources include: In house tap, in yard tap, in yard well (covered), public well (covered), borehole and public taps whereas the non-potable sources include: in yard well (not covered), surface water (river/streams), and public well (not covered). Major sources of water supply in district include pipe borne water, boreholes, wells, streams and rivers. Pipe borne water is concentrated in Osino the District Capital.

Hemang, Saamang, Dwenase and Ehiamankyene which operates small town water system which distributes water through 19 standpipes. Manual boreholes, wells, and streams or rivers are dominant in the rural areas.

Boreholes and wells are also available in the Osino area as supplement due to inadequate and unreliable pipe borne water supply from the Ghana Water Company. This is attributed to poor capacities of equipment and the fact that some of the facilities are either very old or broken down. The situation is even aggravated by the high rate of expansion in the district capital and other urban centres. There is therefore the need to extend pipe borne water to growing communities with population above the threshold of borehole facilities. A typical example is Osino which is under Ghana Water Company but hardly enjoys the facility.

In recent times, donor organizations like the Save water Ghana, World Vision Ghana and the Government Ghana have contributed to the improvement of water supply through the provision of mechanized/ manual boreholes and Hand Dug wells with pumps.

Table 1.8 shows water facility in the district by Area Council. The District has a total of 114 water facilities. Out of the 114 water facilities, 20 are not functioning while 24 are functioning but need maintenance. In terms of facility type, boreholes with pump (40) have the highest concentration, whereas Mechanized Boreholes (12) have the least concentration. Birimagya Area Council has the highest number of facilities (23) followed by Ehiamankyene (16) and Osino (15). Currently, the potable water coverage in district is 52.5 percent.

Poor management (operation and maintenance) of water facilities especially in the rural areas is one of the problems associated with water supply. This has resulted from the low capacity of the Water and Sanitation Teams to run the facilities. In most communities, these teams are non-existent or do not have the full composition.

Table 1.8: Type of Water Facility by Area Councils

TYPE OF FACILITY	OSINO	BOSUSO	BIRIMAGYA	EHIAMANKYENE	TOTAL
HDW	3	30	4	5	42
Borehole With Pumps	8	7	15	10	40
Mechanized Boreholes	4	3	4	1	12
Solar	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	40	23	16	94

Source: FSDA DWST, 2018

1.6.5 Implication for Development – Water Security

- The source of water supply particularly for drinking and domestic use has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. One of the main health implications of drinking polluted water from streams is increase in water related diseases such as diarrhea and typhoid.
- Women and children are affected the most during water scarcity as they will have to spend more time walking longer distances to get potable water.

1.6.6 Sanitation and Waste Management

There 19 public toilets in the District. This is distributed between vault chamber (6), Water Closet (3) and KVIP (10). Evidently, vault chamber toilet is preferred over the water closet and KVIP.

Solid Waste Management

The collection, transportation and disposal of solid and liquid waste are the sole responsibility of the District Assembly which operates through the Zoomlion Company limited. Solid waste is done in three ways: door to door, dumping at refuse site and communal container system. Door to door services is usually provided to middle class in communities such as Osino, Nsuta and Dwenase. The District Environmental Health unit in collaboration with Zoomlion regularly administered refuse collection for onward disposal from markets, lorry parks and other public centres.

The District has one final disposal site. In an attempt to improve the general waste management, the district has planned to acquire six (6) acres of land to develop by the Zoomlion Ghana limited. Notwithstanding this development, most of the refuse dumps have developed into severe eye-sore monuments partly due to the act of crude dumping. Frequent breakdown of the already ill-provided wheel barrow as well as lack of cesspit emptier is compounding the problem.

1.6.7 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

In the past five (5) years and more Ghanaians has experienced several forms of natural disasters and hazards which range from droughts in 2006 to floods in 2007 and 2012. Disasters present

serious challenges and setbacks to the development of the country. The major disasters include floods and epidemics (disease outbreaks, bacteria, pathogens etc. (Source; GAR RSDF, 2017).

The Fanteakwa South District is prone to disasters of all kinds. The district has been hit by disasters over the past few years. Flood is the most common and effectively dangerous disaster that the district has ever witnessed. This more often causes severe damage on natural resources as well as human settlements. Floods in the district are usually caused by heavy rainstorms that cause overflow of water bodies or gather on certain sections of land. The year 2011 witnessed the hardest hit of disasters in the District, this was mainly flood related. Bosuso, Osino, Danso area were among the communities that were severely affected. The year 2013 and 2016 had a minimal disaster occurrence; this could be due to the collaborative efforts by National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), Fire Service, Town and Country Planning and others. Disasters normally have long-term effect on the victims and the environment. The hazard types are;

- Pest and insect infestation- crops, livestock and poultry and stored food
- Disease epidemics – Cholera and Seasonal Flu (Osino)

- Fires and lightening –
- Hydro-meteorological/floods – rainfall/runoff flooding and rainstorm
- Man-made - transport accidents, structural failures/collapse of buildings, mining etc.

Usually, affected areas may be declared disaster zones because they are vulnerable to future disasters. In such cases reconstructing and resettling the affected communities become necessary. The Bosuso area for instance has a low topography and relatively prone to disaster. Year round properties and houses are destroyed with a little downpour. Planning for disaster will entail improvement in public utilities and provision of building materials. This in effect calls for systems and institutional preparedness to deal with flood and any kind of disaster.

There is, therefore, the need for intensive collaboration with all relevant agencies to continue the pre-flood education in all the flood prone communities.
The challenges that face the Disaster Prevention and Management Team are mostly the inability of the District Assembly to have relief items in stock. These items when in stock will enable the Assembly to attend swiftly to any post disaster rehabilitation. This further calls for the NADMO Office to be well equipped especially with the provision of a means of transport.

1.6.8 Implications for Development - Disasters

- ✓ The implication of this for development is the use of funds which could have been used for other developments for emergency response and provision of relief items
- ✓ Loss of lives and properties
- ✓ Water pollution/contamination which leads to outbreak of diseases such as cholera and typhoid.
- ✓ Schools that usually have their roofs ripped off during disasters tend to have their academic work interrupted.

1.6.9 Natural Resource Management

1.6.9.1 Forest Reserves

The forest reserve in the district covers areas around Pimpimso, Ehiamankyene, Bepoase, Kpladey and its surroundings. The forest produces commercial wood species such as Odum, Wawa, Ofram, Asamfra, Mahogany, Okyenkyen etc. The vegetative cover is suitable for intensive agricultural and agro-based industrial activities including food processing, sawmill or wood processing. Unfortunately, human activities such as bad farming practices, lumbering (especially chain saw and firewood operations), illegal mining, construction works have had negative impact on the vegetation over the years resulting in scattered parcels of secondary forest. However pragmatic measures should be adopted to protect the forest cover in terms of reforestation and checking of illegal chain saw operators.

1.6.9.2 Mineral Reserves

As shown in the geology map the under lying rock of the district is about 95 percent granite, about 4 percent alluvial and 1 percent birrimian. Areas where gold and diamond have been discovered are usually areas with alluvial deposits. The table 1.8 shows the distribution of mineral deposits in the district. Some of the communities in district are endowed with gold, bauxite and diamond. There are two formal mining activities in the district as far as gold and diamond are concerned. However, some illegal mining activities were identified in some of the communities in the district. Sand winning activities are being carried out in some communities by small scale sand winning operators.
The illegal mining activities over the year has wrecked considerable havoc on farm lands by stripping the land of the topsoil and also leaving gaping holes most times filled with water and serving as death traps to unsuspecting people.

No	Name of the community	Area council	Mineral
1	Osino	Osino	Gold and Bauxite
2	Abompe	Birimagya	Gold and Bauxite
3	Dwenase	Birimagya	Gold and diamond
4	Gyampomani	Birimagya	Gold and diamond
5	Nsutam	Osino	Gold and diamond
6	Nsuapimso	Osino	Gold and diamond
7	Saamang	Osino	Gold and Bauxite
8	Juaso	Osino	Gold and Bauxite

1.4.7.3 Natural Resource Utilization

The district is endowed with rich natural resources such as gold deposits around Abompe, Osino, Hemang, and Saamang etc. Small scale mining activities are carried out in these areas where mineral deposits (gold) can be found. There are the presences of mining companies such as Belco, kibi Gold Fields, Naadeco etc. prospecting these gold resources.
Illegal mining is however predominant in these mining areas in communities such as Nsuapemso, Osino, Hemang, Juaso, Abompe among others.

A joint military and police personnel have been deployed as part of the government's campaign in fighting illegal mining. The operation known as 'Operation Vanguard' stationed in the district to fight the menace within the Fanteakwa South, Kibi and Atiwa. The presence of the

Operation vanguard was to enforce the country's laws against illegal mining which has devastated the country's land and water resources.

Another natural resource is the forest reserves; the area around Feyiase has a rich forest plantation. The activities of chain saw operators and lumbering affects the vegetation cover.

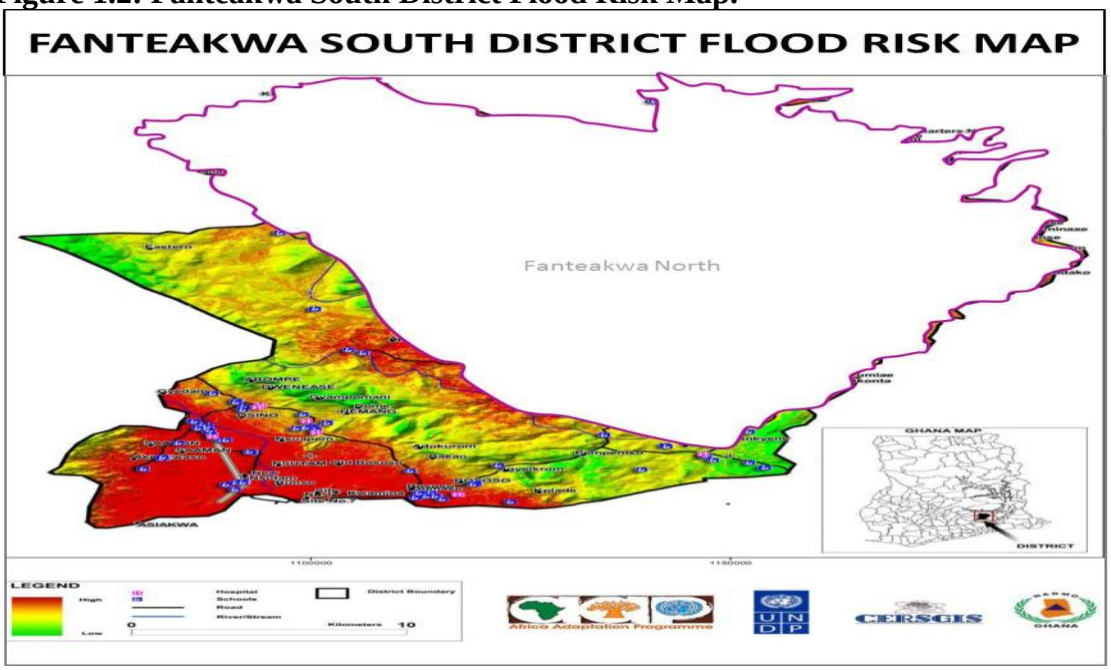
The illegal mining activities over the year has wrecked considerable havoc on farm lands by stripping the land of the topsoil and also leaving gaping holes most times filled with water and serving as death traps to unsuspecting people.

Figure 1.1: Fanteakwa South'Operation Vanguard'



Source; FDA 2017, OV at Osino

Figure 1.2: Fanteakwa South District Flood Risk Map.



1.6.9.4 Natural Resource Utilization – Implications for Development

- The existence of gold resources in the district and the country at large creates a good atmosphere for economic development. The district is, therefore, looking forward to investors coming and investing in the mineral resources.
- The activities of mining companies create a lot of environmental hazards in the areas where minerals are deposited. The lands are not reclaimed and left unattended to, hence posing danger to human lives.
- The water bodies which serve as drinking water for the communities are polluted by the activities of miners.
- Finally heavy duty trucks that ply the roads destroy the roads and collapse bridges and culverts.

CLIMATE CHANGE DATA ANALYSIS
CLIMATE CHANGE INTERGRATION INTO 2022 AAP

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: Climate Change Integration in Fanteakwa South District Medium Term Plan

MTDP Programme	Sub-Programme	Related Objective	Current and Potential Future Risk	MTDP Adopted Strategy	Do the Adopted Strategies address the Identified Climate Risk?	List Measure enhancement or Additional Resilience Measures
Economic Development	Sp4.2: Agricultural Development	Improve production efficiency and yield	PRODUCTIVITY • Increased prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect crops and livestock due to changing climate conditions. • Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall. • Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperatures. FOOD SECURITY • Reduced yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures. • Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.	• Reinvigorate extension services • Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	YES	PRODUCTIVITY • Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant • Promote adoption of livestock breeds better adapted to the prevailing climate. • Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos) • • Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g., restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility) FOOD SECURITY • Support improvements in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products. • Help develop value chains for new agricultural products. • Support investments in new technologies and management practices (e.g selection of suitable land) that will increase returns.

			• Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production. • Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets (e.g. fertilizer) due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty.			
Economic Development		Improve Post-Harvest Management	PRODUCTIVITY • Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. cassava, cocoa, maize). • Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall. FOOD SECURITY • Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. • Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production. • Disproportionately negative effects on poor consumers, who spend most of their income on food.	• Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities	YES	PRODUCTIVITY • Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant • Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos) FOOD SECURITY • Support improvements in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products. • Help develop value chains for new agricultural products. • Provide extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture. • Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.

Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	• Enhance Domestic Trade Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives		• Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade • Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One district, one factory initiative		PRODUCTIVITY • Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos) FOOD SECURITY • Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.
Environmental &Sanitation Management	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	• Protect existing forest reserves • Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE □ Increased risk of wildfire damage to infrastructure due to drought.	• Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems • Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife	YES	PRODUCTIVITY • Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g., restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility)
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	SERVICES AND ACCESS • Increased incidence of transportation service disruption, resulting in loss of access to critical destinations and services, and impeded restoration efforts of energy, water supply and sanitation, and communication services due to increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding.	• Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution • Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid • Expand the distribution and transmission networks	YES	TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE • Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads and runways. SERVICES AND ACCESS • Identify emergency management procedures and alternative routing to maintain critical transportation services during severe events.

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	• Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE • Higher levels of structural damage and road deterioration due to flooding caused by increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding. • Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance costs from damage of roads, railroads, airports, and port infrastructure due to sea level rise and increased intensity of storm surge. SERVICES AND ACCESS • Closure and/or diminished access to low-lying coastal transportation routes (roads, rail) due to permanent inundation or temporary flooding caused by sea level rise and increased intensity of storm surge.	• Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	YES	TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE • Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads and runways. • Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more severe rainfall events. • Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding. MAINTAIN SERVICES • Identify emergency management procedures and alternative routing to maintain critical transportation services during severe events. • Monitor changing environmental conditions affected by climate (e.g., land erosion patterns, frequency and severity of inundation events) to understand evolving adaptation needs. • Increase financial and technical resources for more frequent maintenance and repairs to accommodate changes in temperature and precipitation.
Environmental &Sanitation Management	SP5.1:Disaster Prevention &Mgt	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE • Reduced efficiency of sanitation systems and treatment performance due to prolonged drought. • Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding.	• Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management	YES	WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE • Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure • Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE • Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment, and distribution systems, due to increased intensity of precipitation. □ Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding. WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY □ Increased competition for water for rural and urban needs due to drought and water shortages	• Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) • Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	YES	MWSDQ • Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g., the number and/or depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting • Recycle water for non-potable grey water, including sanitation • Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violations • Increasing water efficiency in agriculture and industry through conservation agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices • Educate consumers about water conservation • Install non-return valves on septic tanks to ensure they are closed during flood events SWSI • Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure • Locate the tank in an elevation that is high enough to provide adequate pressure despite low tank levels. • Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones • Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps • Replace latrines with dry or composing latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use
Social Services Delivery	SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Improve access to improved	VWBD • Altered transmission cycles resulting from shifts in the	• Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services	YES	VWBD • Ensure that water and sanitation systems and energy systems are

		and reliable environmental sanitation services	geographic range, seasonal presence, and biting rates of disease vectors due to changes in temperature, precipitation (especially flood/drought cycles), and ecology (e.g. malaria). • Acceleration of the life cycles or emergence of new climate-sensitive disease vectors due to higher temperatures and changing precipitation patterns. • Increase in incidence of diarrheal diseases due to higher temperatures, especially in dry seasons (e.g. cholera). HFSC • Disruptions in access to health facilities, as well as drug and supply distribution chains, due to weather and climate events. • Disruption in energy and water sources for medical centers due to extreme weather events. • Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including building materials, due to increased temperatures	• Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative • Provide public education on solid waste management • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		adequate and resilient to climate impacts • Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets • Rebuild "climate smart" after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run. • Design health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate. For example, install solar panels where feasible. HFSC • Add information to public health fact sheets with advice on how to respond to the influence of climate stressors on the development and spread of vector- and water- borne diseases • Identify climate-relevant diseases and gaps in information systems that could provide early warning of changes in relevant health patterns • Use surveillance equipment needed for early warning and emergency response to provide information to managers and designers of health programs and services. • Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive disease monitoring and early warning systems is captured, and an investment in health and weather monitoring is leveraged. • Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	• Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	• WQQ • Increased water demands for potable and for agricultural use due to higher temperatures • Increased competition for water for rural and urban needs due to drought and water shortages • Increase in wells drying up, due to declining precipitation. • WSI • Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment, and distribution systems, due to increased intensity of precipitation. • Reduced efficiency of sanitation systems and treatment performance due to prolonged drought. • Damaged pumps due to sea level rise and saltwater intrusion. • Inundation of low-lying latrines and septic systems caused by sea level rise. • Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding.	• Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management	YES	MWSDQ • Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g., the number and/or depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting • Recycle water for non-potable grey water, including sanitation • Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violations • Educate consumers about water conservation • Install non-return valves on septic tanks to ensure they are closed during flood events SWSI • Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure • Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones • Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps • Replace latrines with dry or composing latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use
Social Services Delivery	SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible	• HFSC • Destruction or disruption of sanitation and health facilities and access roads	• Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities	YES	ICRI • Ensure that water and sanitation systems and energy systems are adequate and resilient to climate impacts

		and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	due to extreme events, such as floods. • Disruptions in access to health facilities, as well as drug and supply distribution chains, due to weather and climate events. • Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including building materials, due to increased temperatures	• Strengthen the referral system • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the • Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)		• Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets • Ensure that siting choices for health facilities and building codes consider current and projected climate risks, such as increasing thermal stress, frequency of floods or extreme events. • Rebuild "climate smart" after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run. • Design health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate. For example, install solar panels where feasible. • RAIEWR • Add information to public health fact sheets with advice on how to respond to the influence of climate stressors on the development and spread of vector- and water- borne diseases • • Use surveillance equipment needed for early warning and emergency response to provide information to managers and designers of health programs and services. • Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive disease monitoring and early warning systems is captured, and an investment in health and weather monitoring is leveraged. • Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.

Social Services Delivery	SP 3.1: Education And Youth Development	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels		• Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		

2022 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (GH₵)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabor-ating
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organization of Statutory Sub-committee meetings	Osino	*	*	*	*	**25,000.00**				√	**Admin**	**Other Departments**
Management and Administration	General Administration	**Organization regular meetings of the District Security Committee (DISEC) to review the security situation**	Osino	*	*	*	*	**10,000.00**				√	**Admin**	**DISEC**
Management and Administration	General Administration	Implementation of MP's initiated projects.	District Wide.	*	*	*	*	**250,000.00**	-	-	-	√	**DWE**	**Central Admin**
Management	General	Organization of General	Osino	*	*	*	*	**48,000.00**				√	Admin	Assembly Members

and Administration	Administration	Assembly Meetings												
Management and Administration	General Administration	Operation and maintenance of Official Vehicles	Osino	*	*	*	*	**25,000.00**				√	**Admin**	**T.O**

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe Quarterly**				**Cost (GH₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**
FINANCE DEPARTMENT														
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization.	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	Area Councils level	**x**		**x**		20,000.00	10,000,00		√		Fin. Dpt.	NCCE/ Information Services.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Prepare monthly financial report	Osino	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**		15,000		√		Fin. Dpt.	Cen Adm.

Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure Value Books	Osino	**x**		**x**			35,000			√	Fin. Dpt.	P.U
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Monitoring and supervision of revenue mobilization activities	District-wide	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**		25,000			√	Fin. Dpt.	IAU, Cen Adm.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Update revenue data and preparation of RIAP	District-wide	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**		35,000		√		Fin. Dpt.	Budget Unit
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Training of Accounts Staff & revenue collectors	Osino	**x**	**x**			20,000.00			√		Fin. Dpt.	HR Dpt.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Mounting of revenue barrier points	Nkankama / Abombe/ Osino.	**x**					25,000		√		Fin. Dpt.	DWD
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procurement of Revenue Van	Osino			**x**		200,000.00	50,000		√		Fin. Dpt.	P.U

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe Quarterly				Cost (₵)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabor-ating
Human Resource Management Department														
Management and Administration	Human Resource Mang't	Organize a 2days capacity building exercise for staff on reports, proposal and minutes writing	Osino	×				10,000			×		HR	Central Admin
Management and Administration	Human Resource Mang't	Organize a 2days capacity building exercise for staff on revenue mobilization.	Osino	×				10,000			×		HR	Central Admin
Management and Administration	Human Resource Mang't	Organize a 1 day capacity building exercise for staff on local Government Service Protocols, MMDA Bye Laws and all other relevant	Osino		×			9,000	3000		×		HR	Central Admin

		enactments by the end of the year											

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe Quarterly**				**Cost (₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**
Physical Planning Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Hold regular meeting of the Spatial Planning Committee	Osino	*	*	*	*		30,360		√		PPD	Central Admin
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Hold regular Technical Sub-Committee Spatial Planning Sub-Committee	Osino	*	*	*	*		22,800		√		PPD	Central Admin
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical	Abate unapproved /illegal	District-Wide	*	*	*	*	10,000			√		PPD	DWD, Central Admin

	and Spatial Planning	physical development												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare Planning Scheme for 4major settlement	Osino, Saamang, Juaso, Nsutam,	*	*	*	*	200,000			√		PPD	Central Admin
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize Routine Building Inspection	District-Wide	*	*	*	*		10,000		√		PPD	DWD, Central Admin
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Street Naming	Osino, Saamang, Juaso, Nsutam,	*	*	*	*	60,000			√		PPD	Central Admin
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Conduct Public Education on Development Control and Building Permit	District-Wide	*				5,000			√		PPD	Central Admin
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare Spatial Plans and Facility Maps	District-Wide	*	*	*	*			√			PPD	DPCU

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe Quarterly				Cost (₵)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Works Department														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Construction of Market at Nkakama	Nkakama	→				300,000.00			√		DWD	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Conversion of 3-unit classroom block into CHPS Center	Bepoase	→	→	→		190,156.58				√	DWD	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Hemang SDA JHS	Hemang	→	→	→		455,340.90			√		DWD	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at	Nsutam	→	→	→		433,658.00			√		DWD	Central Adm.

		Nsutam SDA JHS												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Construction of 1572M2 Floor Pavement with concrete Kerbs, Construction of Retaining wall with Concrete Drains and Construction of Lorry sheds with Check point at Osino Lorry Station	Osino				→	499,987.00			√		DWD	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Drilling and Mechanization of 3No. Boreholes with 3No. Over-Head Tanks with Stand	Bepoase, Juaso and Abompe				→	146,476.35			√		DWD	Central Adm.
Delivery and Management	Works Department	Provision of 40 No. well seasoning Electric Poles with 200KVA 33 lines transformer	District Wide				→	250,000.00			√		DWD	ECG

		for extension of Electricity to selected communities												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Construction of 2No pipe culvert	Abodobi/Yayaso			→		180,000.00			√		DWD	Contractor
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Improve surface condition of at least 15km feeder roads	District Wide	→				130, 000.00	√			√	DWD	Central Adim
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Works Department	Grass cutting along feeder roads in the District to improve visibility.	Osino	→				5,000.00	-	-	√		DWD	Central Adim

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe**	**Cost (₵)**	**Program Status**	**Implementing Institution/Department**

				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GOG	IGF/ABF A	Other s	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabor-ating
Department of Education, Youth and Sports														
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize In-Service Training for DEO Staff	District Education Office	√				1400			√		GES	FSDEO
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Orientation Of Newly Trained Teachers	Osino Anglican Church	√					4117		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize Refresher Courses on The New Curriculum for Kg and Primary School Teachers	All the five Circuit Centres	√						2000	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize Training Workshops for Education Management Information System (EMIS) For EMIS Staff	District Education Office	√					**5000**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize Comprehensive Visits to Schools	Schools in The District	√	√	√	√		**13500**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Annual School Census	Schools in The District	√					**1800**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Workshop on Infrastructure Management	Circuit Centers	√		√			**1500**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Monitoring School Feeding Program	Schools in The District	√		√			**450**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Inspection and visitation of schools TVET	Schools in The District	√	√	√	√		**2000**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize training workshop to students before Exams.	Circuit Centers			√			**100**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize workshop for culture coordinators.	Circuit Centers	√					**1600**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize training workshop for heads of basic school	Circuit Centers	√						**525**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize training workshop for sport coordinators	Circuit Centers	√					**3000**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize workshop for SPAM	Circuit / District Centers	√		√			**1500**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Distribution of logistic to schools	Schools in The District	√					**200**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize training workshop for STMIE	Circuit Centers	√		√			**578**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Information backup	District Education Office	√	√	√	√		**100**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Regular Monitoring and Supervision	Schools in The District	√	√	√	√		**5200**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Capitation Audit	Schools in The District	√		√			**2500**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Capacity building on capitation	Schools in The District	√		√		**1000**			√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Payroll Auditing	Schools in The District	√		√			**2500**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Preparation of compensation budget	GES staff	√	√	√	√		**1000**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Preparation of goods and services budget	DEO staff	√	√	√	√			**1000**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Quarterly report	DEO staff	√	√	√	√			**500**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Monitoring end of term exams	Schools in The District				√			**500**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organization of quiz and Debate competition	Circuit Centers	√						**2750**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize best teacher awards	All heads in the District			√				**7250**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	A talk on early sex and its implications	Circuit Centers	√		√			**200**		√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Organize independence day celebration	Schools in The District	√						**4500**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Capacity building on capitation administration& finance	Schools in The District	√		√				**1000**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Preparation of annual income and expenditure accounts reports.	District Education Office				√			**1800**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	√			√			**5200**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Prepare ADEOP Reports Yearly	District Education Office				√			**5025**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
Social Services	Education, youth and sports Dev't	Preparation of annual report on logistics in the Fanteakwa South Education Office.	District Education Office				√			**2000**	√		GES	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe				Cost (₵)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Department of Health														
Social Services	Health Delivery	1. Create awareness on the benefits on use of LLIN in the District 2. Ensure availability of LLINs at all Health Facilities Distribution of ITNs to pregnant women and children 18 months at CWC and ANC session	Communities	x	x	x	x	3,000	1,500	3,000		x	Central Adm.	All Units

Social Services	Health Delivery	4.To provide monitoring and supervision	All sub-district	x	x	x	x	25,000	10,000	7,000	x		Central Adm.	All Units
Social Services	Health Delivery	5.To organize refresher training on effective counseling in family planning services	All sub-district	x	x	x	x	7,500	4,500	2,500		x	Central Adm.	All Units
Social Services	Health Delivery	6.Organize refresher training for all midwives on ARV treatment.	All sub-district	x	x	x	x	12,900	5,900	3,000	x		Central Adm	All Units
Social Services	Health Delivery	7.To Support routine Immunization activities	All sub-district	x	x	x	x	60,000	14,000	8,000		x	Central Adm	All Unit

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe**				**Cost (₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				Q 1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**

Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.													
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Awareness creation on teenage Marriage	District wide	→				3,000	3,000			√	DSW	NCCE ISD Religious Groups CSOs GH GES
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Awareness creation on child trafficking	District - wide		→			1,000	2,000			√	DSW	GPS NCCE Court
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Awareness creation on child labour	District-wide		→			3,000	3,000			√	DSW	DoCD CSOs NCCE
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Support to PWDs	District-wide	→				1,000	500			✓	DSW	DoCD CSOs NCCE ISD
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Education on negative effects of Galamsey	District-wide		→			500	500			√	DSW	DoCD NCCE Traditional authorities
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Supervise and monitor the implementation of LEAP Payment	District-wide		→			1,000	1,500			√	DSW	LMS DA

Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Community durbar to sensitize people on Domestic violence, rural urban migration, child labour	District-wide	→	→	→	→	4,000	3,000			√	DSW	CSOs NCCE ISD Traditional Authorities
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Awareness creation on Girl Child Education	District-wide	→	→	→	→	3,000	2,000			√	DSW	DoCD NCCE CSOs Traditional Authorities
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	PWDs Disbursement	District-wide	→	→	→	→	4,000	4,000			√	DoCD	DSW DA
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Registration of PWDs	Committee members	→			→	1,000	2,000			√	DSW	DA
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Monitor activities of all childhood centers	District-wide	→			→	4,000	4,000			√	DSW	DA NCCE ISD DoCD
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Importance of child birth spacing	District-wide	→	→	→	→	2,000	3,000			√	DSW	DoCD NCCE

Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Education on teenage pregnancy	Some selected Communities				→	2,000	2,000			√	DSW	DoCD NCCE ISD GES
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Importance of acquiring birth certificate	Some selected Communities				→	2,000	2,000			√	DSW	GES GP NCCE
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Skills training for women's group	District wide				→	1,000	2,000			√	DOCD	DA
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Impact of stigmatization among PWD's	District-wide				→	2,000	3,000			√	DoCD	DSW CSOs NCCE
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Child Right Protection and protection	District-wide				→	5,000	3,000			√	DSW	DoCD DA
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Facilitate adult education groups	District-wide				→	4,000	4,000			√	DoCD	
Social Services	Social Welfare &	Training of PWD's on	District-wide				→	3,000	3,000			√	DoCD	NBSSI DA

	Community Dev't.	vocational activities												
Social Services	Social Welfare & Community Dev't.	Identifying child maintenance, custody, paternity and family welfare cases and handle them.	District-wide					4,000	3,000			√	DoCD	DSW NCCE CSOs

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe**				**Cost (₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**
Department of Trade and Industry														
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Conduct public awareness on the benefits of co-operatives and being a client to GEA.	District Wide	X	X	X	X		2,500.00		√		GEA	

Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Training of sixty (60) women in soap, antiseptic and sanitizer making.	Juaso Township	X	X				12,000.00		√		GEA	Department of social Dev't.
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Build capacity of MSME associations to access micro credit facilities such as MASLOC.	District Wide	X	X	X	X		6,000.00		√		GEA	
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train agro processing groups in managerial and technical skills.	District Wide		X	X			6,000.00		√		GEA	Department of social Dev't.
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Form 10 women's groups and train them on simple book keeping.	District-Wide	X	X	X	X		4,500.00		√		GEA	

Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Train Women's Groups and Unemployed Youth in antiseptic, sanitizer making and bead making.	Osino			X	X		7,000.00		√		GEA	Department of social Dev't.

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe**				**Cost (₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				Q 1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**
Department of Agriculture														
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Maintenance and running of 1 official pickup and 9 motorbikes (including insurance and road worthy certificate)	Districtwide	√	√		√			***1,440.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Purchase of utilities (electricity, water, communication, internet) for 4 quarters	Saamang	√	√					***2,100.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Purchase of stationery for 4 quarters	Districtwide	√	√				***1,150.00***			√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Purchase 8 tyres for 1 official pickup vehicle	Dwenwase	√	√					***1,250.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Attend 12 monthly Regional DDA review meetings, seminars and workshops	Nsutam	√	√					***6,310.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services	Conduct training for 25 staff in basic agricultural	Ehiamankyene	√			√			***3,500.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD

	and Mang't	survey procedures												
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Training for 30 staff in TEDMAG	Dwaaso	√			√			***750.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Train 30 staff on GAPs in PERD coconut and oil palm management	Osino	√		√	√			***1,580.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Conduct 12 monitoring and supervision visits by DDA and DAOs	Districtwide	√	√	√	√			***2,000.00***		√	**Dept of Agric**	FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Monitoring of PERD activity implementation by the DCE, DCD.	Districtwide	√		√				***2,040.00***		√	**Dept of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services	Monitor the implementation of the of Planting for	Districtwide		√	√				***2,750.00***		√	**Dept of Agric**	FBOs

	and Mang't	Food and Jobs (PFJ) program												
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Compile 12 monthly and 4 quarterly reports	Nsutam	√	√	√	√			***1,800.00***		√	**MISO**	FSDA Central Admin
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Cary out a demonstration for women to promote the Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) programme	Nsutam	√						***1,800.00***		√	**DAO VET/Animal production**	Hatcheries
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Conduct one (1) Research Extension Farmer Linkage Committee (RELC) meeting for 50 stakeholders by first quarter (District Planning Session)	Nsutam		√					***4,904.20***		√	**Dept of Agric**	FBOs, FSDA Central Admin, Banks

Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Prepare 1 Programme Based Budget (PBB)	Nsutam			√				***400.00***		√	**Dept of Agric**	RAD, TEDMAG Hq
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Hold 12 monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with District Development Officers and AEAs	Nsutam	√	√	√	√			***7,500.00***		√		
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Hold 12 monthly management meetings	Nsutam	√	√	√	√	***5,040.00***				√	**Dept of Agric**	FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Conduct yield studies on 5 key crops and survey of small ruminants and poultry	Districtwide	√		√				***3,050.00***		√	**MISO**	FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural Services	Collect 12 monthly market data	Ehiamankyene	√	√	√	√	***1,680.00***				√	**MISO**	FBOs

	and Mang't	from Ehiamankyene												
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Purchase 4,000 PERD coconut seedlings	Nsutam		√					***40,000.00***				
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Hold 40 plant clinic sessions for pests and diseases diagnosis	Osino, Bosuso, Ehiamankyene, Nkankama	√	√	√	√			***1,120.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	**Plant doctors**
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Train 15 women farmers on rabbit and grasscutter production	Osino		√					***1,225.00***	√		**Dept. of Agric**	**FBOs**
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Training of 40 women poultry farmers on the application of I-2 vaccine for the prevention of	Nsutam	√	√					***2,890.00***	√		**Dept. of Agric**	**Poultry farmers**

		Newcastle disease												
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Establish 2 cocoyam multiplication demonstration plots	Abompe, Bosuso		√			***1,000.00***		*1,300.00*	√		**Dept. of Agric**	**Research Consultant.**
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Organize 1 National Farmers Day celebration	Nsutam				√	***50,000.00***				√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visits to disseminate improved agricultural technologies	Districtwide	√	√	√	√			***29,000.00***		√	**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, RAD
Economic Development	Agricultural Services	Train 20 women group leaders on	Pimpimso		√	√				***1,690.00***	√		**Dept. of Agric**	**FBOs**

	and Mang't	processing of plantain												
Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Mang't	Link 4 women FBOs to financial institutions	Ehiamankyene,Pimpimso, Bosuso, Ayiesu	√	√					***850.00***	√		**Dept. of Agric**	FSDA Central Admin, FBOs

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe**				**Cost (₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				Q 1	**Q 2**	**Q 3**	**Q 4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**
NADMO														
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Flood Management in various communities.	All Zones	*	*	*	*	3, 000.00				*	NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Manage Bush/Domestic Fire	All Zones	*			*	3, 500.00				*	NADMO	GNFS

Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Hazards/Risks Management	Operational Groups, Mining Sites, Restaurants, Hotels, Fill Station etc	*	*	*	*	3, 350.00				*	NADMO	GNFS
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Clean Up Exercise	District Wide	*	*			3,050.00			*		NADMO	EHU, ZOOMLION
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Monitoring and Emergency Response to Disaster Scenes	All Zones	*	*	*	*	4, 000.00			*		NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Capacity Building of Staff	Osino		*			2,000.00				*	NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of DVGs	All Zone	*		*		4,500.00				*	NADMO	

Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Conduct Search and Rescue Exercises	All Zone	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				*	NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Meetings	Osino	*		*		3,550.00				*	NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Tree Planting exercises	All Zone		*			5,000.00			*		NADMO	FC, SH, CH
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provide Disaster Reliefs items.	All Zones	*	*	*	*	6,000.00				*	NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize Windstorm Preventive Education	District Wide.	*	*	*	*	2,000.00				*	NADMO	
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and	Model Farms for the District.	Bosuso, Ehiamankyene		*	*		3,000.00			*		NADMO	

	Management													
Environmental Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Contingency Plan	Osino		*			3,500.00			*		NADMO	

Program (PBB)	**Sub-program (PBB)**	**Broad Activities**	**Location**	**Timeframe Quarterly**				**Cost (₵)**			**Program Status**		**Implementing Institution/Department**	
				1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**GOG**	**IGF/ABFA**	**Others**	**New**	**Ongoing**	**Lead**	**Collabor-ating**
Department of Forestry														
Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation and Mang't	Boundary Cleaning and Maintenance of 60km external and 25Km internal boundaries of Bosuso portions of the Southern	From FRBP 13 to FRBP 123 (60)	*	*	*	*	144,000				*	Forestry Service Division	

		Scarp Forest Reserve												
Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation and Mang't	Establish 50ha tree Plantation in degraded portion of Southern Scarp Forest Reserve	Southern Scarp Forest Reserve (Akim Portion)	×	×	×	×	300, 000				*	Forestry Service Division	District Assembly Forest Fringe Communities
Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation and Mang't	Maintenance of 50ha old Plantations in the degraded portions of Southern Scarp Forest Reserve	Southern Scarp Forest Reserve	×	×	×	×	120, 000				*	Forestry Service Division	District Assembly Forest Fringe Communities
Environmental Management	Natural Resources Conservation and Mang't	Engaging in Partnership to Develop Osubeng buom waterfall.	Osubeng buom	×	×	×	×	-	1,500.00	-		*	Central Adm	Private persons.

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe Quarterly				Cost (₵)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabor-ating
GENDER MAINSTREAMING ACTIVITIES														
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Start your business training for 30 Graduate Apprentices (entrepreneurial training for women and girls)	District Wide	→				**1,000**			√		**NBSSI**	**Dep't of Social Welfare & Com. Dev't, Gender Desk officer**
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Mainstream gender into agriculture and food programs. (awareness creation on food based nutrition for women, sensitize women on bio-fortified high nutrient crops, ensure women,adopt technologies in	Osino	→				**6,000.00**				√	**Dept. of Agric**	**Gender Desk Officer, Dep't of social welfare and com. Dev't.**

		food based nutrition)											
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and train FBO leadership (at least 30% females) in CSA technologies	Osino				→	**4,000.00**	-		√		**Dept. of Agric**	**Central Adm, Gender Desk Officer**
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Social intervention programs (facilitate adult education especially women on child protection, teenage marriage, child /women trafficking, child migration, child labor and training of women groups)	District-wide		.		→	**3,412.78**	-	-	√	-	**Social Dep't**	CSO **Assembly Members, Gender Desk Officer**
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Give farmers training on domestic violence,	District - wide				→	**5,000.00**	-	-	√	-	**Dept. of Agric**	DSWCD, Gender Desk Officer, CHRAJ

		women in decision making, inheritance rights of women and children												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3 Social Welfare and Community Development	Train agro processing groups especially women in managerial and technical skills	**District Wide**				→	**4,000.00**		-	√	-	**NBSSI**	Dep't of Agric, Gender Desk Officer etc
		Conduct health durbars on malnutrition in communities. (Public Health Services)	District-wide				→	**2,000.00**			√		**GHS**	Trad. Autthority Ass. Members ANC Registrants Nursing Mothers, Gender Desk Officer.
		Sensitization program in 8 communities on Domestic Violence.	Selected communities (8)				→	**2,000.00**	-	-	√	-	**Gender Desk Officer**	Dep't of Social Welfare and Community Dev't

Program (PBB)	Sub-program (PBB)	Broad Activities	Location	Timeframe Quarterly				Cost (₵)			Program Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
				1	2	3	4	GOG	IGF/ABFA	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collabor-ating
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT														
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Promote the construction of household latrines through education and financial support for the poor.	District-wide	→	→	→	→	10,000.00	-	-		√	EHU	Landlords
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Enforce building regulations with respect to the inclusion of sanitary facilities in all structures with approved permit	District-wide	→	→	→	→	1,000.00	-			√	EHU	DWD, Landlords
Environmental	Environmental Management	*Education and screening of	District-wide	. →				30,000.00			-	√	EHU	NGO

Management		all food vendors in the District.							-√ -					
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Conduct sensitization programs on sanitation and hygiene	District-wide				→	5,000.00		-		√	EHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Educate communities against open defecation	Rural communities				→	35,000.00			-	√	EHU	CLTS Land lords
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	*Maintenance of landfill site. (liquid and solid waste management)	District Wide				→	300,000.00		-		√	EHU	Zoomlion Gh
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Manual dislodgement of caked/ choked public toilets	District wide				→	60,000.00		-		√	EHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Procure 2 No. Motor bikes	District				→	12,000.00		-		√	EHU	Central Adm.

Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Distilling of drains	District wide				→	80,000.00		-		√	EHU	Central Adm.
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Carry out regular and communal clean ups exercises to promote tourism within the District.	District-wide				→	12,000.00	-	-		√	EHU	Adminstration Zoomlion Zoomlion Ghana Limited
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Pushing and leveling of Refuse Dumps	Various dump Sites cleared				→	70,000.00	-	-		√	EHU	Zoomliion, Works Dep't etc.
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Construction of a Slaughter House at Osino	Osino				→	200,000		-		√	EHU	DWD
Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Construction of 3no. toilet and urinal facilities in selected schools,	District Wide				→	173,929			-	√	EHU	DWE

		markets and lorry parks											