Master's Program
Land Management and Land Tenure

Centre of Land Management and Land Tenure

POVERTY REDUCTION:
DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR AMANSIE WEST DISTRICT OF GHANA

INTRODUCTION

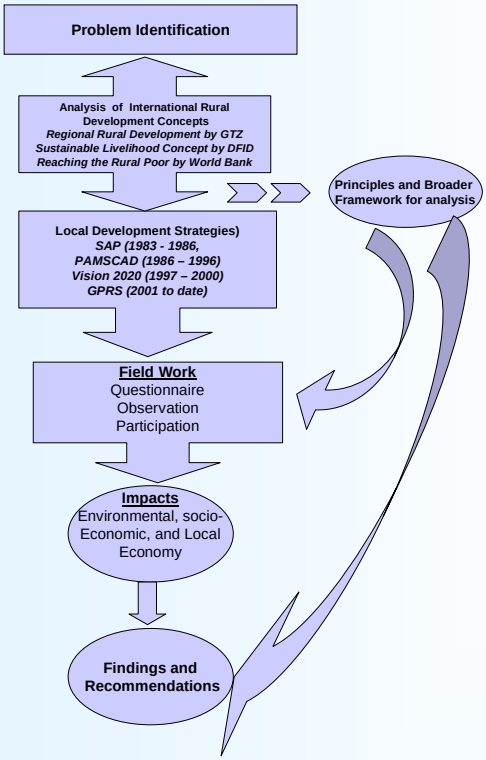
Poverty, which has been defined as a multi-dimensional concept that encompasses levels of income, nutrition, health, literacy and insecurity, has been a key issue and one of the main subjects for discussion at global summits and conferences over the decades .

Amansie West District is one of the rural districts in Ghana, noted for its rich natural resources. The local economy is, however, not able to optimise the benefits of the available natural resources. There is limited investment and high levels of poverty coupled with poor levels of social and economic infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is therefore to propose a set of implementation strategies ensuring that the development objectives implemented in the study area are effective.

METHODOLOGY



State of road network

PRINCIPLES FROM INTERNATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

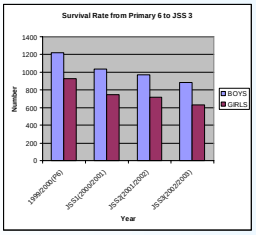
- Rural Development as the major link to poverty alleviation
- Poverty orientation
- Local level participation in planning and implementation of development activities
- Focus on target group (people and their needs) rather than resources
- Subsidiarity
- Multi-sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches
- Holistic analysis and approaches to poverty alleviation

KEY ISSUES FROM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN GHANA

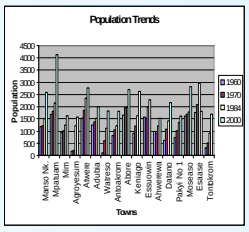
- Ghana depends mostly on short term to medium term development plans
- Stakeholder participation in the design of development plans seem to be ineffective, poor, or non existent
- Development projects are usually associated with politics
- Policies normally do not take social issues such as chieftaincy problems and other vulnerabilities such as climatic changes into consideration
- There is limited monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies
- There is an over dependence on donor funding

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Lack of local level participation
- Lack of coordination and ineffective focus
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Financial aspects
- Lack of human/technical resources
- Politicisations
- Poor indicators assessing impact of past strategies
- Inadequate regulatory framework and enforcement
- Opportunities



High drop out rate in schools



High population growth in mining areas

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Development of an integrated monitoring and evaluation system
- Coordination of the monitoring system, reporting and analysis
- Capacity building
- Resource mobilization

CONCLUSION

- The local rural development strategies had been developed in line with the national development plans
- They fail to meet their targets due to gaps and duplications during implementation.
- Impact of rural development policies on the study area: living conditions of the people did not improve.

Environmental degradation/destruction of farmlands due to surface mining operations

Abandoned market

Master's Thesis
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