

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2018 TO 2021

NANUMBA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



December 1, 2017

ACRONYMS

NDPC National Development Planning Commission

NDPS National Development Planning Systems

DA District Assembly

MDAs Ministries, Developments and Agencies

MTNDPF Medium Term National Development Policy Framework

CAPs Community Action Plans

AAPs Annual Action Plans

POCC Potentials, Opportunities Constraints and Challenges

DPCU District Planning Co-ordinating Unit

POA Programme of Action

ACs Area Councils

GA General Assembly

DMTDP District Medium Term Development Plan

NSDA Nanumba South District Assembly

MMDA Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly

SRI Social Research Institute

CSIR Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research

GSS Ghana Statistical Service

DHIMS District Health Information Management System

PHC Population and Housing Census

CHPS Community Health Planning Services

CHO Community Health Officer

OPD Out Patient Department

NHIS National Health Insurance Scheme

RCH Reproductive Health Centre

JHS Junior High School

SHS Senior High School

KG Kindergarten

WFP World Food Programme

SFP School Feeding Programme

GPRTU Ghana Private Road Transport Union

WC Water Closet

KVIP Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit

ICT Information Communication Technology

PWDs People with Disabilities

GDO Gender Desk Officer

GES Ghana Education Service

MOH Ministry of Health

DHMT District Health Management Team

LEAP Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

NSPS National Social Protection Strategy

HIV/AIDs Human Imine Virus / Acquired Imine Deficiency Syndrome

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

DEC District Chief Executive

DACF District Assembly Common Fund

DDF District Development Facility

BAC Business Advisory Centre

ITTU Intermediate Technology Transfer Unit

SMEs Small and Medium Enterprises

YEA Youth Employment Agency

DADU District Agricultural Unit

VRA Volta River Authority

WATSAN Water and Sanitation

DWD District Works Department

HHT Household Toilet

NADMO National Disaster Management Organization

GSOP Ghana Social Opportunities Project

TLM Teaching and Learning Materials

GHS Ghana Health Service

STI Sexual Transmitted Infections

FCUBE Free Compulsory and Universal Basic Education

NORST Northern Region Small Town Water System

PFMA Public Financial Management Act

CBO Community Based Organization

GoG Government of Ghana

CNC Centre for National Culture

GSGDA Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

PTR Public Teacher Ratio

GER Gross Environment Rate

HDW Hand Dug Wells

IGF Internal Generated Fund

MoFEP Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

AU African Union

SDG Sustainable Development Goals

MoTI Department of Feeder Roads

CWSA Community Water and Sanitation Agency

GIDA Ghana Irrigation Development Authority

NDA Northern Development Authority

MoFA Ministry of Food and Agriculture

DoA Development of Agriculture

MoTCA Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts

DCDSW Development of Community Development and Social Welfare

MoGCSP Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection

NSA National Sports Authority

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

MoE Ministry of Education

TCP Town and Country Planning

NCCE National Commission for Civic Education

NEDCo Northern Electricity Distribution Company

CSO Civil Society Organization

GPS Ghana Police Service

FBO Farmer Based Organization

STD Sexual Transmitted Disease

OVI Objectively Verifiable Indicator

GETFUND Ghana Education Trust Fund

DEOC District Education Oversight Committee

USAID United States Agency for International Development

RING Resiliency in Northern Ghana

DP Development Partners

DEHO District Environmental Health Officer

MoLGRD Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

TA Traditional Authority

RI Religious Institutions

NVTI National Vocational Training Institute

MoYS Ministry of Youth and Sports

NCA National Communication Authority

RCC Regional Co-ordinating Council

EHU Environmental Health Unit

GC Global Communities

M$E Monitoring and Evaluation

SMART Systematic Measurable Attainable and Time Bound

RPCU Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit

SEA Sustainable Environmental Assessment

PPA Public Procurement Act

CLTS Community Led Total Sanitation

OD Open Defecation

ODF Open Defecation Free

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Background

The Decentralization processes in Ghana makes the District Assembly the pivot of development activities in the country. Under the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana, the NewLocal Government System Act 1993, (Act 462), the National Development Planning Commission Act 1994, (Act 479), the National Development Planning Systems Act 1994, (Act 480) and the Local Government (Urban, Zonal, Town Council and Unit Committees Establishment Instrument),District Assemblies in Ghana are mandated as Planning Authorities to formulate and execute development plans and programmes for the overall development of the areas under their jurisdiction. District Assemblies are also charged with the responsibility of designing strategies for local resource mobilization and its prudent utilization.

## District Vision

“To be a peaceful District where quality agricultural and economic goods and services, educational and health care delivery are equitably accessible to all in a sustainable manner irrespective of gender”

## District Mission

The Nanumba South District Assembly exists to “facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people within the Assembly’s’ jurisdiction through equitable provision of services for the total development of the District within the context of good governance”.

CORE VALUES OF THE NANUMBA SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**Participation:** Involvement of key stakeholders in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery

**Client focus:** ensuring that client requirements are used to prioritize services

**Transparency:** provide stakeholders easy access to adequate and timely information regarding decisions and actions taken by the District Assembly.

**Accountability:** we take responsibility for our actions/inactions in rendering services and informing citizens on the use of public resources.

**Professionalism:** we demonstrate requisite skills and competencies in the delivery of services to the satisfaction of the client whiles adhering to ethical standards.

FUNCTIONS OF THE NANUMBA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The functions of the Nanumba South District Assembly include the following:

1. To exercise political and administrative authority in the District
2. Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the District.
3. Promote Local Economic Development
4. Exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions

PROCESS OF PREPARING THE 2018-2021 DMTDP

Section 1(3,4), 2 to 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) requires the NDPC to issue from time to time, legislative Instruments and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide DistrictAssemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans. The guidelines are to facilitate the translation of the Government Policy Direction into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people.

Accordingly, the DistrictAssembly in coming out with this plan, followed the Planning guidelines as well as MTNDPF 2018-2021 guidelines issued by the NDPC.

A participatory process was used in preparing this plan. Some of the processes were:

Three-day Performance Review workshop involving the major stakeholders

Collection of data from the communities to prepare Community Action Plans (CAPs) and Area Action Plans (AAPs).

Updating and compilation of the DistrictProfile

Linking the harmonized CAPs and AAPs to the MTNDPF, 2018-2021

Two-day stakeholder workshop to harmonize community needs and aspiration with the identified key development issues

One-day planning workshop for stakeholders on the application of POCC

A number of DPCU meetings

Review and inclusion of plans of Decentralized Departments

Formulation of composite Programme of Action (POA)

Organized Public Hearing at Area Council levels

Presentation to the General Assembly for approval

SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) spanning four years (2018-2021) aims at improving the quality of life of the people in the District in a peaceful and secured society. It is envisaged that at the end of the planned period, the District will be able to establish a firm foundation for increased income and ensure accelerated reduction in poverty as well as sustaining development gains made over the period.

This is to make sure that we are in consonance with the MTNDPF (2018-2021) which seeks to create wealth through the transformation of the nature of the economy in the area of human and infrastructure development, Agricultural modernization, natural resource development and the protection of the vulnerable and the excluded within a transparent and accountable government.

The MTNDPF has five (5) thematic areas and a number of sub-goals;

Goal 1: Build a prosperous Society

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Goal 5: Strengthening Ghana’s role in International Affairs

## Goal and objectives of the DMTDP

## Goal

In line with the MTNDPF, the goal of the Nanumba South District Assembly is **“*to facilitate the socio-economic development of the District through effective harnessing of the natural and human resources and collaborating with private and public Sector agencies for the provision of basic infrastructure and service delivery in a sustainable manner towards poverty reduction and gender equity”.***

## Objectives

Improve the District expenditure management by 2021

To improve road network by 2021

To increase the potable water coverage from the current level of 66.8% to 80% by 2021

To reduce post-harvest losses from 10% to 5% by 2021

To improve maternal and child health care by 2021

To promote exclusive breastfeeding by 2021

To increase vitamin A coverage from 52.2% to 90% by 2021

To increase gross enrolment of girls from 86.2% to 98% by 2021

To improve upon educational outcomes from- to- by 2021

To enhance the performance of sub District structures by 2021

To promote income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable by 2021

Increase access to quality education by December, 2021

Enhance food security in the District by December, 2021

Table I: Total releases from Government of Ghana

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries) | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Requested  As planned (A) | Approved  As per ceiling (B) | Released  C | Deviations | | Actual Expenditure  D | Variance  (C-D) |
| A-B | B-C |
| 2014 | 618,604.99 | 720,400.00 | 720,400.00 | 0.00 | 720,400.00 |  |  |
| 2015 | 789,344.00 | 642,620.89 | 642,620.89 | 0.00 | 642,620.89 |  |  |
| 2016 | 805,513.30 | 792,504.00 | 792,504.00 | 0.00 | 792,504.00 |  |  |
| 2017 | 894,893.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS | | | | |  | | |
| 2014 | 7,408,799.22 | 6,112,657.92 | 6,112,657.92 | 0.00 | 5,428,199.86 | 684,458.06 |  |
| 2015 | 11,483,238.00 | 5,635,152.70 | 5,635,152.70 | 0.00 | 5,848,085.30 | -212,932.60 |  |
| 2016 | 10,535,120.71 | 6,096,557.93 | 6,096,557.93 | 0.00 | 7,187,831.02 | -1,091,273.09 |  |
| 2017 | 9,749,196.86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | |  | | |
| 2014 | 2,741,255.71 | 1,365,145.34 | 1,365,145.71 | 0.00 | 1,365,145.71 | 0.00 |  |
| 2015 | 3,432,720.30 | 1,644,152.48 | 1,644,152.48 | 0.00 | 1,644,152.48 | 0.00 |  |
| 2016 | 4,222,230.00 | 2,376,926.56 | 2,376,926.56 | 0.00 | 2,376,926.56 | 0.00 |  |
| 2017 | 4,731,411.46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table II: Sources of Financial Resources to the District Assembly

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources** | **2014** | | | **2015** | | | **2016** | | | **2017** | | |
|  | **Approved** | **Actual Received** | **Variance** | **Approved** | **Actual Received** | **Variance** | **Approved** | **Actual Received** | **Variance** | **Approved** | **Actual Received** | **Variance** |
| GoG | 618,604.99 | 720,400.00 | -101,795.01 | 789,344.00 | 642,620.89 | 146,723.11 | 805,513.30 | 792,504.00 | 13,009.30 | 894,893.02 |  |  |
| IGF | 97,000.00 | 92,280.00 | 4,720.00 | 97,978.00 | 101,262.50 | -3,284.50 | 115,018.00 | 113,909.34 | 1,108.66 |  |  |  |
| DACF | 2,252,995.00 | 307,054.35 | 1,945,940.65 | 2,514,683.00 | 1,993,318.10 | 521,364.90 | 3,757,431.00 | 2,282,609.24 | 1,474,821.76 |  |  |  |
| DDF | 1,017,179.00 | 837,538.04 | 179,640.96 | 1,338,632.00 | 450,852.00 | 887,780.00 | 995,344.00 | 761,771.00 | 233,573.00 |  |  |  |
| UDG | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Donors  \*\* | 3,423,020.23 | 4,155,379.53 | -732,359.30 | 6,742,601.00 | 3,307,462.37 | 3,435,138.63 | 4,819,520.95 | 2,139,245.35 | 2,680,275.60 |  |  |  |
| GETFund | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Other (please, specify) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 7,408,799.22 | 6,112,651.92 | 1,296,147.30 | 11,483,238.00 | 6,495,515.86 | 4,987,722.14 | 10,492,827.25 | 6,090,038.93 | 4,402,788.32 |  |  |  |

CHAPTER ONE

## PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2014 – 2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

Introduction

This chapter encompasses the Vision, Mission and core values as well as functions of the District Assembly. The chapter also deals with issues that emanated from the performance review of the previous plan that is 2014-2017 under the seven GSGDA II themes and other interventions. The review looks at analysis of the issues that came up after the review. It also includes an analysis of the current situation of the district profile and a summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

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## PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 1.1: Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | **Thematic Area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
| **Policy Objective:** Promote the development of selected staple and horticulture crops | | | | | | |
| Programmes: | Sub-programme: | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Sensitize farmers in 10 operational areas on the use of improved crop varieties |  | 3 | 3 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Sensitize farmers in 10 operational areas on the use of improved crop varieties |  | 3 | 3 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Sensitize farmers in 10 operational areas on the use of improved crop varieties |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Sensitize farmers in 10 operational areas on the use of improved crop varieties |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic Area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Promote the development of selected staple and horticulture crops | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 100 dry season gardeners on vegetable production |  | 25 | 25 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 100 dry season gardeners on vegetable production |  | 25 | 25 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 100 dry season gardeners on vegetable production |  | 25 | 20 | On-going (20 implemented so far |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 100 dry season gardeners on vegetable production |  | 30 | 30 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic Area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Promote livestock & Poultry development for food security & job creation | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote small ruminants (sheep &goats) production in 10 communities |  | 3 | 3 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote small ruminants (sheep &goats) production in 10 communities |  | 3 | 3 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote small ruminants (sheep &goats) production in 10 communities |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote small ruminants (sheep &goats) production in 10 communities |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area**: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objectives:** Promote the development of selected staple and horticulture crops | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Rehabilitate 6 No. Dams |  | 2 | 1 | partially implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Rehabilitate 6 No. Dams |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Rehabilitate 6 No. Dams |  | 2 | 1 | Partially implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Rehabilitate 6 No. Dams |  | 0 | 0 | Not applicable |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area**: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objectives:** Promote the development of selected staple and horticulture crops | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote the cultivation of leafy vegetables through small scale irrigation in 10 communities |  | 4 | 4 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote the cultivation of leafy vegetables through small scale irrigation in 10 communities |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote the cultivation of leafy vegetables through small scale irrigation in 10 communities |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Promote the cultivation of leafy vegetables through small scale irrigation in 10 communities |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area**: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objectives:** To reduce post-harvest losses | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 20 women groups in food processing along a value chain |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 20 women groups in food processing along a value chain |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 20 women groups in food processing along a value chain |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Train 20 women groups in food processing along a value chain |  | 5 | 3 | Suspended due in the delay of the release of the DACF |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area**: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objectives:** To reduce post-harvest losses | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Establish 2 no. agro processing centers |  | 2 | 1 | On-going (1-implemented) |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Establish 2 no. agro processing centers |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Establish 2 no. agro processing centers |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Establish 2 no. agro processing centers |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area**: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objectives:** Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Procure 2 No. motor bikes for extension agents |  | 2 | 0 | Not implemented due to lack of funds |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Procure 2 No. motor bikes for extension agents |  | 2 | 1 | On-going (1- implemented) |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Procure 2 No. motor bikes for extension agents |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Procure 2 No. motor bikes for extension agents |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area**: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objectives:** To protect the environment and conserve biodiversity and provide alternative sources of livelihood | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Plant 4,000 trees |  | 1000 | 1000 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Plant 4,000 trees |  | 1000 | 1000 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Plant 4,000 trees |  | 2000 | 2000 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Plant 4,000 trees |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 5 No. Boreholes |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 5 No. Boreholes |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 5 No. Boreholes |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 5 No. Boreholes |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Rehabilitate 20 No. Boreholes |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Rehabilitate 20 No. Boreholes |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Rehabilitate 20 No. Boreholes |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Rehabilitate 20 No. Boreholes |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 10 No. Institutional latrines |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 10 No. Institutional latrines |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 10 No. Institutional latrines |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct 10 No. Institutional latrines |  | 4 | 2 | Partially implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Facilitate the construction of 300 household latrines |  | 75 | 75 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Facilitate the construction of 300 household latrines |  | 75 | 75 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Facilitate the construction of 300 household latrines |  | 75 | 75 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Facilitate the construction of 300 household latrines |  | 75 | 75 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Draw Environmental Sanitation Strategic Plan (DESSAP) |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Draw Environmental Sanitation Strategic Plan (DESSAP) |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Draw Environmental Sanitation Strategic Plan (DESSAP) |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Draw Environmental Sanitation Strategic Plan (DESSAP) |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Carry out public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Carry out public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Carry out public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education |  | 4 | 4 | Partially implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Carry out public campaign on Hygiene, Environment and Sanitation Education |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Establish 6 storage/collection points for waste management |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Establish 6 storage/collection points for waste management |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Establish 6 storage/collection points for waste management |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Establish 6 storage/collection points for waste management |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** To Promote health and hygiene education in all water & sanitation programs | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Train DWST, Water Boards and Area mechanics on water and sanitation facilities supervision and management |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Train DWST, Water Boards and Area mechanics on water and sanitation facilities supervision and management |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Train DWST, Water Boards and Area mechanics on water and sanitation facilities supervision and management |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Train DWST, Water Boards and Area mechanics on water and sanitation facilities supervision and management |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Connect 30 communities to the national grid |  | 8 | 8 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Connect 30 communities to the national grid |  | 8 | 8 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Connect 30 communities to the national grid |  | 7 | 7 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Connect 30 communities to the national grid |  | 7 | 0 | Not implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Extend street lights to 4 communities |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Extend street lights to 4 communities |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Extend street lights to 4 communities |  | 2 | 2 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Extend street lights to 4 communities |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Provide market sheds and urinalsin 3 communities |  | 1 | 0 | Not implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Provide market sheds and urinals in 3 communities |  | 1 | 0 | Not implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Provide market sheds and urinals in 3 communities |  | 1 | 0 | Not implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Provide market sheds and urinals in 3 communities |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out rehabilitation & annual routine maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of 40 km of roads |  | 10 | 10 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out rehabilitation & annual routine maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of 40 km of roads |  | 10 | 5 | Partially implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out rehabilitation & annual routine maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of 40 km of roads |  | 10 | 10 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out rehabilitation & annual routine maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of 40 km of roads |  | 10 | 0 | Not implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:**Infrastructure and Human Settlements | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 20 No. Culverts |  | 5 | 3 | Started but abandoned (due to inadequate funds) |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 20 No. Culverts |  | 5 | 0 | Not implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 20 No. Culverts |  | 5 | 2 | Suspended (2-implemented due to inadequate funds) |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 20 No. Culverts |  | 5 | 0 | Not implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:** Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Create enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize 4 sensitization workshops for enterprise groups on sources of capital |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize 4 sensitization workshops for enterprise groups on sources of capital |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize 4 sensitization workshops for enterprise groups on sources of capital |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize 4 sensitization workshops for enterprise groups on sources of capital |  | 1 | 1 | Fully implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:** Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Organize enrolment campaign durbars and dramas in all educational circuits |  | 6 | 3 | Partially implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Organize enrolment campaign durbars and dramas in all educational circuits |  | 6 | 3 | Partially implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Organize enrolment campaign durbars and dramas in all educational circuits |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Organize enrolment campaign durbars and dramas in all educational circuits |  | 5 | 0 | Not implemented |
|  | **Thematic area:** Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide sponsorship for 200 needy pupils |  | 50 | 40 | On-going |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide sponsorship for 200 needy pupils |  | 50 | 50 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide sponsorship for 200 needy pupils |  | 50 | 45 | On-going |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide sponsorship for 200 needy pupils |  | 50 | 38 | On-going |
|  | **Thematic area:** Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide supplementary feeding to 30 Schools |  | 10 | 10 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide supplementary feeding to 30 Schools |  | 10 | 10 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide supplementary feeding to 30 Schools |  | 5 | 5 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Provide supplementary feeding to 30 Schools |  | 5 | 0 | Not implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:** Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Train PTA and SMC on effective School management |  | 50 | 50 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Train PTA and SMC on effective School management |  | 100 | 50 | Partially implemented |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Train PTA and SMC on effective School management |  | 80 | 80 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Train PTA and SMC on effective School management |  | 80 | 0 | Not implemented |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Thematic area:** Human Development, Productivity and Employment | | | | | | |
|  | **Policy Objective:** Improve quality of teaching and learning | | | | | | |
| 2014 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Construct and furnish 2No. JHS and 10No. Primary Schools |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Construct and furnish 2 No. JHS and 10 No. Primary Schools |  |  |  |  |
| 2016 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Construct and furnish 2 No. JHS and 10 No. Primary Schools |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | Social Service Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Construct and furnish 2 No. JHS and 10 No. Primary Schools |  |  |  |  |

## ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/DISTRICT PROFILE

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Location and size

Nanumba South District was carved out of the former Nanumba District as one of the twenty-eight (28) newly created districts and was inaugurated on 27th August 2004 it is located between Latitude 8.5o N &9.0o N and Longitude 0.5oE & 0.5oW of the Greenwich Meridian, which more or less divides the district into two parts. The district is found in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of Ghana and shares boundaries with Zabzugu District and the Republic of Togo to the east, East Gonja to the west, Nkwanta District of the Oti Region to the south-east, Nanumba North Municipal to the North and Kpandai District to the south west. The District covers a land mass of 1,789.2 Km Square.

**Oil and Gas Potential**

The Nanumba South District is geographically located or laid along the Voltaian Basin in the Northern Region of Ghana that has a potential of producing oil and gas as one of the 32 districts identified by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under a unit “Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)” in collaboration with Ghana National Petroleum Cooperation (GNPC). The identification and exploration of oil and gas has policy and environmental implication that the District needs to put in place measures to reduce the implication that goes along with oil and gas exploration**.**

Climate

The Nanumba South District lies in the Tropical continental climatic zone with the mid-day sun always overhead. As a result, day temperatures are fairly high ranging between 29oC and 41oC and occasionally 45oC.

Like any other part of the West African sub-region, the district is under the influence of the wet southwest monsoon and dries northeast trade winds. The district experiences single maximum rainfall regime throughout the year. The district records a mean annual rainfall of 1200mm most of which falls for six months (May – October) leaving the other half of the year dry i.e. when the region comes under the dry North East Trade winds. During this period evaporation and transpiration are very high, grasses dry out, bush fires become rampant creating acute water shortage. Maximum rainfall records in September with its accompanied windstorms. During this period streams and rivers over flow their banks and a lot of surface run-off.

The result of this type of rainfall pattern is that there is a single cropping season, as most farmers in the district run rain-fed agriculture.

Vegetation and Drainage

The vegetation type found in the district is the Guinea-Savannah with tall grass (particularly elephant grass) interspersed with draught and fire resistant trees. Some of the tree species are the shea, dawadawa, a few baobabs, etc.

Streams and rivers as well as man-made dams and dugouts drain the district. The two main rivers include the Daka, which spans 145km of the western border of the district with East Gonja and the Oti River, which meanders north south across the eastern part of the district with a total of 85 km within the district with their tributaries occasionally breaking into series of pools during the long dry season.

Soils

Soils are characteristically heavy and dark coloured. By Soil Research Institute and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (SRI/CSIR) classifications, types of soils found in the district are the savannah ochrosols, savannah glysols and ground water laterite.

The savannah glycols are of alluvial-colluvial origins found along major rivers and drainage courses and are located mid-south through to the north. They are medium size textured moderately well drained soils suitable for wide range of crops such as cereals, roots and tubers and legumes generally

The Savannah ochrosols are well-drained soils with the surface being loamy sand or sand textured material with good water retention. These soils are found to the east (beyond the Oti River) and the southwest of the district

Ground water laterites are shallow sandy or loamy soils composed of rock fragment found on summit of upland areas; they are suitable for forestry and conservation programmes.

Impact of human activities

Nanumba south district is located in the transitional zone and as such the vegetation is woodier than districts lying north of it. The annual bush fires and human activities are together reducing the once luxuriant guinea savannah vegetation type with fertile soils to treeless grassland on very fragile soils. Two reserves covering a total area of 600 sq kilometres and a virgin forest area along the Ghana - Togo border are also gradually constantly being reduced.

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

For development planning, programme and policy implementation of a district to be facilitated, it is important that population size, composition and distribution are analysed. The population growth and size of every district is influenced by mortality, fertility and migration over a period of time.

Population Size and Distribution

Population by age, sex and type of locality is presented in Table 1.2. The population of Nanumba South district in 2010 is 93**,**464 comprising 46,776 males and 46,688 females respectively. About 82.1 percent of the population lives in the rural areas compared to 17.9 percent in the urban areas, which implies that the district is predominantly rural.

Age and Sex Structure

Table 1.2 presents population by age, sex and type of locality. The population in the 0-4 age group represent the highest (18.6%) proportion among the age groups. The proportions decrease consistently as age increases except for age groups 60-64, 70-74 and 80-84 years which recorded higher population than 65-69 years age group. Persons in 0-14 year’s age group constitute 47.4 percent of the district population. The 15-64 age groups constitute 48.7 percent whilst population 65 and older represent 3.9 percent. The urban-rural distribution according to age shows that the population in all the age groups in the rural areas are higher than those in the urban areas.

Table 1.2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age Group | Sex | | |  | Sex ratio |  | Type of locality | |
| Both Sexes | Male | Female |  |  | Urban | Rural |
| All Ages | 93,464 | 46,776 | 46,688 |  | 100.2 |  | 16,712 | 76,752 |
| 0 - 4 | 17,408 | 8,854 | 8,554 |  | 103.5 |  | 2,621 | 14,787 |
| 5-9 | 15,427 | 7,795 | 7,632 |  | 102.1 |  | 2,464 | 12,963 |
| 10-14 | 11,493 | 6,053 | 5,440 |  | 111.3 |  | 1,933 | 9,560 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,027 | 5,466 | 4,561 |  | 119.8 |  | 1,950 | 8,077 |
| 20 - 24 | 7,774 | 3,539 | 4,235 |  | 83.6 |  | 1,517 | 6,257 |
| 25 - 29 | 6,925 | 2,956 | 3,969 |  | 74.5 |  | 1,325 | 5,600 |
| 30 - 34 | 5,906 | 2,531 | 3,375 |  | 75.0 |  | 1,120 | 4,786 |
| 35 - 39 | 4,017 | 1,895 | 2,122 |  | 89.3 |  | 843 | 3,174 |
| 40 - 44 | 3,733 | 1,879 | 1,854 |  | 101.3 |  | 753 | 2,980 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,375 | 1,281 | 1,094 |  | 117.1 |  | 464 | 1,911 |
| 50 - 54 | 2,246 | 1,286 | 960 |  | 134.0 |  | 446 | 1,800 |
| 55 - 59 | 898 | 527 | 371 |  | 142.0 |  | 194 | 704 |
| 60 - 64 | 1,590 | 870 | 720 |  | 120.8 |  | 282 | 1,308 |
| 65 - 69 | 683 | 384 | 299 |  | 128.4 |  | 154 | 529 |
| 70 - 74 | 1,146 | 588 | 558 |  | 105.4 |  | 246 | 900 |
| 75 - 79 | 541 | 275 | 266 |  | 103.4 |  | 124 | 417 |
| 80 - 84 | 706 | 344 | 362 |  | 95.0 |  | 158 | 548 |
| 85 - 89 | 313 | 141 | 172 |  | 82.0 |  | 66 | 247 |
| 90 - 94 | 177 | 87 | 90 |  | 96.7 |  | 29 | 148 |
| 95 - 99 | 79 | 25 | 54 |  | 46.3 |  | 23 | 56 |
| All Ages | 93,464 | 46,776 | 46,688 |  | 100.2 |  | 16,712 | 76,752 |
| 0-14 | 44,328 | 22,702 | 21,626 |  | 105.0 |  | 7,018 | 37,310 |
| 15-64 | 45,491 | 22,230 | 23,261 |  | 95.6 |  | 8,894 | 36,597 |
| 65+ | 3,645 | 1,844 | 1,801 |  | 102.4 |  | 800 | 2,845 |
| Age-dependency ratio | 105.5 | 110.4 | 100.7 |  |  |  | 87.9 | 109.7 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Population pyramid**

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by a population pyramid in Figure 1.1. The population pyramid shows a typical pattern in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons. The numbers in older ages reduce gradually in subsequent age groups with a small number of elderly and more females than males at advanced ages. The situation confirms the assertion that large cohorts are born at a particular year but the members exit through either migration, death or both.

Figure 1.1: Population pyramid

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. [[1]](#footnote-1)The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore, the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

The Sex ratio of the district was 100.2. This shows that for every 100.2 males there were 100 females in Nanumba South district.

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

This paragraph discusses household size, composition and structure. The composition and structure of a household is a reflection of the social practices in the district. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the one person they accept and recognise as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the house and household members. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood since non-relatives may form part of a household.

Information collected during the 2010 Census on the social characteristics of the population and also included in this chapter are marriage pattern, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

Number of Households and Household Size

Information on household size by locality is presented in Table 1.3. There are 11,487 households in the district. The total household population of the district is 90,307 comprising 16,712 in urban and 76,752 in rural areas. More than 80 percent of the households are located in the rural areas. The average household per house in the district is 1.1 compared to the regional average of 1.2. The average household size for Nanumba South district is 7.9 persons which is higher than the regional average household size of 7.7 persons. The rural average household size (8.0 persons) is higher than the urban (7.3 persons).

Table 1.3: Household size by locality

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | Region | District | | |
| Total | Urban | Rural |
| Total household population | 2,445,061 | 90,307 | 16,206 | 74,101 |
| Number of households | 318,119 | 11,487 | 2,224 | 9,263 |
| Average households per house | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Average household size | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 8 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

Table 1.4 shows household population by composition and sex. About 13 percent of all household members were household heads. Male household heads constitute 23.3 percent and female household heads represent 2.2 percent of the household population. Majority of the household members were children who formed 55.3 percent of the total household population. Spouses formed almost 11 percent of the household population while relatives including parents in law, grandchildren, brothers/sisters, step children, adopted children and other relatives and non-relatives constituted about 11percent of the household population of the district. Female spouses form a higher percentage (20.9%) compared to male spouses (0.4%). Male children (59.9%) are more than female children (50.6%)in the household population.

Table 1.4: Household population by composition and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Household composition | Total | |  | Male | |  | Female | |
| Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Total | 90,307 | 100.0 |  | 45,159 | 100.0 |  | 45,148 | 100.0 |
| Head | 11,487 | 12.7 |  | 10,501 | 23.3 |  | 986 | 2.2 |
| Spouse (wife/husband) | 9,626 | 10.7 |  | 174 | 0.4 |  | 9,452 | 20.9 |
| Child (son/daughter) | 49,895 | 55.3 |  | 27,038 | 59.9 |  | 22,857 | 50.6 |
| Parent/Parent in-law | 1,007 | 1.1 |  | 109 | 0.2 |  | 898 | 2.0 |
| Son/Daughter in-law | 694 | 0.8 |  | 115 | 0.3 |  | 579 | 1.3 |
| Grandchild | 3,206 | 3.6 |  | 1,577 | 3.5 |  | 1,629 | 3.6 |
| Brother/Sister | 3,952 | 4.4 |  | 2,478 | 5.5 |  | 1,474 | 3.3 |
| Step child | 1,057 | 1.2 |  | 510 | 1.1 |  | 547 | 1.2 |
| Adopted/Foster child | 855 | 1.0 |  | 339 | 0.8 |  | 516 | 1.1 |
| Other relative | 8,262 | 9.2 |  | 2,159 | 4.8 |  | 6,103 | 13.5 |
| Non-relative | 266 | 0.3 |  | 159 | 0.4 |  | 107 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Household structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Households with respect to structure can be classified as a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended and many more.

Table 1.4 presents information on household population by structure and sex. From the Table, households with head only, i.e. single person households, constituted (0.3%) of the household population. Male single person households (0.4%) were more than female single person households (0.2%). Persons in households comprising head and a spouse only, are less than one percent (0.3%) of total household population in the district. Members of extended family households, comprising head, spouse and children and head’s relatives constituted more than half of total household (58.0%) population, while persons belonging to nuclear family households constitute 28.5 percent of the total number of persons in households. This implies that the extended family system is still very prevalent in the district. Also, population in single parent extended family household was 5.1 percent.

Table 1.5: Household population by structure and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Household structure | Total | |  | Male | |  | Female | |
| Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Total | 90,307 | 100.0 |  | 45,159 | 100.0 |  | 45,148 | 100.0 |
| Head only | 284 | 0.3 |  | 200 | 0.4 |  | 84 | 0.2 |
| Head and a spouse only | 278 | 0.3 |  | 142 | 0.3 |  | 136 | 0.3 |
| Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children) | 25,750 | 28.5 |  | 13,453 | 29.8 |  | 12,297 | 27.2 |
| Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) | 52,341 | 58.0 |  | 25,717 | 57.0 |  | 26,624 | 59.0 |
| Extended + non relatives | 1,424 | 1.6 |  | 733 | 1.6 |  | 691 | 1.5 |
| Head, spouse(s) and other composition | 1,095 | 1.2 |  | 583 | 1.3 |  | 512 | 1.1 |
| Single parent Nuclear | 2,140 | 2.4 |  | 1,017 | 2.3 |  | 1,123 | 2.5 |
| Single parent Extended | 4,602 | 5.1 |  | 2,117 | 4.7 |  | 2,485 | 5.5 |
| Single parent Extended + non relative | 218 | 0.2 |  | 105 | 0.2 |  | 113 | 0.3 |
| Head and other composition but no spouse | 2,175 | 2.4 |  | 1,092 | 2.4 |  | 1,083 | 2.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Religious Affiliation

Table1.5 indicates Population by religion and sex. Majority of people in the District profess Traditionalist religion (47.8%). Islam is the next populous religion (27.2%), followed by the Christian group (20%). Among the Christian group, those who belong to Pentecostal/Charismatic denomination constituted the majority (7.4%). Those who do not profess adherence to any of the religious denomination represent 4.7 percent of the population. Among the sexes the proportion of males who do not belong to any religion (4.7%) is the same as that of the females (4.7%).

Table 1.6: Population by religion and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Religion | Both sexes | |  | Male | |  | Female | |
| Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Total | 93,464 | 100.0 |  | 46,776 | 100.0 |  | 46,688 | 100.0 |
| No Religion | 4,401 | 4.7 |  | 2,215 | 4.7 |  | 2,186 | 4.7 |
| Catholic | 6,265 | 6.7 |  | 3,217 | 6.9 |  | 3,048 | 6.5 |
| Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.) | 2,975 | 3.2 |  | 1,498 | 3.2 |  | 1,477 | 3.2 |
| Pentecostal/Charismatic | 6,871 | 7.4 |  | 3,306 | 7.1 |  | 3,565 | 7.6 |
| Other Christians | 2,501 | 2.7 |  | 1,278 | 2.7 |  | 1,223 | 2.6 |
| Islam | 25,404 | 27.2 |  | 12,745 | 27.2 |  | 12,659 | 27.1 |
| Traditionalist | 44,659 | 47.8 |  | 22,333 | 47.7 |  | 22,326 | 47.8 |
| Other | 388 | 0.4 |  | 184 | 0.4 |  | 204 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age Dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population[[2]](#footnote-2). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population[[3]](#footnote-3).

The age dependency ratios by sex and locality for Nanumba South district is shown in Table 1.1. The ratio for Nanumba South district was 105.5which imply that, every one person in the working age group takes care of one person in the dependent ages. The male dependency ratio is 110 whilst the female dependency ratio is 101. The urban population experienced lower dependency ratio of 87.9 compared to the rural population (109.7).

Occupation Distribution

Table 1.7 below shows the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. A little over 85 percent of the employed population 15 years and older were engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is because the district is an agrarian one. This was followed by service and sales workers (6.5%) and craft and related trade workers (5.4%). These occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and high educational training. The proportions of the occupations which required high skills and many years of training such as managers, professionals and technicians as well as clerical support workers accounted for 1.6 percent of the employed persons. Plant and machine operators and assemblers together with elementary occupations also formed 1.2 percent of employed persons.

The proportion of males in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers, professionals, managers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and clerical support workers occupational categories was higher than that of females. However, the proportion of females was higher than that of the males in the Service and sales occupation, craft and related trades occupation and elementary occupations.

Table 1.7 Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Occupation | Both sexes | |  | Male | |  | Female | |
| Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Total | 38,445 | 100.0 |  | 19,365 | 100.0 |  | 19,080 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 62 | 0.2 |  | 35 | 0.2 |  | 27 | 0.1 |
| Professionals | 469 | 1.2 |  | 371 | 1.9 |  | 98 | 0.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 36 | 0.1 |  | 23 | 0.1 |  | 13 | 0.1 |
| Clerical support workers | 30 | 0.1 |  | 25 | 0.1 |  | 5 | 0.0 |
| Service and sales workers | 2,496 | 6.5 |  | 356 | 1.8 |  | 2,140 | 11.2 |
| Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers | 32,822 | 85.4 |  | 17,926 | 92.6 |  | 14,896 | 78.1 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 2,075 | 5.4 |  | 390 | 2.0 |  | 1,685 | 8.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 156 | 0.4 |  | 147 | 0.8 |  | 9 | 0.0 |
| Elementary occupations | 299 | 0.8 |  | 92 | 0.5 |  | 207 | 1.1 |
| Other occupations | 0 | 0.0 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migration and development implications

The 2010 census collected data on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants at the place of enumeration. Table below give information on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The total number of migrants in the Nanumba South district was 8,115 out of which 5,935 or 73.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region, 1,680 or 20.7 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 500 or 6.2 percent was born outside Ghana. Majority of the migrant population in Nanumba South were born in the Volta region 12.8 percent (1,039) whiles the least migrant population was born in Upper West region (9). The presence of the Oti River in the district might have attracted most fishermen who are from the Volta region to the district, to engage in fishing as well as farming along the river.

Table 1.8 Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
| Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-19 years | 20+ years |
| Total | 8,115 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 11.8 | 21.3 | 28.3 |
| Born elsewhere in the region | 5,935 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 22.7 | 29.8 |
| Born elsewhere in another region: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western | 12 | 41.7 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 16.7 |
| Central | 32 | 9.4 | 46.9 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 9.4 |
| Greater Accra | 56 | 19.6 | 33.9 | 12.5 | 19.6 | 14.3 |
| Volta | 1,039 | 14.1 | 34.6 | 12.5 | 18.1 | 20.8 |
| Eastern | 35 | 45.7 | 34.3 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 0.0 |
| Ashanti | 161 | 21.1 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 25.5 | 40.4 |
| BrongAhafo | 253 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 23.7 | 24.9 |
| Northern | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Upper East | 83 | 16.9 | 28.9 | 19.3 | 16.9 | 18.1 |
| Upper west | 9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 55.6 |
| Outside Ghana | 500 | 14.8 | 37.6 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 29.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CULTURE

Traditional set up

There are five paramount chiefs: Wulensi, Juali, Nakpayili, Kukuo, and Chichagi. As positive cultural practices, we have traditional festivals, such as Fire Festival and Damba Festival. These festivals bring all major ethnic groups together and therefore contributing to strengthen peaceful atmosphere in the district. Major celebrations that bring the people from all over the country to their traditional homes include funerals and festivals such as yam festival. These celebrations could be used to raise funds to support major development efforts in the District.

There is high communal spirit among community members in occasions such as funeral performance but very little is seen in terms of communal labour on self-help projects.

Ethnic diversity

Although the district has a variety of ethnic groups, the dominant ones are the Nanumbas, Konkombas and Basares. There is Bator settlers from the Volta Region found along the Oti River who engage in mainly fishing.

Among the dominant ethnic groups, namely Nanumba and Konkomba, the former is fairly larger in number compared with the latter.

## SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Human Settlement

There are 141 communities in the district with the first three (3) largest ones having a total housing stock of 4,987 for 11,788 people

Surface accessibility

The district is span by 85km of trunk roads radiating from the centrally placed district capital (Wulensi), and ‘maintainable’ feeder roads. Others are farm tracks, which are only accessible during the dry season. One of the three administrative areas, Bondalikadibu, is separated from other part of the district by the River Oti and the only means of access to that area is with small canoes[[4]](#footnote-4). These difficulties in access affect development of local economy, effective basic service delivery, and effective interaction between Area Council/the populace in the area and the District Assembly.

## DISTRICT ECONOMY

Structure of the local economy

The Economy is basically agrarian and industries such as manufacturing and services are underdeveloped, although they exist on a small scale to serve only the local population.

Major economic activities (farming)

A variety of crops, such as tubers (yam and cassava), cereals (maize, guinea corn, rice) and legumes (beans, groundnuts, tiger nuts, ‘‘Bambara beans’’) are cultivated in the district. Middle men from urban areas such as Accra and Kumasi come to buy mainly yams throughout the year, and this contributes to income at the household and the district level. However, the road condition does not allow big trucks to directly access inland communities, and this hampers some farmers to increase their income. Livestock and poultry

keeping are done by almost every household but on a small scale. Fishing is yet another important agricultural activity carried out by the people (Ewes and Hausas) living along the rivers that flows in the district.

Agriculture

The major occupation of the people is agriculture. Conservative indications are that about 85% of the people are in this sector. Crops grown are roots and tubers, cereals, legumes and tree crops such as cashew and teak. The district is a net exporter of legumes and roots & tubers. According to data available, it is clear that Yam, Groundnuts, Maize and Cassava are produced in the district to feed other areas in the country. Farmers in yam cultivation mostly employ the bush fallow method in particular and shifting cultivation is mostly practiced by Konkombas. And this has some effects on the provision of basic social infrastructure such as boreholes, toilet facilities, etc.

Intermediaries for the urban markets (Accra and Kumasi) come to buy mainly yams through the year by big trucks, and this contributes positively to the economy at the household level as well as the district level. However, the road condition does not allow big trucks to directly access inland communities, and this hampers some farmers to increase their income.

Livestock and Poultry keeping are done by almost every household but on a small scale. Households keep cattle, sheep, pigs and fowls as a store of wealth. Fishing is yet another important agricultural activity carried out by people (Ewes and Hausas) staying along the rivers.

Government employees, traders, self-employed artisans and persons in small-scale agro-processing together constitute 15%. Shea butter and groundnut oil extraction, akpeteshie distilling, smock weaving, tailoring/dress making, pito brewing, gari processing and of course bicycle and motorbike repairs are the main small scale industrial activities taking place in the district.

Agriculture in this district is rain-fed and since food availability largely depends on production levels, which is also influenced by the weather as well as land, capital and labour, the lean period corresponds with the dry season, which lasts about six (6) months. Land availability and suitability for that matter soil fertility dwindles the closer you are from communities. Farms closer to communities do have a lot of weeds, which affects output.

Though around 85% of the population is engaged in agriculture, farm labour force is gradually aging because:

* Returns on agriculture does not entice the youth enough.
* There is high cost of farm inputs
* Credit facilities are not readily available and not accessible to the youth.
* Inappropriate Storage systems and lack of it results in high post-harvest losses of 30%.
* Lack of processors and the fact there is little processing activities happening in this district, food or some types of food items are not available throughout the year.

These factors together with others affect production levels and therefore food availability.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector of the district is made up of Agro-processing; black smiting, and cashing of cooking pots.

(a) The agro-processing sector is made up of:

* Oil extraction i.e. groundnut, shea butter
* Cassava processing into gari and chips
* Rice processing
* Akpeteshie distillers and pito brewing.
* Food processing (bread baking, chop bar operating, etc).

Closely associated with food processing is grain banking which involves purchase, treatment and storage of cereals and legumes.

(b) Blacksmithing is done to produce tools such as hoe blades cutlasses/knives, sickles, bicycle racks as well as cooking pots.

(c) Smock weaving; dressmaking and tailoring also constitute an important segment of the manufacturing sector in this district.

Tourism

The tourism sector remains unexploited coupled with undeveloped infrastructure. However, the district has a few guesthouses operated by two (2) individuals and the District Assembly, which are woefully inadequate.

Tourism potentials that exist in the district include among others:

(a) Kukuo scarp and witches shrine,

(b) Kpalga Ancient Mosque (Slave Mosque)

(c) Fetish Groves

* Nakpa-Gbeini Grove has a special water body from which the Nakpa-naa is prohibited from taking a drink or even fish from it.
* Dakpam grove noted for wild crocodiles and is significant as far as the Bangyili gate of Nanumba State is concerned.
* Dalaayili Grove, where the ‘Damli’ the staff by any enskinned Bimbilla-naa.

1. Juale Defence wall and Gorge on the Oti River.
2. Chieftaincy and traditional festivals.

Major Attractions of the District

The location of the district: The position of the district offers itself as a gateway to the Northern sector of the country along the eastern corridor as well as the shortest route from the south to anywhere in the north.

Secondly, the vast tract of fertile arable land suitable for commercial agriculture as well as for other economic ventures. Almost all of its irrigation potential runs into thousands of hectors remain untapped.

Labour force is available and could readily support any investment.

## GOVERNANCE

The Nanumba South District Assembly established by Legislative Instrument LI 1454 (1988) and later modified by LI 1640 (1998) currently has one (1) constituency, twenty-eight (28) electoral areas, (3) Area Councils and thirty-eight (38) Unit Committees. Staffs of the Area Councils and all Unit Committees are in place.

The lower structures of the Assembly however need more support to function properly in decision-making to give meaning to the decentralisation process.

Administrative structure for district Management

In accordance with the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, the administrative structure of Nanumba South District Assembly is in place.

Departments

Out of the eleven decentralize departments, ten (10) are in existence. They are:

* Central Administration Department
* Education, Youth & Sports Department
* District Health Department
* Agriculture Development Department
* Social Welfare & Community Development Department
* Works Department
* Waste Management Department
* Budgeting & Rating Department
* Disaster Prevention & Management Department
* Finance Department (Controller & Accountant General)

Area Councils, Unit Committees and Assembly Members

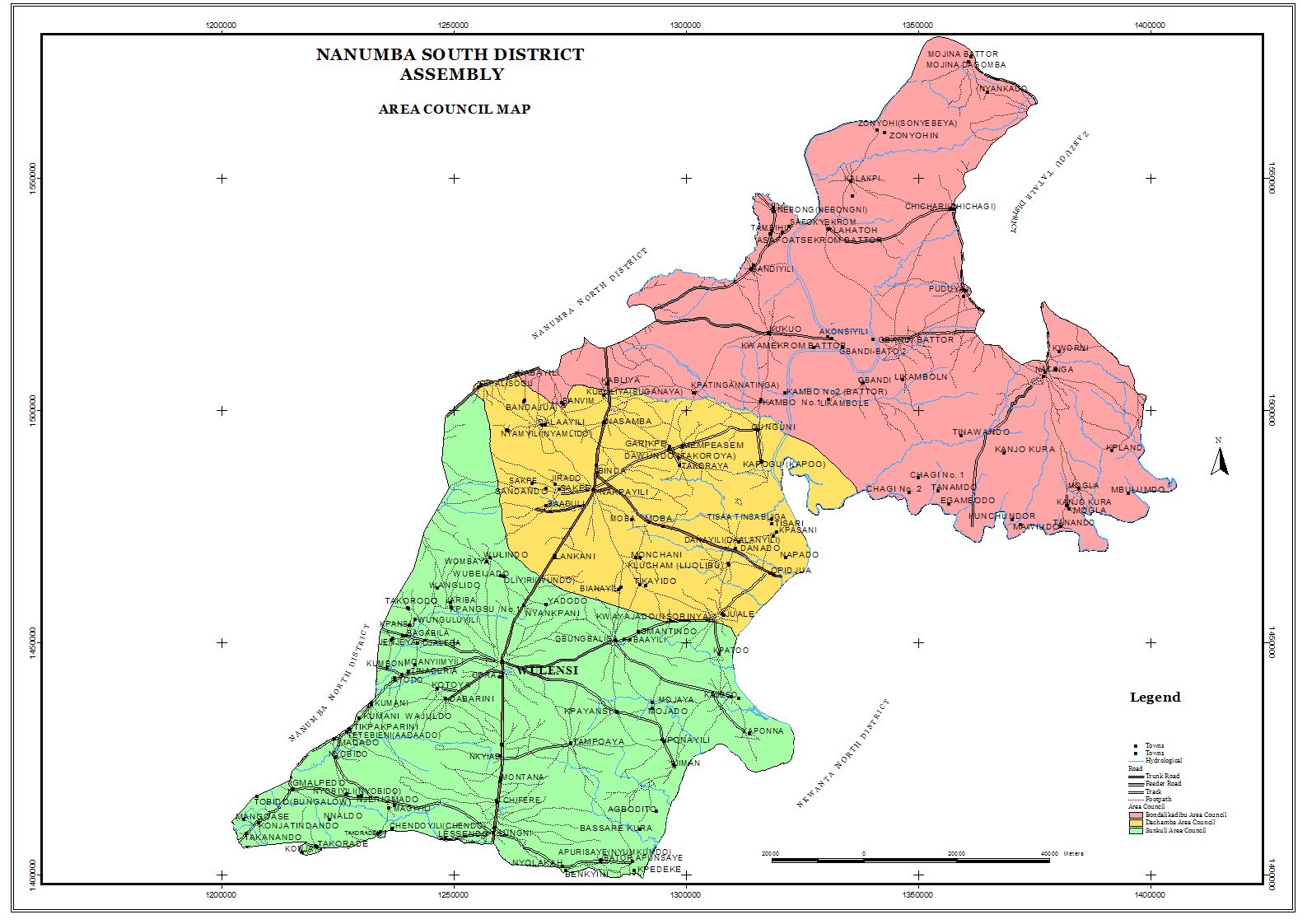
Area Councils and Unit Committees are set in place, although some of them are not functioning well to fulfil their mandate as stipulated in the Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Town Councils and Unit Committees) (Establishment) Instrument, 1994 (L.I. 1589).

Through the local election in 2015, 28 and 93 assembly members, unit committee members respectively were elected. Whiles 12 were appointed as government appointees.

Table 1.9: Area Councils, Unit Committees, Electoral Areas and No. of Assembly Members

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Area Council** | **Headquarters** | **Electoral Areas** | **No. of Assembly Members** | **No. of Unit Committees** | **Unit Committees** |
| 1 | Sunkuli | Wulensi | Wulensi East  Wulensi Central  Wulensi West  Wulensi South  Lungni  Chifulni  Chando  Kanjo  Tinageria/Kumani  Gimam  Gbingbaliga  Kadjeso  Tampoya | 13 | 51 | Wulensi East,  Nyankpani,  Wulensi D Section,  Gimam,  Tampoaya,  Kajeso,  Tinageria,  Kumani,  Lungni West,  Lungni Central,  Lungni North,  Chifulni,  Montanaya,  Kanjo,  Gbungbaliga,  Wulensi B Section,  Wulensi West |
| 2 | Dachamba | Nakpayili | Nakpayili,  Lankani,  Juali,  Nasamba, Nabayili  Moba  Binda  Garikpe | 8 | 16 | Nakpayili North,  Nakpayili Central,  Nakpayili South,  Lankani,  Nasamba,  Garikpe,  Nabayili,  Kpalsogu,  Juali,  Opidjua |
| 3 | Bondalikadibu | Chichagi | Kukuo,  Pudua,  Chichagi,  Morla  Lahito  Bandiyili  Ngamboya | 7 | 26 | Kukuo,  Gbande,  Chichagi,  Batorya,  Bandiyili,  Lahito,  Pudua,  Kpalung,  Natinga,  Bienduli,  Chaginaya |
| TOTAL | | | | 28 | 93 |  |

Figure 1.2: Area Councils Map

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## SOCIAL SERVICES

Health

Generally, the district health infrastructure is relatively inadequate. The district clinical services are carried out at all eleven (11) health facilities in the district which report in DHIMS2. This is done by Medical Assistant, Midwives, general nurses, Psychiatrics, Community Health Officers (CHOs) and enrolled Nurses. All facilities and CHPS zones render 24hrs OPD services. However, a few cases are detained for 24 hours in the health centers and critical patients referred to the nearest hospitals like Kpandai and Bimbilla.

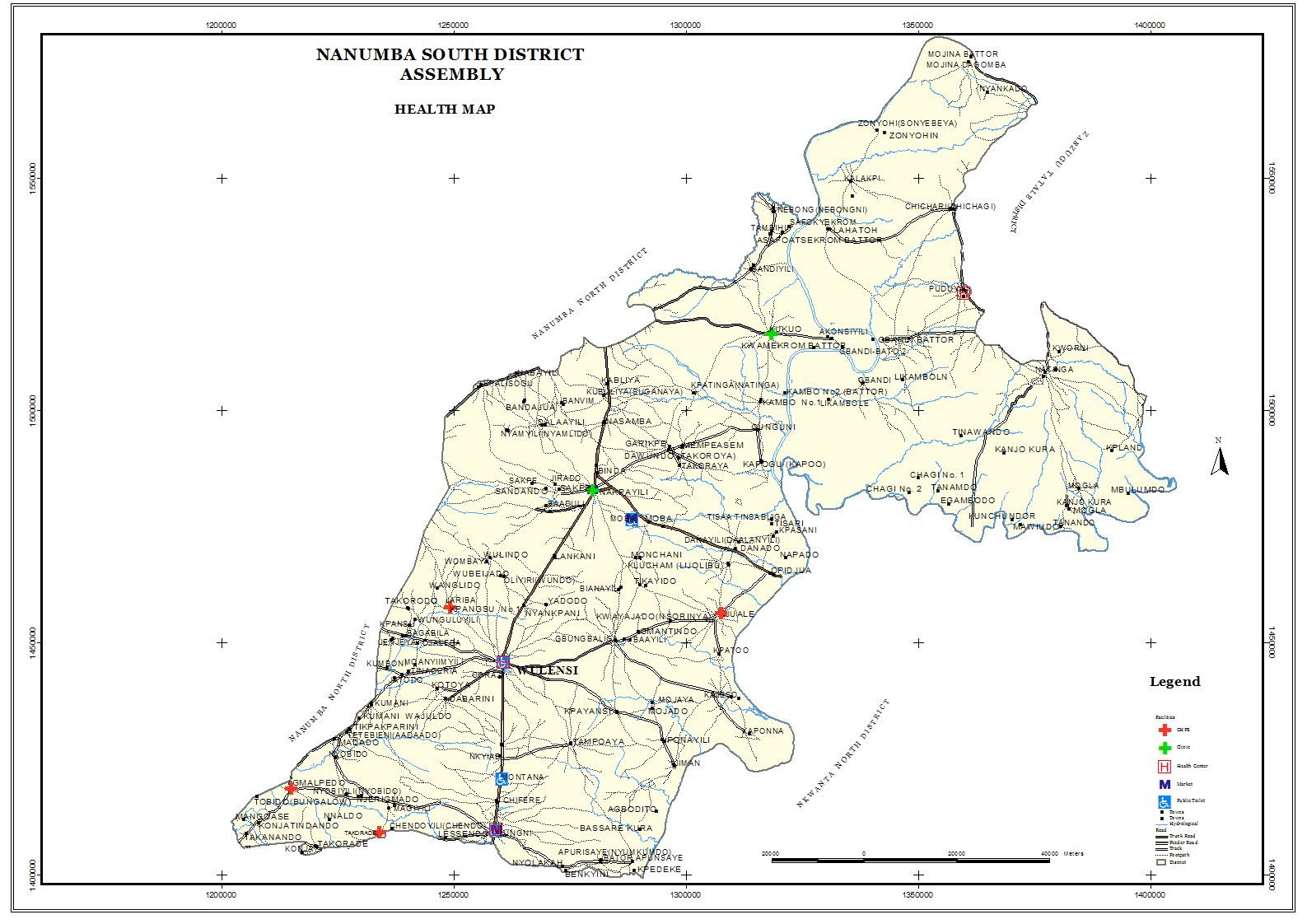
Health facilities like Aprusaya, Kpalsogu, Garikpe, Gbungbaliga and Wulensi RCH do not render clinical services since it is operated from the sub-district. The year under review recorded 40,472 OPD attendances as compared to 48,524 in 2015. The reduction in OPD attendance has been attributed to the decline in malaria cases in the district.

Out of the total OPD attendance of 40,472 as at 2016, 37,811 were insured representing 93.4% and the non-insured clients were 2,661 representing 6.5%. It means that majority of people who visit the clinics in the district are insured. This could be as result of the NHIS, now being closer to the people.

Health Infrastructure

The district has sixteen (16) Health facilities providing health services to the people. They comprise four (4) health centres situated in Wulensi, Lungni, Pudua and Nakpayili and eight (8) Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds, three (3) CHPS zones and one (1) Reproductive Health Centre (RCH).

Figure 1.3: Health Facilities Map



Quality Education

There are Ninety-Five (95) Pre-schools, Ninety-Five (95) Primary schools, Twenty-Six (26) Junior High Schools (JHS), and one (1) Senior High School (SHS) in the district.

The table below shows the enrolment level of children by circuits in the district.

Table 1.10: Enrollment by Circuit

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **NAME OF CIRCUIT** | **KG** | | **PRIMARY** | | **JHS** | | **SUB-TOTAL** | | **TOTAL** |
| **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** |
| **1** | W. NORTH | 486 | 466 | 1083 | 1069 | 621 | 573 | 2190 | 2108 | **4298** |
| **2** | LUNGNI | 500 | 551 | 1331 | 1438 | 358 | 246 | 2189 | 2235 | **4424** |
| **3** | NAKPAYILI | 552 | 559 | 1266 | 1218 | 367 | 272 | 2185 | 2049 | **4234** |
| **4** | OPIDJUA | 553 | 533 | 1125 | 1012 | 269 | 188 | 1947 | 1733 | **3680** |
| **5** | KUKUO | 413 | 426 | 953 | 1079 | 212 | 178 | 1578 | 1683 | **3261** |
| **6** | CHICHAGI | 812 | 729 | 1339 | 1019 | 62 | 21 | 2213 | 1769 | **3982** |
| **7** | W. SOUTH | 541 | 548 | 873 | 891 | 196 | 143 | 1610 | 1582 | **3192** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | | 3857 | 3812 | 7970 | 7726 | 2085 | 1621 | 13912 | 13159 | 27071 |
| **TOTAL** | | **7669** | | **15696** | | **3706** | | **27071** | |  |

Source: District Education Directorate

The decline in the enrolled children in Pre-School, Primary Schools and Junior Secondary level is attributed to the introduction of realistic measures which have led to the elimination of inflation of enrolment figures as a result of the introduction of Capitation Grants, World Food Programme (WFP) and School Feeding Programme (SFP).

There is a significant increase in staffing across all levels of education in the district. In addition, the proportion of untrained teachers over the years has fallen. It is our hope that the increase in the number of trained teachers would have a positive impact on quality education in the district.

Table 1.11: Staffing Situation of Teachers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STAFFING DISTRICT FOR 2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **DISTRICT SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | NAME OF CIRCUIT | TRAINED TEACHERS | | | UNTRAINED TEACHERS | | | SUB-TOTAL | | **TOTAL** | OTHERS | | **TOTAL** | TOTAL BY SEX | | **GRAND TOTAL** |
|  |  | M | F | **TOTAL** | M | F | **TOTAL** | M | F | M | F | M | F |  |
| 1 | KINDERGATEN | 43 | 52 | **95** | 30 | 45 | **75** | 73 | 97 | **170** | 6 | 0 | **0** | 73 | 97 | **170** |
| 2 | PRIMARY | 306 | 43 | **349** | 77 | 37 | **114** | 374 | 80 | **454** | 0 | 0 | **0** | 383 | 80 | **463** |
| 3 | JUNIOR HIGH | 156 | 24 | **180** | 11 | 2 | **13** | 146 | 24 | **170** | 1 | 0 | **1** | 168 | 26 | **194** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | DISTRICT TOTAL | 505 | 119 | **624** | 118 | 84 | **202** | 593 | 201 | **794** | 7 | 0 | **1** | 624 | 203 | **827** |

However, the education sector in the district faces a lot of challenges. These include;

* poorly equipped and supervised public basic schools
* Geographical disparities in access and outcomes.
* Irregular and untimely transfer of approved funds
* Severe management gaps.
* Inadequate trained teachers

## INFRASTRUCTURAL DISTRIBUTION

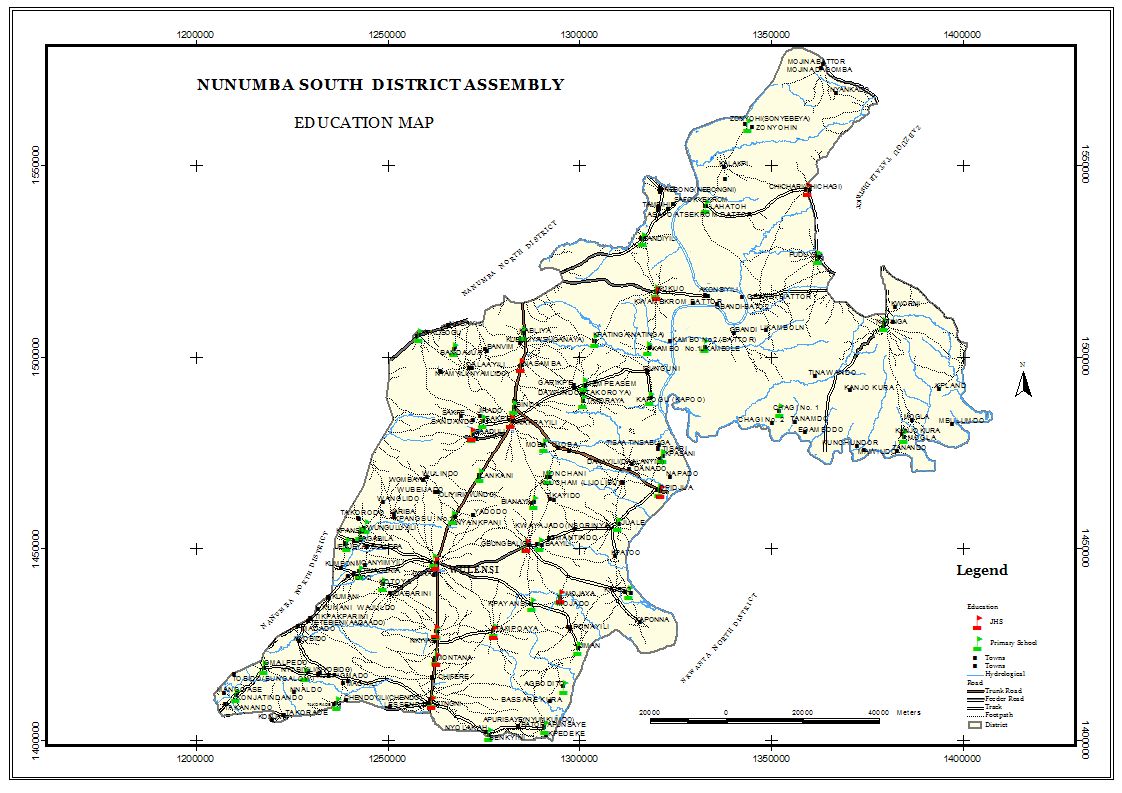
Education:

There are 95 Primary, 26 JHS, and 1 Senior High School in the district.

Table 1.12: Enrolment by Category/Level

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Number** | **Enrolment** | **Teachers** |
| Primary | 95 | 15,696 | 463 |
| JHS | 26 | 3,706 | 194 |
| SHS | 1 | 1,186 | 55 |

Figure 1.4: Educational Map

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Infrastructural Distribution

***Roads and Transport****:* The district is spaced by 95km of trunk roads radiating from centrally place Wulensi and 61.8 km of “marketable” feeder roads namely:

* Wulensi-Bimbilla
* Nakpayili – Lungni
* Lungni- Kpandai
* Wulensi-Opidjua/Damanko

All other feeder roads with a total length of 160.2 km is termed “non motorable” upgraded though spot improved annually by Government.

The major problem with the road sector in this district is lack of crossings over streams. The main transportation modes used by the people are motorcycles and bicycles. Almost every household has a bicycle or two, which they use to farm and markets. Passengers travelling outside Wulensi use GPRTU buses and KIA/Hyundai Pickups and attend village markets using Cargo trunks, motor king and motorcycles.

Tons of foodstuffs are transported outside the district daily using cargo trunks towards markets of Accra, Kumasi, Bawku, Bolga and Tamale.

Access to Utilities and Household facilities

From Table 1.13, it can be seen that, the use of kerosene lamp (60.9%) is the major source of energy for households in the district. The second most common source of energy is the use of electricity (mains) (30.4%) followed by use of flashlight/torch (7.1%). The least source of energy used by the dwelling units are solar energy (0.1%), candle (0.1%) and other (0.0%).

In the rural areas, kerosene lamp is the most largely used source of light constituting 70.4 percent. In the urban areas however, electricity (mains) continued to be the largest source of lighting (76.1%). Only 19.4 percent of the rural folks are connected to the main electricity grid.

Table 1.13: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main source of light | Total country | Region |  | District | | | | |
| Total | |  | Urban | Rural |
| Number | Percent |  | Percent | Percent |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity (mains) | 3,511,065 | 114,889 |  | 3,491 | 30.4 |  | 76.1 | 19.4 |
| Electricity (private generator) | 36,142 | 2,219 |  | 66 | 0.6 |  | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Kerosene lamp | 971,807 | 134,656 |  | 6,991 | 60.9 |  | 21.3 | 70.4 |
| Gas lamp | 9,378 | 860 |  | 39 | 0.3 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Solar energy | 9,194 | 1,048 |  | 10 | 0.1 |  | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Candle | 41,214 | 488 |  | 7 | 0.1 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Flashlight/Torch | 858,651 | 60,518 |  | 816 | 7.1 |  | 1.0 | 8.6 |
| Firewood | 13,241 | 2,257 |  | 48 | 0.4 |  | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Crop residue | 4,623 | 759 |  | 19 | 0.2 |  | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 11,739 | 425 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main Source of Water for drinking and for other domestic use

The purpose of good drinking water is largely to minimize the prevalence of water borne diseases among household members. The source of drinking water is important because water borne diseases are common in the district and members of households are better off if they have access to good drinking water.

Table 1.14 shows the percentage distribution of main sources of drinking water and for other domestic uses in the district. Majority of the households (51.8%) use water from boreholes, pump and tube well as their source of drinking water followed by the use of river/stream (26.4%) of households. Overall, only about one percent of households had access to pipe borne water in their dwellings. For domestic usage, about 47 percent of the households used boreholes, pump, and tube well for other domestic purposes.

Table 1.14: Main source of water for dwelling unit for drinking and domestic purposes by type of locality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sources of water | Total country | Region |  | District | | | | |
|  | Total | |  | Urban | Rural |
|  | Number | Percent |  | Percent | Percent |
| Main source of drinking water for household | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 790,493 | 27,811 |  | 101 | 0.9 |  | 2.9 | 0.4 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,039,667 | 38,852 |  | 955 | 8.3 |  | 28.9 | 3.4 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 712,375 | 21,798 |  | 633 | 5.5 |  | 19.4 | 2.2 |
| Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well | 1,267,688 | 111,650 |  | 5,946 | 51.8 |  | 36.4 | 55.5 |
| Protected well | 321,091 | 17,933 |  | 32 | 0.3 |  | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Rain water | 39,438 | 2,066 |  | 91 | 0.8 |  | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Protected spring | 19,345 | 1,008 |  | 17 | 0.1 |  | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Bottled water | 20,261 | 233 |  | 2 | 0.0 |  | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Sachet water | 490,283 | 1,187 |  | 2 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tanker supply/Vendor provided | 58,400 | 942 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 112,567 | 13,517 |  | 24 | 0.2 |  | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Unprotected spring | 12,222 | 1,109 |  | 6 | 0.1 |  | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| River/Stream | 502,804 | 55,470 |  | 3,033 | 26.4 |  | 1.4 | 32.4 |
| Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal | 76,448 | 24,308 |  | 643 | 5.6 |  | 9.3 | 4.7 |
| Other | 3,972 | 235 |  | 2 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Main source of water for other domestic use of household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pipe-borne inside dwelling | 905,566 | 27,698 |  | 117 | 1.0 |  | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Pipe-borne outside dwelling | 1,089,030 | 37,432 |  | 969 | 8.4 |  | 31.2 | 3.0 |
| Public tap/Standpipe | 704,293 | 19,390 |  | 444 | 3.9 |  | 13.8 | 1.5 |
| Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well | 1,280,465 | 101,815 |  | 5,382 | 46.9 |  | 35.2 | 49.6 |
| Protected well | 465,775 | 19,715 |  | 41 | 0.4 |  | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Rain water | 39,916 | 2,182 |  | 92 | 0.8 |  | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Protected spring | 18,854 | 927 |  | 19 | 0.2 |  | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Tanker supply/Vendor provided | 100,048 | 1,214 |  | 1 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unprotected well | 152,055 | 13,349 |  | 22 | 0.2 |  | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Unprotected spring | 15,738 | 1,002 |  | 1 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| River/Stream | 588,590 | 63,445 |  | 3,414 | 29.7 |  | 1.8 | 36.4 |
| Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal | 96,422 | 29,210 |  | 969 | 8.4 |  | 13.5 | 7.2 |
| Other | 10,302 | 740 |  | 16 | 0.1 |  | 0.0 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

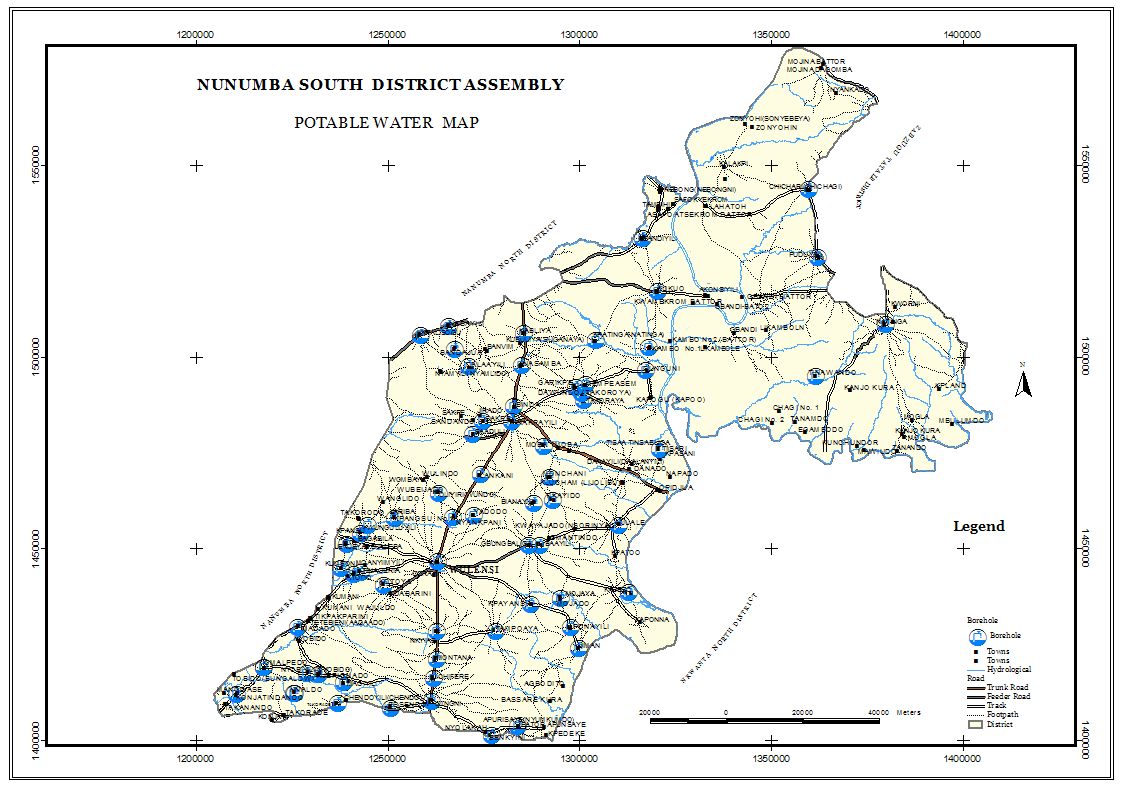
Urban Source of Drinking Water

In the urban areas, bore-hole/pump/tube well is the most widely used water source in the district (36.4%). This could be due to the presence of the small water supply system in the district and the least used water sources in the urban area are rain water, sachet water, tanker supply/vendor provided (see table 8.10).

Rural Drinking Water

The major source of drinking water for rural households is bore-hole/pump/tube well (55.5%) followed by the river or the stream (32.4%).

Figure 1.5: Water Facilities Map

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Bathing and Toilet facilities

Table 8:11 also indicates the toilet facility and bathing facility used by households and type of locality. It seems that no facilities (bush, beach/field) is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of the households (87.5%) in the district, with the use of public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.) as the second type of toilet facility used (10.6%) by households. While a little over one percent of the households in the district used KVIP and less than one percent resort to bucket/pan as their toilet facility.

The distribution of toilet facility by type of locality showed that of those without toilet facilities, majority are the rural households (95.7%) while a higher proportion of KVIP users are from the urban areas (3.7%).

Table 1.15: Type of toilet and bathing facilities used by household by type of locality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Toilet facility/Bathing facility | Total country | Region |  | District | | | | |
| Total | |  | Urban | Rural |
| Number | Percent |  | Percent | Percent |
| Toilet facility used by household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No facilities (bush/beach/field) | 1,056,382 | 230,852 |  | 10,056 | 87.5 |  | 53.6 | 95.7 |
| W.C. | 839,611 | 7,736 |  | 25 | 0.2 |  | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Pit latrine | 1,040,883 | 9,218 |  | 31 | 0.3 |  | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| KVIP | 572,824 | 14,587 |  | 121 | 1.1 |  | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| Bucket/Pan | 40,678 | 1,248 |  | 6 | 0.1 |  | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.) | 1,893,291 | 52,704 |  | 1,222 | 10.6 |  | 40.9 | 3.4 |
| Other | 23,385 | 1,774 |  | 26 | 0.2 |  | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Bathing facility used by household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Own bathroom for exclusive use | 1,535,392 | 108,283 |  | 4,035 | 35.1 |  | 26.2 | 37.3 |
| Shared separate bathroom in the same house | 1,818,522 | 95,261 |  | 3,392 | 29.5 |  | 34.1 | 28.4 |
| Private open cubicle | 381,979 | 22,044 |  | 749 | 6.5 |  | 3.0 | 7.4 |
| Shared open cubicle | 1,000,257 | 48,531 |  | 1,953 | 17.0 |  | 19.3 | 16.5 |
| Public bath house | 140,501 | 12,409 |  | 515 | 4.5 |  | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| Bathroom in another house | 187,337 | 2,646 |  | 54 | 0.5 |  | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Open space around house | 372,556 | 27,210 |  | 736 | 6.4 |  | 13.4 | 4.7 |
| River/Pond/Lake/Dam | 14,234 | 1,001 |  | 19 | 0.2 |  | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 16,276 | 734 |  | 34 | 0.3 |  | 0.0 | 0.4 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Own bathroom for exclusive use is the main bathing facility used by households (35.1%) followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (29.5%). About 17 percent of the households shared open cubicle and river/pond/lake/dam is the least used by households (0.2%). The type of locality distribution of bathing facility used by households shows that a higher proportion of rural households own exclusive bathrooms (37.3%) as compared to their urban counterparts (26. 2%).The same can be said for households who use private open cubicle for bathing in the rural areas (7.4%) as compared to urban households (3.0%). Notwithstanding these, a higher proportion of urban households (34.1%) shared separate bathrooms in the same house than the rural households (28.4%).

Method of Waste Disposal

The main method of solid waste disposal as indicated in Table1.16 is the public dumping (open space) (54.9%). The second most common method of solid waste disposal employed by the households is dumping indiscriminately (27.2%) while burning by household was the least method used (0.4%). It can also be seen that, the public dumping (open space) was the main method used by majority of the households (46.3%) in the urban areas and that for the rural households (56.9%).

With regards to liquid waste, the common disposal method employed by households was throwing onto the street/outside (52.4%). In the urban areas, liquid waste disposal by households was mainly by throwing onto the street/outside (34.3%) whereas in the rural areas the percentage is 56.7.

Table 1.16: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Method of waste disposal | Total country | Region |  | District | | | | |
|  | Total | |  | Urban | Rural |
|  | Number | Percent | |
| Solid waste |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Collected | 785,889 | 19,674 |  | 440 | 3.8 |  | 8.0 | 2.8 |
| Burned by household | 584,820 | 34,594 |  | 447 | 3.9 |  | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Public dump (container) | 1,299,654 | 47,222 |  | 1,079 | 9.4 |  | 35.9 | 3.0 |
| Public dump (open space) | 2,061,403 | 123,188 |  | 6,302 | 54.9 |  | 46.3 | 56.9 |
| Dumped indiscriminately | 498,868 | 83,889 |  | 3,130 | 27.2 |  | 4.9 | 32.6 |
| Buried by household | 182,615 | 7,140 |  | 47 | 0.4 |  | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Other | 53,805 | 2,412 |  | 42 | 0.4 |  | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Liquid waste |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,467,054 | 318,119 |  | 11,487 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Through the sewerage system | 183,169 | 6,636 |  | 65 | 0.6 |  | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Through drainage system into a gutter | 594,404 | 13,949 |  | 664 | 5.8 |  | 15.3 | 3.5 |
| Through drainage into a pit (soak away) | 167,555 | 16,152 |  | 819 | 7.1 |  | 2.0 | 8.4 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 1,538,550 | 178,671 |  | 6,015 | 52.4 |  | 34.3 | 56.7 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1,020,096 | 19,931 |  | 1,460 | 12.7 |  | 23.7 | 10.1 |
| Thrown onto compound | 1,924,986 | 81,195 |  | 2,436 | 21.2 |  | 23.6 | 20.6 |
| Other | 38,294 | 1,585 |  | 28 | 0.2 |  | 0.2 | 0.3 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information communication technology (ICT) is essential in enhancing people’s knowledge and updating the people of the happenings around their immediate environment and the world. The e-governance devices including computer, mobile phone and internet facilities have become essential for living a meaningful life. ICT is relevant to individuals, households, businesses and various sectors of every economy. Governments use ICT to collect or send information to the citizenry, banks and telecommunication companies. Businesses use e-commerce to enhance their activities. Social media, learning institutions among others heavily depend on ICT for efficiency and time management.

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services were assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile devices. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital television.

Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 1.17 indicates the proportion of the district population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. In 2010 there were 55,246 persons 12 years and older in Nanumba South district. Only 8,837 representing 16 percent of the population 12 years and older owned mobile phones. Differences exist in mobile phone ownership among the sexes in the district. About 23 percent of males own mobile phones. The proportion of females who own mobile phones (9.1%) is however lower than their male counterparts.

Table 1.17: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership,

**Internet facility usage, and Sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | Population 12 years and older |  | Population having mobile phone | |  | Population using internet facility | |
|  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Both sexes | 55,246 |  | 8,837 | 16.0 |  | 291 | 0.5 |
| Male | 27,240 |  | 6,299 | 23.1 |  | 227 | 0.8 |
| Female | 28,006 |  | 2,538 | 9.1 |  | 64 | 0.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Use of Internet

Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older used internet facility as indicated in Table 1.18. The male population had more access (0.8%) to internet facility usage than their female (0.2%) counterparts.

Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows that less than one percent (0.5%) of the total households (11,487) in the district has desktop or laptop computers. Also, there is a variation in the proportion of households with desktop or laptop by sex of household head. Whereas0.5 percent of male headed households have desktops or laptops; the corresponding percentage for female headed households is 0.6.

Table 1.18: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of head

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sex of Household head | Number of households |  | Households having desktop/laptop computers | |
|  | Number | Percent |
| Both sexes | 11,487 |  | 61 | 0.5 |
| Male | 10,501 |  | 55 | 0.5 |
| Female | 986 |  | 6 | 0.6 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Market

There are 5 markets in the district distributed in 2 of the three Area councils and come off on a six-day shift system. The markets could be categorized into 2 using level of patronage:

Level 1. Lungni and Nakpayili

Level 2. Wulensi and Gbungbaliga

Population with Disability

Table 1.19 shows the population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 population and housing census (PHC) indicates that out of a total of 93,464 people in the district, 2,869 representing 3.1 percent are with disabilities. Analysis of disability by sex indicates that not much difference is observed even though the percentage of males (3.2%) is slightly higher than that of females (2.9%). The percentage of persons with disability is slightly higher in the urban areas (3.9%) compared to rural areas (2.9%).

Type of Disability

According to the 2010 PHC National Analytical Report (2012), about 38.3 percent of the population with disabilities have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability.

Table 1.19 further shows that sight (41.1%) impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the persons with disability suffer from in the district. About 26 percent of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) suffer from physical disabilities. Hearing disability ranks third, accounting for 25.2 percent, followed by emotional disabilities (21.5%) in the Nanumba District.

Distribution by Type of Locality

The district recorded a higher incidence of persons with disability in the urban areas (3.9%) as compared to the situation in the rural areas (2.9%). A little above57 percent of persons with disability in the urban areas were persons with impaired sight relative to the proportion (36.3%) in the rural areas.

Table 1.19: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disability Type | Both sexes | |  | Male | |  | Female | |
| Number | percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| All localities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 93,464 | 100.0 |  | 46,776 | 100.0 |  | 46,688 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 90,595 | 96.9 |  | 45,282 | 96.8 |  | 45,313 | 97.1 |
| With disability | 2,869 | 3.1 |  | 1,494 | 3.2 |  | 1,375 | 2.9 |
| Sight | 1,178 | 41.1 |  | 601 | 40.2 |  | 577 | 42.0 |
| Hearing | 724 | 25.2 |  | 398 | 26.6 |  | 326 | 23.7 |
| Speech | 599 | 20.9 |  | 320 | 21.4 |  | 279 | 20.3 |
| Physical | 756 | 26.4 |  | 374 | 25.0 |  | 382 | 27.8 |
| Intellect | 464 | 16.2 |  | 236 | 15.8 |  | 228 | 16.6 |
| Emotion | 618 | 21.5 |  | 320 | 21.4 |  | 298 | 21.7 |
| Other | 528 | 18.4 |  | 272 | 18.2 |  | 256 | 18.6 |
| Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 16,712 | 100.0 |  | 8,358 | 100.0 |  | 8,354 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 16,063 | 96.1 |  | 8,035 | 96.1 |  | 8,028 | 96.1 |
| With disability | 649 | 3.9 |  | 323 | 3.9 |  | 326 | 3.9 |
| Sight | 372 | 57.3 |  | 167 | 51.7 |  | 205 | 62.9 |
| Hearing | 175 | 27.0 |  | 96 | 29.7 |  | 79 | 24.2 |
| Speech | 114 | 17.6 |  | 65 | 20.1 |  | 49 | 15.0 |
| Physical | 204 | 31.4 |  | 96 | 29.7 |  | 108 | 33.1 |
| Intellect | 95 | 14.6 |  | 48 | 14.9 |  | 47 | 14.4 |
| Emotion | 96 | 14.8 |  | 40 | 12.4 |  | 56 | 17.2 |
| Other | 62 | 9.6 |  | 39 | 12.1 |  | 23 | 7.1 |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 76,752 | 100.0 |  | 38,418 | 100.0 |  | 38,334 | 100.0 |
| Without disability | 74,532 | 97.1 |  | 37,247 | 97.0 |  | 37,285 | 97.3 |
| With disability | 2,220 | 2.9 |  | 1,171 | 3.0 |  | 1,049 | 2.7 |
| Sight | 806 | 36.3 |  | 434 | 37.1 |  | 372 | 35.5 |
| Hearing | 549 | 24.7 |  | 302 | 25.8 |  | 247 | 23.5 |
| Speech | 485 | 21.8 |  | 255 | 21.8 |  | 230 | 21.9 |
| Physical | 552 | 24.9 |  | 278 | 23.7 |  | 274 | 26.1 |
| Intellect | 369 | 16.6 |  | 188 | 16.1 |  | 181 | 17.3 |
| Emotion | 522 | 23.5 |  | 280 | 23.9 |  | 242 | 23.1 |
| Other | 466 | 21.0 |  | 233 | 19.9 |  | 233 | 22.2 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN/GENDER ISSUES

Some of the area/issues that marginalization of women and children thus making them vulnerable include the following:

1. Inadequate or absence of opportunities in the choice of marriage, forced marriages, elopement or betrothals etc.
2. Defining and assigning roles are against women e.g inheritance, sex dominated jobs, chieftaincy, ownership of land property etc.
3. Political leadership, and religion, delegation etc.
4. Decision – making both at home and community level e.g number of children, projects selection and implementation
5. Education is in favour of boys
6. Poor nutrition among women and children
7. Limited access to credit
8. Limited participation in economic development
9. Inadequate start-up capitals

In summary women and children are marginalized in decision making and they have less opportunities to develop their potentials compared to their men counterparts in society.

Currently there is a Gender Desk Officer (GDO) who is coordinating the activities of institutions/organizations that focused on women and children in the district. However, GES under the umbrella of PTAs and MoH under the DHMT have activities for children. These activities include the campaign for girl-child education, school enrolment drive, encouraging mothers to send their children to nutrition and feeding centres as well as participate in the immunization programmes for children.

There are also women groups in the district engaged in economic ventures, such as group farming, gari processing, sheabutter and groundnut oil production, weaving and pito brewing. Other women groups are Chop bar operators, bush meat sellers, seamstresses, hairdressers, petty traders, foodstuff sellers and processing of fresh fish.

Social Protection

A Clear Social protection programme, addressing the issues identified in the vulnerability analysis (these may be preventive, protective, promotional, and empowering) to deal with vulnerability and exclusion relevant to the District’s area of competence. Social protection interventions identified in the MTDPF 2018-2021 as well as the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Manual may be consulted for more information. The District plans for complementary programmes in LEAP target areas in support of its poverty reduction objectives.

The Vulnerable and excluded segment of the society in this district include:

* Food crop farmers who become vulnerable especially during the dry season, which lasts for about six (6) months.
* Children especially female ones.
* The district at large, which is often under threats of conflicts.
* The elderly women and the physically challenged.
* Unemployed.
* HIV/AIDS victims

Special programmes for the vulnerable and excluded will establish systems and provide resources to reduce conditions of extreme poverty and social deprivation. Others include:

* Promotion of gender balance and equity
* Prevention and Rapid response to people affected by disasters.
* Expansion of social security schemes, mutual health insurance schemes to cover majority of workers.
* Enforcement of rights of the vulnerable especially children and women.

## PRODUCTION AND GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

This involves improvement in the capacity of the private sector to adopt better approaches and methods, which will increase production and generate more employment. It involves modernizing agriculture and industry in terms of output and technology.

## PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

The major production systems of the district are subsistence agriculture and agro base industries which contributes about 90% of the per capital income of the people in the district. Production in both agriculture and industry are very low> outputs are low mainly because there is little or no specialization.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the factors of production (land, labour and capital) are hardly measured. Physical or manual labour constitutes over 90% the production process. Little or no values are attached to inputs and outputs. Production is therefore mainly for subsistence and not commercial purposes.

However, there are a few commercial farmers who undertake limited mechanized farming. The average commercial farm size for most crops ranges between 10-20 hectares. Tractors and chemicals are used as well as hired labour.

## PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

The major tools used in agricultural crops production are the traditional hoe, cutlass, and axes. Similarly, simple tools like grinding stones, pestles and frying pans are used to process the crops produced. The major crops produced and processed include cassava, maize, groundnuts, rice, cowpea, millet and yam.

Again manual labour constitutes over 90% of the processing. However, the use of corn mills and simple processing machines is becoming common especially with the rural electrification.

There are no quality standards for goods produced. Production units are family owned and skills are passed down through the parents. Major production and Employment Avenues are as follows:

* Food crops production
* Livestock production
* Gari processing
* Rice milling
* Shea butter and groundnut oil extraction.
* Pito brewing
* Cooking food and foodstuff trading
* Cotton spinning and cloth weaving

The district assembly and a few NGOs are supporting farmers and women on these productive areas. The support varies from credit to training and equipment supply to farmers and processors. Efforts are being made to organize the farmers and processors into cooperative groups and associations to enable them increase their output and become more profitable.

## TRANSPORT

The district is span by 85km of trunk roads radiating from the centrally placed district capital (Wulensi), and ‘maintainable’ feeder roads. Others are farm tracks, which are only accessible during the dry season. One of the three administrative areas, Bondalikadibu, is separated from other part of the district by the River Oti and the only means of access to that area is with small canoes and engine boat. These difficulties in access affect development of local economy, effective basic service delivery such as health, education and others, and effective interaction between Area Council/the populace in the area and the District Assembly.

## GOOD GOVERNANCE

Administrative and institutional framework

The institutional framework for decision-making rests with the Nanumba South District Assembly (NSDA) which is the highest political and administrative body in the district.

The local Government Law, Act 462, 1993 established the DAs to be responsible for:

* Over all development of the district (plan, budget and implement Development programmes and projects
* Coordination of activities of ministries, departments, public
* Corporations NGOS etc within the district.
* Maintenance of security and public safety. (Execution of laws)

There is an executive committee chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE) and relevant sub-committees with deliberative functions. The DCE is the leader of the district Assembly and he is responsible for the operations/supervision of all committees and decentralized /sector departments in the district.

## PRIVATE SECTOR AND NGOs INITIATIVES

The district Assembly is committed to equitable growth through private sector production and support. Efforts and measures are being taken to ensure that the private sector plays a leading role in the development process of district. In this regard groups and individuals have been supported through the poverty reduction strategies to undertake agro-processing and other income generation ventures.

## KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES/GAPS

1. Inadequate market infrastructures

2. Lack of support for small scale business and entrepreneurs

3. Inadequate of both macro and micro credit facilities

4. Low aggregate demand for goods and services

5. Low level of managerial and entrepreneurial skills

6. Low small scale industrial establishments and poor industrial technology

7. Low level of technology and technical know-how in both agriculture and industry

8. Low productivity and skills in agric and industry

9. Rising cost of production

10. Inaccessibility and poor road network limits investment and production especially in the agricultural sector

11. Over dependence on rain fed agriculture and low farming technology

12. Inadequate portable water coverage

13. Inadequate sanitation facilities

14. Poor sanitation and personnel hygiene

15. Inadequate extension officers

16. Bad nature of roads

17. Inadequate and late release of funds for project execution

18. Limited access to educational infrastructure and services

19. Poor educational outcomes and high drop-out rate especially for females

20. Low School enrolment particularly for the females

21. Inadequate qualified educational personnel

22. Ineffective monitoring by stakeholders

23. Financial inability to access health care services

24. Inadequate health infrastructure and services

25. Poor nutrition due to food insecurity in families

26. The district assembly is deficient in both quantity and quality staff especially in the decentralized department

27. Inadequate revenue mobilization and erratic release of the DACF adversely affects the smooth administration and development of the District

28. Sector departments still owe allegiance to their regional and national offices. Control and monitoring become a big problem at the district level

29. Limited capacity of sector departments and sub-district structures to plan and implement development programs due to lack of qualified personnel and logistics

Table 1.20: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profile

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Community needs and aspirations** | **Identified key development gaps/**  **problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)** | **SCORE** |
| **Water and Sanitation**   1. Inadequate portable water coverage eg, lack of boreholes, broken down boreholes 2. Construction of household toilets 3. Inadequate refuse containers 4. Environmental pollution | 1. Inadequate portable water coverage 2. Inadequate sanitation facilities 3. Poor sanitation and personnel hygiene | **2**  **2**  **2** |
| **Agriculture**   1. Availability of tractor services 2. Support of agriculture inputs eg, chemicals, fertilizers 3. High crop yields 4. Availability of storage facilities 5. Prevention of post harvest loses 6. Availability of credit facilities 7. Availability of agric extension officers 8. Availability of irrigation facilities for dry season farming 9. Creation and improve access roads to farm and market centres | 1. Low level of technology and technical know-how in both agriculture and industry 2. Low productivity and skills in agric and industry 3. Lack of irrigation facilities 4. Inadequate extension officers 5. Rising cost of production 6. Inaccessibility and poor road network limits investment and production especially in the agricultural sector 7. Over dependence on rain fed agriculture and low farming technology 8. High post-harvest loses | **2**  **2**  **2**  **2**  **2**  **2**  **2**  **2** |
| **Roads**   1. Construction of culverts on some roads 2. Spot improvement of roads | 1. Inaccessibility and poor road network limits investment and production especially in the agricultural sector 2. Poor road network | **2**  **2** |
| **Local Economic Development**   1. Construct market structures 2. Form and train women groups in entrepreneurial skills | 1. Inadequate market infrastructures 2. Lack of support for small scale business and entrepreneurs 3. Inadequate of both macro and micro credit facilities | **2**  **2**  **1** |
| **Education**   1. Provide educational infrastructure 2. Renovate some classroom blocks 3. Inadequate trained teachers 4. Provide teacher accommodation 5. Support for girl child education | 1. Limited access to educational infrastructure and services 2. Poor educational outcomes and high drop-out rate especially for females 3. Inadequate teacher accommodation 4. Inadequate qualified educational personnel 5. Ineffective monitoring by stakeholders 6. Low School enrolment particularly for the females | **2**  **2**  **2**  **2**  **1** |
| **Health**   1. Construct more CHPS compounds 2. Construct Nurses accommodation | 1. Financial inability to access health care services 2. Inadequate health infrastructure and services 3. Poor nutrition due to food insecurity in families | **1**  **2**  **1** |
|  |  |  |

Table 1.21: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Thematic areas of GSGDA II** | **Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021** |
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | 1. Inadequate market infrastructures 2. Lack of support for small scale business and entrepreneurs 3. Inadequate of both macro and micro credit facilities |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector | 1. Low aggregate demand for goods and services 2. Low level of managerial and entrepreneurial skills 3. Low small scale industrial establishments and poor industrial technology |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | 1. Low level of technology and technical know-how in both agriculture and industry 2. Low productivity and skills in agric and industry 3. Rising cost of production 4. Inaccessibility and poor road network limits investment and production especially in the agricultural sector 5. Over dependence on rain fed agriculture and low farming technology 6. Inadequate portable water coverage 7. Inadequate sanitation facilities 8. Poor sanitation and personnel hygiene 9. Inadequate extension officers |
| Oil and Gas Development |  |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | 1. Bad nature of roads 2. Inadequate and late release of funds for project execution |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | 1. Limited access to educational infrastructure and services 2. Poor educational outcomes and high drop-out rate especially for females 3. Low School enrolment particularly for the females 4. Inadequate qualified educational personnel 5. Ineffective monitoring by stakeholders 6. Financial inability to access health care services 7. Inadequate health infrastructure and services 8. Poor nutrition due to food insecurity in families |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | 1. The district assembly is deficient in both quantity and quality staff especially in the decentralized department 2. Inadequate revenue mobilization and erratic release of the DACF adversely affects the smooth administration and development of the District 3. Sector departments still owe allegiance to their regional and national offices. Control and monitoring become a big problem at the district level 4. Limited capacity of sector departments and sub-district structures to plan and implement development programs due to lack of qualified personnel and logistics |

CHAPTER TWO

## DISTRICTDEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Introduction

This chapter dealt with the prioritized development issues in the district and linked them to the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for jobs, 2018-202. Issues under Economic Development, Social Development, Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana’s role in International affairs, adopted strategies and sustainable Development Goals and African Union goals and targets are captured.

Identified key Issues relating to the NMTDP Framework

* Over dependence on rain fed Agriculture and low farming technology
* Low small scale industrial establishments and poor industrial technology
* Inadequate and poor quality of support services
* Difficult Physical and economic access to health services
* Inadequate access to water and sanitation facilities due to poor maintenance
* Inadequate performance of District Assembly
* Inadequate support to women and children
* Low access of physically challenged to social and economic services

District Key Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

In this section the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges identified in the District have been applied to the key priority problems under each of the NMTDP framework thematic areas. It assesses the extent to which the potentials identified can be taken advantage of to address the constraints of the key problems as well as making use of the opportunities available to reduce the impact of challenges.

Prioritized Development Issues

The application of the above tool led to the identification and prioritization of the key development issues that needs serious attention. Below is a list of development issues that require attention:

* Modernization of Agriculture along a value chain for food security and emergency preparedness
* Development of small scale agro industry to feed on the increased output from Agriculture for improved trade
* Improvement in social infrastructure facilities
* Improve access to health service delivery
* Improvement of accessibility to potable water and sanitation facilities
* Improve access of vulnerable to social and economic services
* Ensure peace for speedy and sustainable development
* Improvement of feeder roads
* Strengthen the capacities of DistrictAssembly Area Councils through training, logistic and financial support

Table 2.1: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021 | |
| **THEMATIC AREAS** | **ISSUES** | **THEMATIC AREA** | **ISSUES** |
| Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability | 1. Inadequate market infrastructures 2. Lack of support for small scale business and entrepreneurs 3. Inadequate of both macro and micro credit facilities | **BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY** | 1. Limited number of skilled industrialized manpower 2. Limited local participation in economic development |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector | 1. Low aggregate demand for goods and services 2. Low level of managerial and entrepreneurial skills 3. Low small scale industrial establishments and poor industrial technology | **BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY** | 1. Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | 1. Low level of technology and technical know-how in both agriculture and industry 2. Low productivity and skills in agriculture and industry 3. Rising cost of production 4. Inaccessibility and poor road network limits investment and production especially in the agricultural sector 5. Over dependence on rain fed agriculture and low farming technology 6. Inadequate portable water coverage 7. Inadequate sanitation facilities 8. Poor sanitation and personnel hygiene 9. Inadequate extension officers | **BUILD A PROPEROUS SOCIETY**  **CREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**  **SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT** | 1. High cost of production inputs 2. Low level of irrigated agriculture 3. Erratic rain fall patterns 4. Poor storage and transportation systems 5. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 6. Increasing demand for household water supply 7. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 8. High prevalence of Open defecation 9. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 10. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 11. Incidence of wildfires |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | 1. Bad nature of roads 2. Inadequate and late release of funds for project execution 3. Indiscriminate sales of land 4. Lack of structural plans | **SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT** | 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network  3. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure  5. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations  6. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs  9. High rate of rural-urban migration  10. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | 1. Limited access to educational infrastructure and services 2. Poor educational outcomes and high drop-out rate especially for females 3. Low School enrolment particularly for the females 4. Inadequate qualified educational personnel 5. Ineffective monitoring by stakeholders 6. Financial inability to access health care services 7. Inadequate health infrastructure and services 8. Poor nutrition due to food insecurity in families | **CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL** | 1. Poor quality of education at all levels  2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level  3. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in Schools  4. Gaps in physical access to quality health care  6. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups  7. Household food insecurity  8. Infant and adult malnutrition  9. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning systems  10. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanied School drop-out rate  11. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities  12. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups  13. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to society  14. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth  15. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure  16. Low awareness of child protection laws |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | 1. The district assembly is deficient in both quantity and quality staff especially in the decentralized department 2. Inadequate revenue mobilization and erratic release of the DACF adversely affects the smooth administration and development of the District 3. Sector departments still owe allegiance to their regional and national offices. Control and monitoring become a big problem at the district level 4. Limited capacity of sector departments and sub-district structures to plan and implement development programs due to lack of qualified personnel and logistics | **MAINTAIN A STABLE , UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY** | 1. Ineffective sub-district structures  3. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization  4. Inadequate and delays and in central government transfers  5. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting  6. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure  7. Inadequate personnel  8. Negative cultural practices  10. Growing negative influence of foreign culture |

Table 2.2: Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP of MDAs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021** | **ADOPTED ISSUES** |
| **BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY** | 1. Limited number of skilled industrialized manpower  2. Limited local participation in economic development |
| **BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY** | 1. Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| **BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY**  **CREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL** | 1. High cost of production inputs 2. Low level of irrigated agriculture 3. Erratic rain fall patterns 4. Poor storage and transportation systems 5. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 6. Increasing demand for household water supply 7. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 8. High prevalence of Open defecation |
| **SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT** | 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network  2. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure  3. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations  4. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs  5. High rate of rural-urban migration  6. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services  8. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste  9. Incidence of wildfires  10. Loss of trees and vegetative cover  11. Unreliable power supply  12. Shortage of skilled construction workers  13. Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country |
| **CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL** | 1. Poor quality of education at all levels  2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level  3. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in Schools  4. Gaps in physical access to quality health care  5. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups  6. Household food insecurity  7. Infant and adult malnutrition  8. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanied School drop-out rate  10. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities  11. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups  12. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to society  13. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth  14. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure  15. Low awareness of child protection laws |
| **MAINTAIN A STABLE , UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY** | 1. Ineffective sub-district structures  2. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization  3. Inadequate and delays and in central government transfers  4. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting  5. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure  6. Inadequate personnel  7. Negative cultural practices  8. Growing negative influence of foreign culture |

Table 2.2: POCC Analysis

| **Adopted Issues** | **Potentials** | **Opportunities** | **Constraints** | **Challenges** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Limited number of skilled industrialized manpower | * Availability of SHS graduates willing to be trained * Existence of training institutions * Availability of NGO/Donor support | * Existence of some small/medium scale industries * Favourable gov’t policy (one District, one factory) | * Inadequate entrepreneurial skills | * High cost of skills training * Absence of ITTU in the District * High illiteracy rate among the people |
| 1. Limited local participation in economic development | * Availability of economic resources i.e. fertile land, water bodies etc. * Peaceful environment | * Favorable gov’t policies for economic development * Availability of NGO support | * High poverty rate among the people | * High illiteracy rates making it difficult for people to access economic opportunities * Absence of BAC in the District |
| 1. Limited access to credit by SMEs | * Availability of suite SMEs in the District | * Availability of some financial institutions in the District * Favorable gov’t policy toward SMEs development | * Lack of collateral access credit from financial institutions * Poor recovery rate | * High interest rates * Unfavorable market prices |
| 1. High cost of production inputs | * Favourable government agricultural policies * NGO/Donor support | * Availability of artisans who can manufacture simple farm tools * NGO/Donor support | * Inadequate subsidies on agricultural machinery and equipment | * Lack of an agricultural mechanization centre * High poverty rates |
| 1. Low level of irrigated agriculture | * Availability of some dug-outs for irrigation and other purposes | * Favourable government policies on construction and rehabilitation of some existing dams | * Inadequate irrigation facilities in the district | * Limited or erratic rainfall |
| 1. Erratic rainfall patterns | * Availability of some dug-outs for irrigation and other purposes | * NGO support in rehabilitation of some dug-outs * Favorable gov’t policy (one village, one dam project) | * Inadequate irrigation facilities in the district * Poor farming practices lead to desertification | * Destruction of vegetable cover by alienFulani headsmen |
| 1. Poor storage and transportation systems | * Availability of NGO support for construction of silos * Availability of some feeder roads | * Availability of materials for construction of storage facilities * Availability of vehicles to cart farm produce to marketing centres | * High cost of transportation * High cost of road and vehicle maintenance | * Lack of maintenance culture |
| 1. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth | * Availability of youth willing to establish their own business | * Availability of NGO support * Presence of YEA office in the District * Favorable gov’t policy towards youth development * Availability of some financial institutions in the District | * High illiteracy rates among the youth | * Lack of collateral to service financial support * High poverty rates in the District |
| 1. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition | * Availability of DADU staff * Favourable gov’t policy in support of agro processing | * Availability of some processing machines * Availability of processing groups * Availability of raw materials | * High poverty rate making it difficult for farmers to access agro process machines | * High incidence of capital loss as a result of farmers inability to process their farm produce to add value it |
| 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network | * Existence of access roads to link up farming communities to marketing centres | * Existence of road contractors * Existence of feeder roads department | * Poor maintenance of roads * Inadequate resources for road maintenance | * High cost of road construction * Roads washed away during the raining season |
| 1. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country | * High demand for ICT services among the people | * Availability of internet facilities in the district | * High poverty rates among the people | * High cost of utilities |
| 1. Unreliable power supply | * High demand for electricity * Juali gorge could be developed rates a hydro power station | * Availability of low tension poles * Favorable gov’t policy on self-help electrification project | * Lack of VRA sub office in the District | * High cost of utility services |
| 1. Shortage of skilled construction works | * Availability of training institutions in the region | * Availability of some constructors in the District * NGO support to train some contractors | * High training cost * Unwillingness of some youth to go into the construction industry | * Lack of ITTU in the District |
| 1. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | * Existence of WATSANs * Existence of water boards | * Availability of NGO/Donor support for maintenance of facilities | * Inadequate funding * Lack of maintenance culture | * High cost of spare parts and construction materials * High poverty rates |
| 1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | * Decentralization of the physical planning department as a department of the DA | * Availability of law enforcement agents in the district * Availability of District Magistrate Court | * Lack of physical planning officer in the district | * Frequent interference by opinion leaders |
| 1. Inadequate spatial plans for region and MMDAs | * Decentralization of the physical planning department as a department of the DA | * DISTRICT Works Department available * Availability of T/As who are ready to co-operate | * Indiscriminate sale of land by land owners | * Absence of a physical planning officer in the district |
| 1. High rate of rural-urban migration | * Availability of some amenities e.g. electricity, business etc. in the District | * Availability of NGO support for skills training | * High cost of skills training * High poverty rate among the people | * High illiteracy rates among the people |
| 1. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and service | * Availability of NGO support for infrastructural development | * Availability of some feeder roads * Availability of electricity in some communities * Availability of schools, health facilities, boreholes etc. | * Inaccessibility of some parts of the District * Poor maintenance of existing infrastructures | * High cost of infrastructural   development   * High cost   of service delivery |
| 1. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste | * Available site for sanitary activities | * Available land field * Zoomlion services available | * Inadequate funding to enable the D/A procure waste management containers | * Unwillingness of some communities to construct HHTs, soakaways etc. |
| 1. Incidence of wildfires | * Availability of NADMO district office in the district | * Availability of NADMO staff in the district * D/A support for community sensitization | * Poor land use and spatial planning in the district * Bad farming practices | * Activities of Fulani herdsmen |
| 1. Loss of trees and vegetative cover | * Presence of traditional authorities who are ready to co-operate in stopping the menace | * Presence of law enforcement agencies in the district * Availability of NGO support (GSOP climate change plantation) | * Inadequate funds/logistics to track offenders | * Inaccessibility of some parts of the district making it difficult for perpetrators to be arrested * Menace of alien Fulani herds men |
| 1. Increasing demand for household water supply | * Existences of high water table | * Donor/NGO support in water sector * Favorable gov’t policy (one village, one dam) | * Inadequate funding * Rocky terrain in some parts of the district | * High poverty levels making it difficult to pay bills * High cost of drilling/construction of boreholes/small town water system |
| 1. Inadequate maintenance of facilities | * Existence of WATSANs * Existence of water boards | * Availability of NGO/Donor support for maintenance of facilities | * Inadequate funding * Lack of maintenance culture | * High cost of spare parts and construction materials * High poverty rates |
| 1. Poor quality of education at all levels | * Availability of some teaching & learning materials * Availability of training institution | * Favourable government policies * NGO/Donor support | * Lack of vehicles/motorbikes for effective monitoring * Inaccessible nature of some parts of the District | * Unfavourable weather * Inadequate feeding schools |
| 1. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level | * Existence of school infrastructure * Support from District Assembly for Teacher trainees | * Availability of trainable candidates * NGO/Donor support | * Inadequate funds and logistics | * Inadequate motivation for personnel * High teacher attrition rate * Unwillingness of some teachers to accept posting to the district due to the deprived nature of the district |
| 1. Inadequate use of teacher-leaner contact time in school | * Existence of school facilities * NGO/Donor support available | * Some TLMs available * District Assembly support for GES | * Inadequate teacher accommodation * Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring | * Unfavourable weather conditions * Lack of commitment on the part of some teachers |
| 1. Gasp in physical access to quality health care | * Sensitization programmes by GHS on basic hygiene practices * Plans by government to construct District Hospital | * NGO/Donor support * NHIS available * Availability of some health facilities and personnel | * Inadequate funds and logistics for health personnel * Limited number of health facilities | * Inaccessibility of some parts of the district * Some people still depend solely on traditional healers * High cost of health service delivery |
| 1. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups | * Availability of GoG/NGO/DA support in awareness creation programmes in the district | * Availability of NGO/Donor support * Availability of some skilled health personnel | * High illiteracy rates among the people | * High poverty level of the people |
| 1. Household food insecurity | * Availability of fertile land for agricultural purposes | * Favourable government agricultural policies * NGO/Donor support available | * Seasonal variability in food supply and prices | * Overdependence on rain fed agriculture * High poverty rates |
| 1. Infant and adult malnutrition | * Availability of District Health Directorate and some health facilities | * Availability of supplementary feeding * Ghana school feeding programme * NGO/Donor support | * Inadequate health personnel/logistics | * High illiteracy * Inaccessibility of some parts of the district |
| 1. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanied school drop-out rate | * Availability of child protection laws * Favorable gov’t policy FCUBE | * Availability of NGO support for the vulnerable * Availability of counsel services in schools, churches etc. | * Practice of outmoded cultural practices * High illiteracy rate among the people | * High poverty rate in the District |
| 1. High prevalence of open defecation | * Availability of DA/NGO/Donor support | * NGO/Donor support for HHT construction | * Inaccessible nature of some parts of the district making sensitization and monitoring difficult | * High poverty levels in the district * Unfavourable terrain making it difficult for HHTs construction |
| 1. Low awareness of child protection laws | * Existence of a District Magistrate court * Existence of law enforcement agencies in the district | * Availability of child panels in the district | * Inadequate coverage of child panels in the district | * High illiteracy rate among the people |
| 1. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities | * Availability of GDO * Availability of some economic opportunities e.g. gari processing | * NGO/Donor support for women empowerment * Existence of FABS to support women with credit facilities | * Inadequate entrepreneurial skills among women | * High illiteracy among women |
| 1. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups | * Availability of PWD association * Availability of some social protection programmes | * Availability of LEAPprogramme * Availability of child panels * Presence of law enforcement agencies | * High number of vulnerable and excluded people in the district | * Vast and difficult terrain in some parts of the District |
| 1. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to society | * Availability of opportunities for PWDs * Availability of PWDs associations | * Availability of PWDs common fund * NGO/Donor support for PWDs | * Lack of comprehensive database on PWDs in the district * Discrimination against the vulnerable and the excluded | * Lack of special schools for PWDs in the district |
| 1. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth | * Presence of YEA in the district | * Availability of YEA * NGO/Donor support for youth empowerment | * High illiteracy among the youth | * Inadequate employment avenues in the district |
| 1. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure | * Availability of some football teams and keep fit clubs in the District | * Favorable gov’t policy towards sports development * Availability of NGO/ Donor support for sports development (NORST) | * Inadequate funding for sports development * Lack of a standard football field in the District | * High cost of constructing and maintaining sports infrastructure |
| 1. Ineffective sub- district structures | * Availability of accommodation for sub-district structures | * Availability of some staff in the district * Availability of office accommodation for sub-district structures | * Low revenue base of the A/Cs/DA * Inadequate logistics | * Inadequate staff |
| 1. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization | * Existence of marketing centres/rateable items * Existence of revenue collectors | * Existence of some rateable items * Existence of revenue collectors | * Inadequate logistics, revenue leakages, inadequate data on rateable items | * Inadequate funds to enhance staff capacity * Inaccessibility of some parts of the district |
| 1. Inadequate and delay in central government transfers | * Availability of DACF and others | * Availability of PFMA to ensure judicious use of funds | * Delay in the release of statutory funds | * Deductions at source (unplanned/budgeted deductions) |
| 1. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting | * Existence of NGOs/CBOs * Availability of NGOs support | * Availability of DPCU * Availability of planning guidelines from NDPC | * Inadequate funding for stakeholders meetings | * Delays in release of funds * High illiteracy rate among the people |
| 1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | * Availability of security agencies | * Availability of DACF for provision of infrastructure * NGO/Donor support | * Inadequate funding for infrastructural support | * Unplanned deductions of the DACF at source |
| 1. Inadequate personnel | * D/A willing to construct accommodation for personnel | * Availability of police station in the District * Availability of NGO /Down support | * Inadequate staff accommodation for police personnel | * Lack of control over posting of personnel |
| 1. Negative cultural practices | * Availability of NGO/Donor/GoG support against outmoded cultural practices | * Availability of NGO/Donor/GoG support against outmoded cultural practices * Support from Traditional Authority to stop outmoded practices | * High illiteracy rate in the district | * Existence of outmoded cultural practices |
| 1. Growing negative influence of foreign culture | * Availability of traditional authorities * Availability of NGO/Donner support | * Availability of cultural groups in the District * Availability of CNC officer * Favourably gov’t cultural policies | * Availability of all kinds of social media platforms | * Uncontrolled used of social media |

CHAPTER THREE

## DISTRICTDEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Introduction

This chapter looks at projected development requirements for 2018-2021 under the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for jobs. It also includes adopted development issues, which are of relevance to the District, Development dimension goals, policy objectives and strategies to achieve these goals and objectives are addressed.

National Development Focus

The National development focus of National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF)continue the broad path of GSGDA II, taking up the challenges left behind and bringing renewed vigor and an alternative perspective to building on the successes of those frameworks. The current framework outlines the macroeconomic framework that will guide the management of the economy between 2018 and 2021 within the context of the long-term vision of attaining a just, free, productive and prospective society.

DistrictDevelopment Focus

The basic goal of the Districtis to accelerate the growth of the economy through modernization of Agriculture along the value chain approach and sustained shared growth, poverty reduction, promotion of equity in resource allocation within a decentralized democratic environment so that the nation can achieve long-term vision of a just, free, productive and prospective society.

To achieve this goal, the table below gives the various sub-goals of the sectors of the district.

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018 – 2021

Table 3.1: Modernization of Agriculture

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Dams (Dug-out) | 8 | 10 |  |
| Market Structures | 3 | 5 |  |
| Agriculture Extension Officers | 7 | 20 |  |
| Storage Facilities | 0 | 4 |  |
| Agro-processing machines | 6 | 12 |  |
| Tractor Services | 60 | 10 |  |

Table 3.2: Production in Metric Tons

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Maize | 10750 | 12362.5 | 15 |
| Millet | 994 | 1093.4 | 10 |
| Sorghum | 12408 | 14269.2 | 15 |
| Cowpea | 9405 | 10815.75 | 15 |
| Groundnut | 3476 | 4345 | 25 |
| Soya beans | 1228 | 1412.2 | 25 |
| Rice | 1002 | 1152.3 | 15 |
| Yam | 208645 | 219077.3 | 5 |
| Cassava | 188716 | 198151.18 | 15 |
| Cashew |  |  |  |
| Poultry | 100000 | 112000 | 12 |
| Sheep | 65000 | 74750 | 15 |
| Cattle | 25509 | 27040 | 6 |
| Goats | 65000 | 74750 | 15 |
| Pigs | 5540 | 6371 | 15 |

Table 3.3: Transport Infrastructure

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Feeder Roads |  |  |  |
| Highways | 1 | 1 |  |
| Motorking |  |  |  |
| Buses/Trucks |  |  |  |
| Donkey Carts |  |  |  |
| Power Tillers |  |  |  |
| Canoes |  |  |  |

Table 3.4: Energy supply to support industries and house holds

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Filling Station | 1 | 2 |  |
| LPG Sales Point | 0 | 1 |  |
| Electricity (No. of Communities | 41 | 100 | 100 |
| Kerosene Distribution point | 0 | 1 |  |

Table 3.5: Science, Technology and Innovation to Support Productivity and Development

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| No. of communities enjoying cell phone services |  |  |  |
| No. of TV stations signal in received |  |  |  |
| No. of internet cafés |  |  |  |

Table3.6: Tourism

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| No. of Hotels | 0 | 1 |  |
| No. of Guesthouses | 2 | 2 |  |
| No. of Restaurants | 0 | 1 |  |

Table 3.7: Small Scale Industries

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Smock Weavers Co-operative | 1 | 2 |  |
| Gari Processing | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| Groundnut Processing | 12 | 18 | 50 |
| Shea nut Processing | 12 | 18 | 50 |
| Fruit and nut processing | 0 | 1 |  |

Table 3.8:Education

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Pre-School | 100 | 102 |  |
| Primary | 100 | 102 |  |
| JHS | 28 | 32 |  |
| SHS | 1 | 2 |  |
| Trained Teachers | 716 | 746 |  |
| Untrained Teachers | 170 |  |  |
| Enrolment 2017/18 28,666 Enrolment 2020/21 38,666 | | | 10 |
| Gross Primary Enrolment Rate (GER) | 101.9% | 113.12 | 12 |
| JHS completion Rate | 90.1% | 93.1 | 03 |
| SHS completion Rate | 35.3% | 45.89 | 30 |
| Transition Rate (KG to Prim) | 106.3% |  |  |
| Transition Rate (Prim to JHS) | 80.9% | 88.99% | 10 |
| Transition Rate (JHS to SHS) | 45.4% | 51% |  |
| School Drop-out Rate (SDR) |  |  |  |
| Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) – 38:1 | | | |
| Pupil-Teacher Ratio(KG) | 53:1 | 43 | 13 |
| PTR (PS) | 35:1 | 30 | 10 |
| PTR (JHS) | 20:1 | 15 | 10 |
| Adult Learners |  |  |  |

Table 3.9:Youth and Sports Development

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| No. Standard Football playing fields | 0 | 1 |  |
| No. of football clubs | 1 | 2 |  |
| No. of keep fit clubs |  |  |  |

Table 3.10:Health

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| **Health Facilities**  Hospitals  Polyclinics  Health centres  CHPS compounds |  |  |  |
| Doctors population ratio |  |  |  |
| Nurses population ratio |  |  |  |
| Infant mortality rates |  |  |  |
| Maternal mortality rates |  |  |  |
| Guinea worm cases |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS cases |  |  |  |
| No. of nutritional centres |  |  |  |
| No of people having health insurance |  |  |  |
| % of under 5 who are malnourished |  |  |  |

Table 3.11:Population Management

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE INCREASE** |
| Population growth rate | 2.7% |  |  |
| Household sizes | 7.8 |  |  |
| No of people possessing national identity cards | 0 |  |  |

Table 3.12:Potable Water

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| Potable water coverage | 74% | 78% |  |
| No. of boreholes | 155 | 5 |  |
| No of HDW fitted with pumps |  |  |  |
| No. small town water systems | 3 | 5 |  |
| No of mechanized boreholes | 8 | 12 |  |
| No. of WATSANs | 155 | 163 |  |
| No. of water boards | 3 | 5 |  |

Table 3.13:Sanitation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| No. of household latrines | 1,322 | 1,822 |  |
| No. of public latrines | 12 | 0 |  |
| No. of institutional latrines | 126 | 138 |  |
| No. of demarcated refuse collection points | 15 | 20 |  |

#### *Table 3.14:Household settlement and urban development*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| No. of houses numbered |  |  |  |
| No. of towns with proper layouts |  |  |  |

Table 3.15:Women and Children Issues

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| No. of early childhood development centres constructed |  |  |  |
| No of care givers trained |  |  |  |
| No. of women and physically challenged trained |  |  |  |

Table 3.16:DistrictAssembly Sub-structures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| No. of Area council offices constructed | 3 |  |  |
| No. of staff recruited for AC |  |  |  |
| No of women appointed as Area Counselors |  |  |  |
| No of Area council offices furnished | 1 |  |  |

Table 3.17:Revenue (IGF)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| IGF collected |  |  |  |
| New sources of revenue identified |  |  |  |
| Incentive package provided for revenue collectors |  |  |  |
| Training organized for revenue collectors and area treasurer annually |  |  |  |

Table 3.18:Security

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| No of Police Stations | 1 | 2 |  |
| No of Police Bungalows | 1 | 3 |  |
| Theft Cases |  | 0 |  |
| Chieftaincy Disputes | 0 | 0 |  |
| Religious Conflict | 0 | 0 |  |

Table 3.19: DA Performance Improvement

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **EXISTING NO. (2018)** | **DISTRICTTARGET (2021)** | **PERCENTAGE (%) INCREASE** |
| No. of training organized for DA substructures | 3 | 6 |  |
| No. of bungalow renovated/constructed | 3 | 6 |  |
| No of staff recruited for the DA |  |  |  |
| No. of DA staff trained |  |  |  |
| No of Heads of Departments meeting organized |  |  |  |
| No. of monitoring visit conducted | 16 | 16 |  |

Table 3.20: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorised under themes and goals

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STRATEGIC GOAL** | **FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021** | **ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES** |
| BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | Industrial Transformation | 1. Limited number of skilled industrialized manpower  2. Limited local participation in economic development |
| Private Sector Development | 1. Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| Agriculture and Rural Development | 1. High cost of production inputs  2. Low level of irrigated agriculture  3. Erratic rainfall patterns  4. Poor storage and transportation systems  5. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth  6. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition |
| CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | Water and Sanitation | 1. Increasing demand for household water supply  2. Inadequate maintenance of facilities  3. High prevalence of Open defecation |
| Environmental Pollution | 1. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste |
| Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion | 1. Incidence of wildfires |
| Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water & Air | 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network |
| Energy and Petroleum | 1. Unreliable power supply |
| Construction Industry Development | 1. Shortage of skilled construction workers |
| Infrastructure Maintenance | 1. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure |
| Settlements And Housing | 1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations  2. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs |
| Rural Development | 1. High rate of rural-urban migration  2. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services |
| CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | Education and Training | 1. Poor quality of education at all levels  2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level  3. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in Schools |
| Health and Health Services | 1. Gaps in physical access to quality health care  2. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups |
| Food and Nutrition Security | 1. Household food insecurity  2.Infant and adult malnutrition |
| Population Management | 2. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanied School drop-out rate |
| Water and Sanitation | 1. Increasing demand for household water supply  2. Inadequate maintenance of facilities  3. High prevalence of open defecation  4. Poor sanitation and waste management |
| Gender Equality | 1. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities |
| Social Protection | 1. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups |
| Disability and Development | 1. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disability to contribute to society |
| Youth Development | 1. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth |
| Sports & Recreation | 1. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure |
| Child & Family Welfare | 1. Low awareness of child protection laws |
| **MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY** | Local Government and Decentralization | 1. Ineffective sub-district structures  2. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization  3. Inadequate and delays and in central government transfers  4. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting |
| Human Security and Public Safety | 1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure  2. Inadequate personnel |
| Civil Society & Civic Engagement | 1. Negative cultural practices |
| Culture for National Development | 1. Growing negative influence of foreign culture |
| **SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT** | Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air | 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network |
| Drainage and Flood control | 1. Poor waste disposal practices |
| Infrastructure Maintenance | 1. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure |
| Human Settlements and Housing | 1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations  2. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs |
| Rural Developments | 1. High rate of rural-urban migration  2. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services |
| Environmental Pollution | 12. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste |
| Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion | 13. Incidence of wildfires |
| Climate Variability and Change | 14. Loss of trees and vegetative cover |
| Energy and Petroleum | 15. Unreliable power supply |
| Construction Industry Development | 16. Shortage of skilled construction workers |
| Information Communication Technology (ICT) | 17. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country |

Adopted Objectives and Strategies

## Programme: Economic Development

Table 3.21: Goal: Build Prosperous Society

| **Focus Area** | **Issues** | **Key Policy Objectives** | **Strategies** | **Implementing and Collaborating Agencies** | **Global/Regional Linkages** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strong and Resilient Economy | Revenue underperformance  due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes | Ensure improved fiscal performance  and sustainability | Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) | DA, MoF | SDG 16, 17  AU 1, 4, 9, 20 |
| Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act  914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6) | DA, PPA | SDG 10, 12, 16, 17  AU 4, 20 |
| Industrial  Transformation | Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial  development | Improve access to land for industrial use | Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment  of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones SDG Target 9.2) | DA, Lands Commission, DoA | SDG 9  AU 4, 5, 7, 9 |
| Severe poverty and  underdevelopment  among peri-urban and rural communities | Pursue flagship  industrial  development  initiatives | Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4,  9.b, 9.c) | DA, DoA, MoTI | SDG 9  AU 1, 4,5,7,9 |
| Private Sector Development | Limited access to credit for SMEs | Support  entrepreneurs  and SME  development | Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private  partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3,  8.5, 17.17) | DA, REP | SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17  AU 1,4,5 |
|  |  | Enhance domestic trade | Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to  enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15) | DA, DWD | SDG 9, 12, 16,17  AU 4 |
| Agriculture and Rural Development | High cost of production inputs | Promote a  demand driven  approach to agricultural  development | Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project  (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry  (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) | DA, DoA | SDG 2, 4, 9, 12, 17  AU 1,3,4,5,20 |
| Inadequate development  of and investment in  processing and value addition | Ensure Improved public investment | Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder  roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1) | DA, DoFR, VRA, CWSA | SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17  AU 1,3,4,5,20 |
| Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural  commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) |
| Low application of  technology especially  among smallholder  farmers leading to  comparatively lower  yields | Improve production efficiency and yield | Implementation of government’s flagship intervention of “one Village, One Dam” to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation especially in the Afram Plains and northern savannah (SDG  Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4) | DA, DoA, GIDA, NDA | SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10,  12, 16, 17  AU 1,3,4,5,20 |
| Erratic rainfall patterns |
| Poor storage and  transportation systems | Improve postharvest  management | Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) | DA, MoFA, DoA, DoFR | SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11,  12, 16, 17  AU 5 |
|  | Low quality and  inadequate agriculture  infrastructure | Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure  connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) |  | SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11,  12, 16, 17  AU 5 |
| Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at  district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3,  12.a) |  |
| Lack of youth interest in agriculture | Promote  agriculture as a  viable business  among the youth | Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain  (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) | DA, DoA | SDG 1, 2, 4, 8  AU 1,3,4,5,20 |
| Tourism and  Creative arts  Development | Poor tourism  infrastructure and  services | Diversify and  expand the tourism  industry for  economic  development | Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG  Target 8.9) | DA, GES, MoTCA | SDG 8, 12, 17  AU 4,16 |
| Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions  (SDG Target 12.b) |

## Programme: Social development

Table 3.22: Goal: Create Equal Opportunities for all

| **Focus Area** | **Issues** | **Key Policy Objectives** | **Strategies** | **Implementing and Collaborating Agencies** | **Global/Regional Linkages** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Education and training | High number of  untrained teachers at basic level | Enhance inclusive  and equitable  access to, and  participation in  quality education  at all levels | Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target  4.a) | DA, GES, Dev’t Partners | SDG 4, 9, 13, 16,  17  AU 2, 18 |
|  | Poor linkage between  management processes and school operations | Strengthen school  management  systems | Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality  education (SDG Target 17.17) | DA, GES, Dev’t Partners | SDG 4, 9, 13, 16,  17  AU 2, 18 |
| Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) | DA, GES, Dev’t Partners | SDG 4, 9, 13, 16,  17  AU 2, 18 |
| Health and Health Services | Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare | Ensure affordable,  equitable, easily  accessible and  Universal Health  Coverage (UHC) | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access  to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8,16.6) | GHS, DA, Dev’t partners | SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10,  16  AU 3 |
| High HIV and AIDS  stigmatisation and  discrimination | Ensure reduction  of new HIV,  AIDS/STIs and  other infections,  especially among  vulnerable groups | Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)  programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) | GHS, DA, Dev’t Partners | SDG 3  AU 3 |
|  | Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) |
| Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission ofHIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3) |
| Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexualand reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) |
| Food and  Nutrition  Security | Household food  Insecurity | Ensure food and  nutrition security  (FNS) | Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) | GHS, DoA, DA, Dev’t Partners | SDG 2, 3, 12  AU 1,3,4,5 |
|  | Infant and adult  malnutrition | Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) |  |
| Population  Management | Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates | Improve population management | Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets  3.7, 5.3) | DDA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners | SDG 3, 5, 16, 17  AU 1, 17,18 |
| Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target3.7) |
| High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls | Harness  demographic  dividend | Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners, YEA, REP | SDG 2, 3, 4, 16, 17  AU 1, 3,5 |
|  | Growing economic  Disparities | Harness the  benefits of  migration for socioeconomic  development | Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban  migration (SDG Target 11.a) | DA, MoFA,DPs, MoTI etc. | SDG 1, 4, 8, 10,  11, 16, 17  AU 1, 2, 13, 17,20 |
| Water and  Environmental  Sanitation | Increasing demand forhousehold water supply | Improve access to  safe and reliable  water supply  services for all | Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems  (SDG Target 6.1) | CWSA, DA, Dev’t partners | SDG 6, 15, 16,17  AU 1, 7, 12,20 |
| Inadequate maintenance  of facilities | Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans  (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) |
|  | High prevalence of opendefecation | Enhance access to  improved and  reliable  environmental  sanitation services | Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) | DA, Dev’t partners | SDG 6, 11, 12, 16,  17  AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20 |
|  | Poor sanitation and  waste management | Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) |
|  | Poor hygiene practices | Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation  (SDG Target 6.2) |
| Poverty and  Inequality | High incidence of poverty | Eradicate poverty  in all its forms and  dimensions | Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and  socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners | SDG 1, 16  AU 1,17, |
| Unequal spatial  distribution of the  benefits of growth | Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life  (SDG Target 1.4) |
| **Child and family**  **Welfare** | Limited coverage of  social protection  programmes targeting  children | Ensure effective  child protection  and family welfare  system | Mainstream child protection interventions in development  plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c,  16.2) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners | SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10,  16, 17  AU 1,18 |
|  | Low awareness of child  protection laws and  policies |  | Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment  and retention in schools such as the School Feeding  Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6,  16.b) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners | SDG 1, 16  AU 1,17, |
|  | Weak enforcement oflaws and rights of  Children |  | Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2,16.3) |
|  | High incidence of children’s rights violations | Ensure the rights  and entitlements  of children | End harmful traditional practices such as female genitalmutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2,  16.3) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners | SDG 4, 5, 10, 11,  16  AU 1,18 |
|  | Limited understanding of  issues of disability andnegative attitudestowards children with  disabilities and specialneeds | Increase access to education and educational materials for  orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs  (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) |
| **The Aged** | Inadequate care for theaged | Enhance the wellbeingof the aged | Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the  aged, especially in the areas of income security and house  ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners, MoGCSP | SDG 1, 5, 10, 11,  16, 17  AU 1, 3,12 |
| **Gender Equality** | Gender disparities inaccess to economic  opportunities | Promote economic  empowerment of  women | Improve access to education, health and skills training in  income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including  head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners, MoGCSP | SDG 5, 10, 16, 17  AU 1,2,3,17,20 |
| **Social**  **Protection** | Inadequate and limitedcoverage of socialprotection programmes  for vulnerable groups | Strengthen social  protection,  especially for  children, women,  persons with  disability and the  elderly | Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets(SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) | DA, DCDSW, Dev’t partners, MoGCSP | SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9,  10, 11, 14 16, 17  AU 1, 2, 17,18 |
| Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse,  discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDGTargets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) |
| **Disability and**  **Development** | Negative perceptions and  attitudes towards PWDs | Promote full  participation of  PWDs in social and  economic  development | Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) | DA, DCDSW, MoGCSP, Dev’t partners | SDG 1, 3, 8, 10,  16, 17  AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11,  12, 17,18 |
|  |  | Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG  Targets 10.2, 16.7) |
| **Employment and**  **Decent work** | Lack of entrepreneurial  skills for  self-employment | Promote the  creation of decent  jobs | Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses(SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4) |  | SDG 4, 8, 9, 17  AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12,  17, 18,20 |
| Inadequate  apprenticeship  opportunities |
| **Youth Development** | Youth unemployment  and underemployment  among rural and urbanyouth | Promote effective  participation of the  youth in socioeconomic  development | Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG  Targets 4.4, 4.b) | MoFA, DA, DoA, Dev’t partners | SDG 4, 8, 16, 17  AU 1, 2, 4, 5,18 |
| Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG  Target 8.6) |
| **Sports and Recreation** | Inadequate and poor  sports infrastructure | Enhance sports  and recreational  infrastructure | Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure  (SDG Target 9.1)  infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) | DA, Community members, NSA | SDG 1, 9, 11, 16,  17  AU 1, 9, 10,20 |
| Lack of provision forsports and recreationalneeds in thedevelopment ofcommunities | Promote partnerships with private sector in development of  sports and recreation |
|  |  |  | Enforce development of designated sports and recreational  land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6) |  |  |

## Programme: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Table 3.23: Goal: safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient Built Environment

| **Focus Area** | **Issues** | **Key Policy Objectives** | **Strategies** | **Implementing and Collaborating Agencies** | **Global/Regional Linkages** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Water Resources**  **Management** | Poor agricultural practiceswhich affect water quality | Promote  Sustainablewaterresources  development and management | Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in  collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders  (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6) | DA, MoFA, Dev. | SDG 6, 14, 15, 16,  17  AU 1,3 |
| Negative impact of climatevariability and change | Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and  tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities  (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6) |
| **Environmental**  **Pollution** | Improper disposal of solidand liquid waste | Reduce  environmental  pollution | Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and  products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) | DA, EPA, Dev’t Partners | SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11,  12, 14, 16, 17  AU 1,7, 11,12 |
| **Deforestation,**  **Desertification**  **and Soil Erosion** | High incidence of wildfires | Combat  deforestation,  desertification  and soil erosion | Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy andlocal bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) | DA, EPA, Forestry  Commission, Dev’t Partners | SDG 2, 7, 11, 14,  15, 16, 17  AU 7, 11,12, 20 |
| Indiscriminate use ofweedicides | Promote  sustainable use  of forest and  wildlife  resources | Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users ofenvironmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading  practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b) | DA, DADU, EPA | SDG 6, 12, 14, 15,  16  AU 7, 11,12 |
| **Climate Variability and Change** | Vulnerability to climate change | Enhanceclimate changeresilience | Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous  agricultural knowledge **(SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)** | DA, MoFA, EPA, Dev’t Partners | SDG 1, 2, 9, 11,13, 16  AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12,  17 |
| **Disaster Management** | Weak legal and policyframeworks for disasterprevention, preparednessand response | Promoteproactive  planning fordisaster  prevention and  mitigation | Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-madehazards and disaster risk reduction **(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)** | DA, NADMO | SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13  AU 5, 7, 12, 17 |
| **Transport**  **Infrastructure**  **(road, rail, water**  **and air)** | Poor quality and inadequateroad transport network | Improve  efficiency and  effectiveness of  road transport  infrastructure  and services | Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to  improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement,  management and supervision of road contracts **(SDG Target 3.6)** | DA, DoFR, GPRTU | SDG 3, 7, 9, 11,13, 16, 17  AU1,10,20 |
| **Information**  **Communication**  **Technology (ICT)** | Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country | Expand the digital landscape | Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school | DA, NCA, Telecos, Dev’t partners | SDG 9, 10, 16, 17  AU 1, 2, 4, 10,12,17 |
| **Energy and**  **Petroleum** | Unreliable power supply | Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy | Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns | DA, MoE, VRA/NEDCo | SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,  16,17  AU 1,6,7,9,17,20 |
| **Construction Industry Development** | Shortage of skilled construction workers | Build a comprehensive and modern construction industry | Ensure quality in all aspects of construction | DA, DWD | SDG 9,16,17  AU 10,11,12 |
| **Infrastructure Maintenance** | Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure | Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure | DA, DWD | SDG 2,9,17  AU 10,11,12 |
| **Human Settlement and Housing** | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements | Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act,2016 (Act 925) | DA. DWD, TCP | SDG 9,11,15,17  AU 1,10,11,12 |
| Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs |
| **Rural Development Management** | High rate of rural-urban migration | Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Establish rural service centers to promote agriculture and agro-base industries | DA, Dev’t partners | SDG 1,6,9,15,17  AU 1,5,10,12 |
| Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services | Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. |
| **Urban Development Management** | Growth of slums | Promote resilient urban development | Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure  provision **(SDG Target 11.1)** | DA, TCP, DWD | SDG 8, 11, 12, 17  AU 1, 10, 12 |
| **Zongos and Inner City Development** | Deteriorating conditions inslums | Improvequality of life inslums, Zongosand inner cities | Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving  infrastructure facilities **(SDG Target 11.1, 11.3)** | DA, DWD | SDG 1, 10, 11, 17  AU 1, 4, 10, 12 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Focus Area** | **Adopted Issues** | **Policy Objectives** | **Strategies** | **Global/Regional Linkages** |
| **Energy and Petroleum (Oil and Gas)** |  Inadequate capacity to  manage environmental  impacts   Major land use challenges in  the oil belts   Inadequate capacity to  manage waste and disaster  in the industry | Minimize  potential  environmental  impacts of oil  and gas  industry | Implement recommendations of strategic environmental  assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector **(SDG**  **Targets 14.2, 14.3)** | SDG 9 & 12  AU 6, 7 & 12 |

## Programme: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Table 3.24: Goal: Maintain a stable United and Safe Society

| **Focus Area** | **Issues** | **Key Policy Objectives** | **Strategies** | **Implementing and Collaborating Agencies** | **Global/Regional Linkages** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Local Government and Decentralisation** | Ineffective sub-district structures | Improvedecentralised  planning | Strengthen sub-district structures **(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)** | DA, Assembly persons, community members, Decentralised Departments, Dev’t Partners etc. | SDG 16,17  AU 11, 12,13 |
| Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization  4. Inadequate and delays and in central government transfers | Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs | DA, NCCE, Dev’t Partners | SDG 16,17  AU 11,12,20 |
| Inadequacy of and delaysin central governmenttransfers |
| Weak involvement andparticipation of citizenryin planning and budgeting | Improvepopular  participation at  regional and  district levels | Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development  planning process, local democracy and accountability **(SDGTarget 16.7)** | DA, CSOs, NGOs, NCCE, Dev’t partners | SDG 16, 17  AU 11, 12 |
| **Human Security and Public Safety** | Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure | Enhance public safety and security | Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure | DA, GPS, Traditional authority, NCCE etc. | SDG 16  AU 11,12, 13 |
|  | Inadequate Personnel |  | Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes | DA, GPS, Traditional authority, NCCE etc. | SDG 16  AU 11,12, 13 |
| **Civic Society and Civic Engagement** | Negative cultural practices | Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development | Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices | DA, CNC, Dev’t partners, CSOs, NGOs | SDG 16,17  AU 11,12,13 |
| **Culture for National Development** | Growing negative influence of foreign culture | Promote culture in the development process | Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage |  | SDG 8,9,16,17  AU 10,11,12,16 |

CHAPTER FOUR

## COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

Introduction

This chapter deals mainly with the District Composite Plan of Action (POA) which includes development programmes and sub-programmes of the District Assembly for 2018-2021 reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures. It also includes an indicative financial strategy indicating how the activities, projects and programmes will be financed.

Planning and Programming

The planning and programming approaches take account of the district’s goals, strategies, problems, opportunities, potentials, constraints and challenges. This chapter therefore spells out the planning and programming aimed at continuing with vigour the enhancement of accelerated growth and development of the Nanumba South Dist.- wide. On the basis of the problems opportunities, potentials, constraints and challenges identified, an integrated development approach is proposed for the Nanumba South District.

Development Programmes

The integrated development path opted for by the District Assembly covering the plan period (2018 - 2021) is composed of development programmes and these are classified into packages outlined below. The programmes are:

* Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
* Infrastructure & Human Settlement
* Transparent & Accountable Governance
* Poverty Reduction & opportunities for Vulnerable and Socially Excluded in Society

Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development

The main thrust of this programme is to make the Agriculture sector the engine of growth in the district. To this end, the focus of the programme is to accelerate modernization of production operations along a value chain and enhance micro enterprise activities.

The components of the programme are:

* To reduce post-harvest losses through improved storage and minimal processing along a value chain
* To increase Agriculture output through input cost minimization and availability
* To improve the marketing system of Agriculture produce
* Promotion of micro enterprise operators/economic groups.
* Development of entrepreneurial and financial management skills of farmers and micro enterprise operators
* Providing support in the form of inputs, tractor services and conditional cash credits to farmers, enterprises, CBOS, FBOs and modern industries

Human Resource Development and Expansion of Infrastructure and Basic Services

This programmes aims at developing the human resource base of the District as well as ensuring that the people in the District have access to basic services. This programme therefore dwells on education, health, water and sanitation. The components of each of these sectors have been spelt out below;

Education

The components of the programme on education are to:-

* Improve the quality and access to education
* To increase the number of people with access to vocation training and education

Health

The health components of the programme are to:-

* Improve quality and access to health services
* To reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs in the district.
* Increase health services delivery coverage
* Improve the effectiveness and efficiency in health services delivery
* Reduce the incidence of malaria and other diseases

Water and Sanitation

The components of the programme in the water and sanitation are to:-

* Increase potable water supply coverage
* Increase access to sanitation facilities
* Support and build capacities of stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector

Local Governance and Decentralization

#### *The basic principle underlying this programme is to strengthen effective local governance and entrench the principle of civic responsibility in the citizenry. This principle will inevitably require effective decentralization and devolution opportunity and responsibility to the sub District structures*.

The components of the programme are:

* To ensure that all decentralized departments are established.
* To strengthen the relationship between DA/CBOs/NGOs and traditional authorities.
* To adequately staff and equip Area Councils
* To reduce the DA overdependence on external sources of funding

Poverty Reduction & Opportunities for Vulnerable and Socially Excluded in Society

This programme gears towards creating enabling environment for wealth creation and integration of the vulnerable and socially excluded in the District with particular reference to women, children and the physically challenged. The components of the programme are to:-

* Create income and employment opportunities District-wide
* Improve capacity of PWDS to contribute to local development
* Increase access of children to career development opportunities
* Increased participation of women in social and public activities
* Empower women and the vulnerable economically

Medium Term Programmes of Action (2018 – 2021)

This section of the medium term plan, deals with the programmes and projects earmarked for implementation within the entire planning period. The major thrust of the plan is to build a foundation upon which the long-term development of the District can be consolidated. The components of the medium term plan include the projects, locations, time frame, responsible implementing agencies and sources of funding along the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF).

Logical Framework

The logical framework is a matrix that serves as a tool for monitoring the entire process of programme implementation. It consist of four columns, the first column is the narrative summary which states the basis of the plan thus goals, plan purpose, expected results and planned activities. The second column in the matrix indicates the Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs). This measures the achievement of goals, plan purpose, expected results and planned activities. It enables the planner to measure effectively the progress of the planned programmes.

The third column is the means of verification where the sources of verifying the OVIs are specified**.** The last column in the matrix is the Assumptions. It specifies the uncertainties that are outside the direct control of the programme but very necessary for the success or failure of the programme. These uncertainties are regarded as important assumptions of the programme. Details of this framework can be located below.

## COMPOSITE PROGRAM OF ACTION (POA)

The Composite Program of Action is a tabular presentation that spells out all program activities by thematic areas earmarked for implementation within the entire planning period (2018 - 2021). It highlights project/programs, the time frame within which projects are to be implemented, budgetary requirements, indicators, and sources of funding and the proposed implementers of projects. Details of this plan of action are presented below:

Table 4.1: Composite Program of Action (POA)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic Area:** Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):** Build a prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Adopted Objectives** | **Adopted Strategies** | **Programs** | **Sub-programs** | **Projects/Activities** | **Outcome/Impact Indicators** | | **Time Frame** | | | | | | | | | **Indicative Budget** | | | | | | **Implementing Agencies** |
| **2018** | | **2019** | | **2020** | | **2021** | | | **GoG** | | **IGF** | | **Donor** | | **Lead** | **Collaborating** |
| Ensure  improved fiscal  performance  and  sustainability | Eliminate revenue collection leakages | Management and Administration | Finance and revenue mobilization | Frequent monitoring of revenue collectors | Improved revenue performance | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | | 8,000 | |  | | MoTI | DA/BAC/DPs |
| Formation of revenue mobilization taskforce | Improved revenue performance | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | | 1,000 | |  | |  |  |
| Train both revenue collectors and Area Council staff on revenue mobilization skills | Improved revenue performance | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | | 8,000 | |  | |  |  |
| Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act  914), especially with regard to sole sourcing |  |  | Train DA Staff on PPA | DA Staff trained on PPA | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 5,000 | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Improve access  to land for  industrial  development | Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment  of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and  enterprise free zones | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Lobby TAs to release land for industrial development | Reserved lands available for industrial development | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 5,000 | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives | Implement One district, one factory initiative | Infrastructure delivery & management | Infrastructure development | Facilitate the establishment of a cassava processing factory | Incomes of cassava producers and processors enhanced | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 50,000 | |  | |  | | MoTI | D/A, DADU & DPs |
| Support Entrepreneurship and SME development | Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Facilitate the participation of MSMEs in PPPs | Access to credit by MSMEs enhanced | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | | 10,000 | |  | | MoTI | D/A & BAC |
| Enhance domestic trade | Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade | Economic development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial development | Develop 4No. markets in the districts | Revenue base of D/A improved | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 200,000 | |  | | 600,000 | | D/A | D/A & DPs |
| Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development | Ensure Implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both small holder and commercial producer to industries | Economic development | Agricultural development | Facilitate the implementation of GCAP in the district | Income levels of smallholder and commercial producers enhanced | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 20,000 | |  | |  | | MoFA, MoTI | D/A & DADU |
| Ensure improve public investment | Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district | Economic development | Agricultural development | Promote the production of yam and cassava for export | Incomes of farmers and value-chain actors enhanced | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 20,000 | |  | |  | | MoTI, MoFA | D/A & DADU |
| Train 10 women groups in food processing along the value chain |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |
| Establish 4No. agro-processing centres |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |
| Improve production efficiency and yield | Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugout | Infrastructure delivery and Management | Infrastructure development | Construct 3No. dug-outs | Dry season farming enhanced | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 450,000 | |  | |  | | GIDA | DA/MoFA, MoSDI |
| Rehabilitate 4No. dug-outs |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 200,000 | |  | |  | |
| Improve Post-Harvest Management | Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system | Infrastructure delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Facilitate the construction of storage facilities in 40 communities | Incidence of Post-harvest losses is reduced | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 20,000 | |  | |  | | MoFA | DA/DADU/DPs |
| Support the construction of a warehouse in Wulensi |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 20,000 | |  | |  | |
| Train 200 farmers on post-harvest management of crops |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 20,000 | |  | |  | |
| Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth | Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain | Economic development | Agricultural development | Support 200 youth to benefit from the planting for food and jobs program | Agriculture productivity improved | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 40,000 | |  | |  | | MoFA | DA/DADU/YEA |
| Diversify and  expand the  tourism  industry for  economic  development | Mainstream tourism development in district development plans |  | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Identify the tourism development potentials in the district | Tourism potentials identified | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 10,000 | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institution | Facilitate the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions | Schools Tourism clubs established | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | 10,000 | |  | |  | |  |  |
| **Thematic Area:** Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):** Create Equal Opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | Construct and furnish 8 No. 3-Unit classroom blocks | Increase enrolment in schools | |  |  | |  | |  | | 720,000 |  | | 720,000 | | DA | | GES/DPs/GETFUND | |
| Rehabilitate 10No. Schools |  |  | |  | |  | | 150,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Construct 4No. 3-Units teacher accommodations |  |  | |  | |  | | 300,000 |  | | 300,000 | |  | |  | |
| Strengthen School Management systems | Enhance quality of teaching and learning | Social services delivery | Education and youth development | Provide adequate logistics to DEOC to enhance regular monitoring, planning and evaluation | Quality of teaching and learning enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | GES/DPs | |
| Organize 4No STME workshops for Schools |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Train PTA/SMCs on effective School management |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Lobby for the expansion of the GSFP to cover more schools in the district |  |  | |  | |  | |  | 4,000 | |  | |
| Sponsor 40 teacher trainees |  |  | |  | |  | | 160,000 |  | |  | |
| Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) | Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care | Social Services Delivery | Health Delivery | Construct and furnish 8No. CHPS compounds | Health Service Delivery enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 1,20,0000 |  | | 1,200,000 | | DA | | GHS/USAID-RING, Systems for health | |
| Construct 2No. 2-Units Staff accommodation |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | |
| Sponsor 10No. critical health staff in various health institutions |  |  | |  | |  | | 80,000 |  | |  | |
| Support health facilities in the district with motor bikes and logistics for effective health service delivery |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | | 30,000 | |
| Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infection, especially among the vulnerable groups | Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB | Social Services Delivery | Health Delivery | Organize 3No. area council durbars on HIV/AIDS and personnel hygiene | Knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs especially among vulnerable groups enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 15,000 |  | | 45,000 | | GHS/GHANA AIDS COMMISSION | | DA/DPs | |
| Carry out sensitization visits to Schools on HIV/AIDS and other STDs |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | |
| Ensure food and nutrition security | Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste | Social Service Delivery | Health Delivery | Train 600 farmers on appropriate post-harvest management | Incidence of waste and post-harvest losses reduced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | GHS | | DA/USAID-RING | |
| Reduce infant and adult malnutrition | Promote the cultivation and consumption of leafy vegetables |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | | 20,000 | |
| Undertake educational campaigns on good nutrition practices |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 20,000 | |
| Provide supplementary food ration to infant and pregnant mother |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 20,000 | |
| Improve population management | Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy | Social Service delivery | Education and Youth Development | Conduct sensitization campaigns on the dangers of child marriage and teenage pregnancy in nine (9) circuits | Incidence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy is reduced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 18,000 |  | |  | | GES/GHS | | DA/DPs | |
| Harness demographic dividend | Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people | Social Services Delivery | Health Delivery | Organise 4 No. campaigns on cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people | Sensitization campaign held | |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban  migration | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Facilitate the participation of the youth in the Planting for Food and Jobs programme | Improvement in the local economy | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 2No. Small Town Water Systems | Incidence of water borne diseases reduced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 500,000 |  | | 1,500,000 | | DA/DEHU | | CWSA/DPs | |
| Drill and mechanized 4 No. boreholes |  |  | |  | |  | | 100,000 |  | | 100,000 | |
| Drill and construct 10No. boreholes |  |  | |  | |  | | 50,000 |  | | 100,000 | |
| Rehabilitate 4No. boreholes |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |
| Improve access to  safe and reliable  water supply  services for all | Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans  (DWSPs) within MMDAs | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Develop water and sanitation plan for the district | District water and sanitation plan developed | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Enhance access to  improved and  reliable  environmental  sanitation services | Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign | Environmental and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and management | Facilitate the construction of 100 household latrines | Poor sanitation and waste management improved | |  |  | |  | |  | | 5,000 |  | | 150,000 | | DA | | DEHU/DPs | |
| Rehabilitate 20No. institutional latrines |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 100,000 | |
| Carry out public campaign/durbars on hygiene, environment and Sanitation educations |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | | 40,000 | |
| Establish 10 storage/collection points |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation | Environmental and sanitation management | Disaster prevention and management | Enforce DAs bye-laws on sanitation |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Enhance access to  improved and  reliable  environmental  sanitation services | Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation | Promote CLTS in the district | Incidence of OD reduced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 50, 000 |  | | 150,000 | | DA | | EHU, DPs | |
| Eradicate poverty  in all its forms and  dimensions | Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of  national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and  socio-economic groups, including PWDs | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and coordination | Update district poverty profile |  | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DCDSW, DPs | |
|  | Facilitate equitable allocation of resources |  | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DPs | |
| Eradicate poverty  in all its forms and  dimensions | Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Facilitate access of the vulnerable to social interventions | Poverty levels reduced among the people | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | MoLGRD/DA | | MoGCSP/CSOs/TAs/RIs/CDSW | |
| Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system | Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MMDAs | Social services Delivery | Social welfare and Community Development | Establish child panels in 10 communities | Protection of child rights enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 8,000 |  | |  | | DA/MoLGRD | | MoGCSP/CSOs/TAs/RIs/CDSW | |
| Organize 4No. sensitization workshops on child rights |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
|  | Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment  and retention in schools such as the School Feeding  Programme and Capitation Grant | Social services Delivery | Education and youth development | Lobby for the expansion of the school feeding programme | Enrolment in schools increased | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA | | GES, DCDSW, DPs | |
|  |  |  |  | Organise 4 No. sensitization durbars in 4 circuits | Enrolment in schools increased | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | GES, DCDSW, DPs | |
| Ensure effective  child protection  and family welfare  system | Increase awareness of child protection | Social services Delivery | Social welfare and Community Development | Carry out 3 No. sensitizations on child protection policies | Increased awareness of child protection | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | | 20,000 | | DA | | DCDSW, DPs | |
| Ensure the rights  and entitlements  of children | End harmful traditional practices such as female genital  Mutilation and early child marriage. | Social services Delivery | Social welfare and Community Development | Carry out 4 No. sensitizations durbars on harmful traditional practices | Incidence of harmful traditional practices reduced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DCDSW, DPs | |
|  | Increase access to education and educational materials for  orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs | Social services Delivery | Education and youth development | Facilitate access to disability fund | Increased access of the vulnerable to the PWDs fund | |  |  | |  | |  | | 5,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DCDSW, DPs | |
| Enhance the wellbeing of the aged | Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the  aged, especially in the areas of income security and house  ownership | Social services Delivery | Social welfare and Community Development | Facilitate access of the aged to social interventions | Wellbeing of the aged enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Promote economic empowerment of women | Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei) | Economic Development | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Link 15 women groups to credit institutions | Economic empowerment of women enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 8,000 |  | |  | | DA | | MASLOC,MoLGRD,MoTI and MoFA | |
| organize one exhibition of goods produced by women |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |
| Train 5 women groups in financial and entrepreneurial skills |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | | 10,000 | |
| Organize sensitization workshops on women participation in decision making in three (3) area councils |  |  | |  | |  | | 60,000 |  | |  | |
| Promote the  creation of decent  jobs | Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Facilitate the establishment of a BAC in the district | BAC established | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA | | REP, MoTI | |
|  |  |  |  | Support entrepreneurial skills training for self-employment | Entrepreneurial skills enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Facilitate the expansion of social protection programs like GPSNP/LEAP and GSFP in the district | Coverage on social protection issues enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA/DSWCD | | MoGCSP/DPs/NGOs/MoLGRD | |
| Organize sensitization workshops in 10 communities on social protection |  |  | |  | |  | | 30,000 |  | |  | |
| Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country | Generate data base on PWD | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Compile data base on PWDs in the district | Data base on PWDs available | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA | | MoGCSP, MoLGRD, DPs/ NGOs | |
| Promote participation of PWDs in national development | Train physical challenge in income generating activities | Participation of PWDs in national development is enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Establish a resource centre for the physical challenge |  |  | |  | |  | | 50,000 |  | |  | |
| Provide financial support to brilliant but needy physical challenge children |  |  | |  | |  | | 50,000 |  | |  | |
| Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development | Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities | Social Services Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Organize skills training programs for 400 unemployed youth | Unemployment levels among the youth reduced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | | DA | | YEA | |
| Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture | Facilitate the participation the youth in the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA | | YEA/MoLGRD/NVTI/NGOs and DPs | |
| Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure | Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure | Social Services Delivery | Education and Youth Development | Develop one standard football field in Wulensi | Sports infrastructure enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 400,000 | | DA | | MoYS/NSA | |
| Promote gala competition among the various football clubs in the district |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | |
| **Thematic Area:** Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):** Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote  sustainable  water  resources  development | Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in  collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Hold 4 No. sensitization durbars on the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) | | Community members sanitized on CRP |  |  | |  | |  | | 8,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DoA, DPs | |
|  | Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and  tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Lobby for the expansion of climate change activities under the GSOP or GPSNP project to cover major rivers in the district | | Trees planted along the banks of major rivers |  |  | |  | |  | | 5,000 |  | |  | | DDA | | DoA, GSOP/GPSNP | |
| Reduce environmental pollution | Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Disaster Prevention and Management | Construct 1No. final waste disposal site | | Incidence of environmental pollution reduced |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | | DA | | MoLGRD | |
|  |  |  |  | Carry out public education campaigns on effects of environment pollution | |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion | Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public | Environment Sanitation Management | Disaster Prevention and Management | Carry out public education campaigns on indiscriminate bush burning | | Incidence of wildfires reduced |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | NGOs/NADMO/TAs | |
| Enforce DAs bye-laws on bush burning | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Establish 80 hectares woodlot across the district | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |
| Promote  sustainable use  of forest and  wildlife  resources | Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of  environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and nondegrading  practices in agriculture | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Carry out 4 No. sensitization on the proper use of agro-chemical among farmers | | Proper methods in the application of agro-chemical adopted |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DoA, EPA, DPs | |
| Enhance  climate change  resilience | Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous  agricultural knowledge | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Natural Resource Conservation | Promote good agricultural practices among farmers | | Modern farming practices adopted by farmers |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DoA, EPA, DPs | |
| Promote  proactive  planning for  disaster  prevention and  mitigation | Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made  hazards and disaster risk reduction | Environmental and Sanitation Management | Disaster prevention and management | Carry out 12 No. sensitization Disaster prevention and management | | Awareness on man-made and natural disaster enhanced |  |  | |  | |  | | 24,000 |  | |  | | DA | | NADMO | |
| Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | Expand and maintain the national road network | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Carry out rehabilitation and annual routine maintenance, reshaping and spot improvement of 100kms of roads | | Road transport infrastructure improved |  |  | |  | |  | | 100,000 |  | |  | | DA/DFR/DWD | | DPs | |
| Construct 8 No. culverts | |  |  | |  | |  | | 60,000 |  | | 100,000 | |
| Expand digital landscape | Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school | Social Services Delivery | Education and youth development | Construct and equip 1No. ICT centre in Wulensi | | Capacity of the Youth in ICT enhanced |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 50,000 | | DA | | MP/DPs/NGOs/NCA | |
| Facilitate the supply of Laptops Computers to basic Schools | |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |
| Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy | Accelerate replacement of kerosene lanterns with solar lanterns | Social Services Delivery | Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development | Facilitate the promotion of the use of solar lanterns | | Power supply in the district improved |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | | DA | | GRICO/NEDCo/VRA/DPs | |
| Lobby for the development of the Juale Hydro-electric project | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Built a competitive and modern construction industry | Ensure quality in all aspects of construction | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Equip the works department with logistics for effective monitoring | | Quality of projects executed improved |  |  | |  | |  | | 50,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DWD/NVTI/DPs | |
| Promote proper maintenance culture | Establish timely and effective, preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Develop maintenance plans for all public infrastructure | | Maintenance of Public Infrastructure enhanced |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA/DWD | | MoLGRD | |
| Promote sustainable, spatially integrate d, balanced and orderly development | Fully implement Land Used and Spatial planning ACT, 2016 (ACT 925) | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Physical and Spatial planning | Enforce DA bye-laws on planning and building regulations | | Orderly development of Human Settlement enhanced |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | LUPSA/PPD/DWD | |
| Facilitate the establishment of the physical planning department in the district | |  |  | |  | |  | | 50,000 |  | |  | |
| Develop spatial plans for 5 communities in the district | |  |  | |  | |  | | 250,000 |  | |  | |
| Enhance quality of life in rural areas | Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro base industries | Economic Development | Agricultural Development | Facilitate the establishment of 1No. agric service centres | | Quality of life in rural areas enhanced |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA/DADU | | MoFA/MoTI | |
| Facilitate Establish one agro-processing factory | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation , electricity, road networks, Schools and health facilities | |  |  | |  | |  | | 50,000 |  | |  | |
| Promote  resilient urban  development | Support District Assemblies to plan towards infrastructure  provision | Infrastructural delivery and management | Physical and Spatial Planning | Develop structural plans for 4 communities | | Structural plans developed |  |  | |  | |  | | 200,000 |  | |  | | DA | | TCP, DWD | |
| Improve  quality of life in  slums, Zongos  and inner cities | Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving  infrastructure facilities | Infrastructural delivery and management | Physical and Spatial Planning | Carry out sensitization the need to support infrastruatural development projects to be in their communities | | Infrastructure in slums, Zongos  and inner cities enhanced |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Minimize  potential  environmental  impacts of oil  and gas  industry | Implement recommendations of strategic environmental  assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector | Environmental Management | Natural Resource conservation | 1. Develop monitoring capacity building plan on oil and gas for core staff within the district | Monitoring capacity building plan on oil and gas is developed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DA/EPA | GNPC | |  |  | 2. Organize capacity building training for SMEs in the district to effectively participate in the oil and gas activities | local actors participated effectively |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DA/EPA | GNPC | |  |  | 3. Carry out broad consultations with all stakeholders to secure commitments based on mutually beneficial outcomes | Stakeholder commitment secured as a result of broad consultation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DA/EPA | Development Partners | |  |  |  | 4. Institute a well established office to handle Grievance Redress Mechanisms to resolve potential community conflicts before their escalation | Grievance Redress Mechanism office setup |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D/A/EPA | GNPC | |  |  |  |  | 5. Establish a dedicated fund to finance stakeholder engagement and participation in oil and gas activities  6. Lobby for the establishment and well resourced Physical Planning unit/deparment in the district  7. Prepare spatial plans for the affected areas  8. Promote cultivation of tree planting in the affected areas to minimize climate change effects | Stakeholder participation and engagement enhanced |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Thematic Area:** Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Adopted MMDAs Goal(s):** Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve decentralized planning | Strengthen sub-district structures | Management and Administration | General Administration | Provide grants and logistics to sub-district structures for effective service delivery | Sub-district structures made functional | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | | 40,000 | | DA | | MoLGRD/DPs | |
| Strengthen fiscal decentralization | Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs | Management and Administration | Financial and Revenue Mobilization | Value ratable properties in three (3) towns for taxation | Revenue mobilization capacity of DA enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 30,000 |  | |  | | DA | | TAs/NGOs/NCCE | |
| Carry out pay your tax campaign in ten (10) communities |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 | 10,000 | |  | |
| Train revenue collectors on revenue mobilization |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,000 | 10,000 | |  | |
| Improve popular participation at regional and district levels | Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting and Coordination | Organize quarterly review meeting with development stakeholders | Stakeholder participation in planning and budgeting enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 160,000 |  | |  | | DA | | DPs/RCC/NCCE | |
| Organize community durbars with stakeholders in 4 communities |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Organize 4No. public hearings |  |  | |  | |  | | 40,000 |  | |  | |
| Enhance public safety and security | Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure | Infrastructure Delivery and Management | Infrastructure Development | Construct 2No. police stations in Lungni and Nakpayili | Public safety and security enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 400,000 | | DA | | GPS/NCCE/DPs/TAs | |
| Construct residential accommodation for the police |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | 200,000 | |
| Support the police with logistics for effective service delivery |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes | Organize 4 No. community durbars on security awareness | Public safety and security enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |
| Form neighborhood watch dog committee in 4 communities |  |  | |  | |  | | 10,00 |  | |  | |
| Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development | Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize 4 No. sensitization for traditional rulers, Opinion leaders and community members on the need to abolish negative cultural practices | Reform in negative cultural practices enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | NCCE/Media/DPs/NGOs | |
| Promote culture in the development process | Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and Community Development | Organize 4 No. sensitization meetings on the need to promote the Ghanaian culture | Promotion of indigenous Ghanaian culture enhanced | |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | | DA | | NCCE/GES/TAs/MoTCCA | |
| Support GES to organize cultural activities in 4 circuits |  |  | |  | |  | | 20,000 |  | |  | |

CHAPTER FIVE

## ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Introduction

This chapter deals with Annual Action Plans (AAP) developed from the program of Action (POA) as a basis for the District Assembly budget. It indicates which activities, projects and programmes will be implemented on a year basis during the plan period 2018-2021. Structural plans for the District Capital as well as local plans are addressed in this chapter.

Table 5.1 2018Annual Action Plan and Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **2018-2021 MTNDPF Goals** | **Activities** | **Location** | **Output Indicators** | **Time Schedule** | | | | **Funding Source** | **Estimated Budget** | **Implementing Agencies** | | | |
| **1st** | **2nd** | **3rd** | **4th** | **Lead** | | **Collaborating** | |
|  |  | **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 1 | **Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment** | Provide support for community initiated projects | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 184,300.00 | DA | | Dept. of Cooperatives | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 184,300.00 |  | |  | |
|  |  | **MOFA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | **Economic Development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 2 | **Build a prosperous Society** | Rehabilitate the Office of the Department of Agriculture | Wulensi | Office block rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | GoG CAPEX | 75000 | DA | | DoA, DWD | |
| 3 | Provide basic business skills and animal husbandry training through the distribution of small ruminants | Kpalsogu & Danaya | Small ruminants Distributed to households |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 515,025.00 | DA | | DADU | |
| 4 | Provide basic business skills and production management training through the distribution of poultry | Selected Communities | Poultry distributed to households |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 183,070.00 | DA | | DADU | |
| 5 | Train target households on post-harvest loses and improved storage options | Selected Communities | Households trained |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 21,734.40 | DA | | DADU | |
| 6 | Promote the cultivation and consumption of soya beans on half acre plots with one and half acre of Integrated Soil Fertility Management | Selected Communities | Soya beans cultivated in selected communities |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 457,237.00 | DA | | DADU | |
| 7 | Use drip irrigation to promote year round cultivation and consumption of leafy green vegetables | Selected Communities | Leafy vegetables cultivation undertaken in selected communities |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 41,293.00 | DA | | DADU | |
| 8 | Promote the cultivation and consumption of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) | Selected Communities | Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) cultivated in selected communities |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 55,726.00 | DA | | DADU | |
| 9 | Internal Management of the Department of Agriculture annually | Selected Communities | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF, IGF & GoG | 102,613.00 | DA | | DADU | |
| 10 | Conduct agricultural technology transfer | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 27,872.00 |  | |  | |
| 11 | Nurture and maintain 4 No. mango plantations in 4 communities | Nasamba, Chifulni, Gbingbaliga & Sakpei | Mango plantations established |  |  |  |  | GSOP | 100,000.00 | DA | | DADU | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,579,570.40** |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***HEALTH*** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
|  |  | **Social Development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 12 | **Create opportunities for all** | Carry out programmes to improve nutritional status of women and children under 5 years | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 235,656.20 | DA | | GHS | |
| 13 | Conduct public education and sensitization on HIV & AIDS | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 8,437.00 | DBA | | GHS | |
| 14 | Conduct publication, campaigns and programmes (Public education sensitization) | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | RING | 50,000.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 15 | Support for Bonded Medical Personnel | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 16 | Complete the construction and furnishing of 1 No. CHPS facility at Gunguni | Gunguni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 90,000.00 | DA | | GHS/DWD | |
| 17 | Complete the construction and furnishing of 1 No. CHPS facility at Gimam | Gimam | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | | GHS/DWD | |
| 18 | Support National Immunization Day Activities & malaria prevention | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 19 | Complete the construction of 1 No. theater for the Wulensi Health Centre | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 75,269.00 | DA | | GHS/DWD | |
| 20 | Complete the construction of 1 No. maternity home with Ancillary facilities | Gbungbaliga | Maternity home constructed |  |  |  |  | SIF | 0.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 21 | Construction of 1 No. clinic with Ancillary facilities | Natinga | 1 No. Clinic constructed |  |  |  |  | SIF | 0.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 22 | Construction of 1 No. Nurses quarters with Ancillary facilities | Juali | Nurses quarters constructed |  |  |  |  | SIF | 0.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 23 | Complete the rehabilitation of 1 No. 2-bedroom Doctor's apartment at Wulensi | Wulensi | Doctor's Bungalow renovated |  |  |  |  | DDF | 93,303.00 | DA | | GHS | |
| 24 | Complete the Rehabilitation of 1 No laboratory at WHC | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,626.60 | DA | | GHS | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **673,291.80** |  | |  | |
|  |  | **Social Development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
|  | ***Create Opportunities for all*** | ***EDUCATION*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 25 | Complete the construction and furnishing of 2 No. 3-unit classroom blocks | Egambo & Nabayili | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 297,550.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 26 | Construct and furnishing of 1 No. 3-unit classroom blocks | Ponayili | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 180,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 27 | Construct and furnishing of model Girls school | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 180,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 28 | Support for needy students | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 73,739.00 | DA | | GES | |
| 29 | Support for STME clinics, DEOC meetings etc. | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 35,000.00 | DA | | GES | |
| 30 | Rehabilitate District Education Office | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | | GES | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **966,289.00** |  | |  | |
|  |  | **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
|  |  | **ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 31 | ***Create Opportunities for all*** | Rehabilitate 8 No. existing boreholes in the district | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF&RING | 244,278.50 | DA | | DWST | |
| 32 | Rehabilitate 6 No. institutional latrines | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 45,048.00 | DA | | EHD | |
| 33 | Implement CLTS in selected communities | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF, USAID/RING, UNICEF, SNV | 263,068.00 | DA | | EHU | |
| 34 |  | Management of land field sites | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 320,000.00 | DA | | EHU | |
| 35 |  | Drill and construct 4 No. Boreholes in five communities | District–wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 |  | | EHU | |
| 36 |  | Conduct publication, campaigns and programmes (Public education sensitization) | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF, USAID/RING, UNICEF, SNV | 263,068.00 | DA | | EHU | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,195,462.50** |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability*** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION*** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| 37 | ***Maintain a stable, united and safe society*** | Complete the construction of 1 No. store house for the District Assembly | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 38 | Disbursement of MP's common fund | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 500,000.00 | DA | |  | |
| 39 | Internal management of the District Assembly | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 1,474,062.00 | DA | |  | |
| 40 | Provision for the management of the RING Project | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | RING | 93,930.00 | DA | | GC-RING | |
| 41 | Hold public fora on fee fixing and revenue mobilization | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 15,000.00 |  | |  | |
| 42 | Construct 1 No. community centre with ancillary facilities at Wulensi | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 43 | Construct 1 No. community centre at Lungni | Lungni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 250,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 44 | Develop 1 No. sports pitch complex in Wulensi | wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 400,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 45 | Conduct Monitoring and Supervision of all programmes and projects of the District Assembly | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 117,061.00 | DA | | Depts. of the Assembly | |
| 46 | Support for the celebration of National Events (official celebrations) | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 | DA | | Depts. of the Assembly | |
| 47 | Hold quarterly review meetings on all programmes of the Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 72,000.00 | DA | | Depts. of the Assembly | |
| 48 | Complete activities of the street naming exercise | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | | TCP | |
| 49 | Support capacity building programmes for staff of the District Assembly and other Decentralized Departments | Wulensi | Refresher Trainings for District Technical Staff supported |  |  |  |  | DACF & DDF | 66,413.00 | DA | | Depts. of the Assembly | |
| 50 | Conduct public education and sensitization (citizens forums) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | RING | 27,132.00 | DA | | GC-RING | |
| 51 | Construct 1 No. 5-Unit additional office block for DA | Wulensi | Office block constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 250,000.00 | DA | | Depts. of the Assembly | |
| 52 |  | Maintain residential buildings | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 70,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **3,795,598.00** |  | |  | |
|  |  | **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***ROADS*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |
| ***53*** | ***Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a resilient Built Environment*** | Internal management of the Town and Country Planning Office | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 7,953.00 | T&CP | | DA | |
| ***54*** |  | Internal management of the Feeder Roads Department | District wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | GoG | 30,003.00 | DA | | Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. | |
| 55 | Spot improvement of existing feeder roads within the district | District wide | Feeder road rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | | Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **237,956.00** |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | ***Build a prosperous Society*** | Promote savings groups (VSLA) and provide financial literacy and business skills training in all communities receiving livelihoods activities | Ring beneficiary communities | VSLAs formed and trained |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 90,398.00 | DA | | DPCU | |
| 57 | Rehabilitate 2 No. 15 unit market stores at wulensi | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 143,584.00 | DA | | DWD | |
| 58 | Construct 2 No. 20-unit market stalls at Wulensi | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 200,000.00 |  | |  | |
| 59 | Conduct public education and sensitization on revenue mobilization | district-wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF | 10,000.00 | DA | | DPCU | |
| 60 | Extend electricity to rural Communities | Tinigeria & Lahito | Electricity extended to the two communities |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **643,982.00** |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***Social Development*** |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | ***GENDER, THE VULNERABLE & EXCLUDED, COMMUNITY DEV’T & SOCIAL WELFARE*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | ***Create opportunities for all*** | Support for gender related activities | wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/RING | 71,286.00 | DA | | GC-RING/DCDSW/GDO | |
| 62 | Procure office equipment and motorbikes for the DCDSW | wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | GoG CAPEX | 56,000.00 | DA | | DCDSW | |
| 63 | Support activities/programmes of PWDs | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 184,346.00 | DA | | DCDSW | |
| 64 | Internal running of the District Department Community Dev't & Social Welfare | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF & GoG | 25,000.00 | DA | | DCD & Social Welfare | |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **336,632.00** |  | |  | |
|  |  | ***Governance, Corruption Public Accountability*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | ***SECURITY*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | ***Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society*** | Provide support to security agencies within the district annually | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | | Ghana Police Service & others | |
| 66 | Complete the construction of the proposed District court |  |  |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | | Judicial Service | |
| 67 | Construct Police 1 No. Post with ancillary facilities at Lungni | Lungni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 170,000.00 | DA | | DWD | |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **230,000.00** |  | |  | |
|  | **Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements** | |  | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | ***Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient Built Environment*** | Provide support to victims of disaster in the district | District–wide | Payment vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 80,000.00 | | DA | | NADMO |
| 69 | Carry out disaster assessment visits and public sensitization in communities. | District–wide | Reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | | DA | | NADMO |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **100,000.00** | |  | |  |
|  |  | **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **9,943,081.70** | |  | |  |

Table 5.2: 2019 Annual Action Plan and Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **2018-2021 MTNDPF Goals** | **Activities** | **Location** | **Output Indicators** | **Time Schedule** | | | | **Funding Source** | **Estimated Budget** | **Implementing Agencies** | |
| **1st** | **2nd** | **3rd** | **4th** | **Lead** | **Collaborating** |
|  |  | **Private Sector Development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy** | Provide support to community initiated projects (5% DACF) | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 184,346.20 | DA | Dept. of Cooperatives |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **184,300.00** |  |  |
|  |  | **MOFA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | **Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient** | Internal management of the office | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA/ GoG | 63,279.87 | DA | DADU/CDSW |
| 3 | Support on-the-job trining for staff of the Department | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 1,500.00 | DA | DADU |
| 4 | Support the implementation of government Flagship projects (PFG. PERD, 1V1D) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/CIDA | 110,000.00 | DA | DADU |
| 5 | Conduct 2688 (1920 extension visits and 768 veterinary visits) by December annually | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 31,621.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 6 | Facilitate the implementation of GCAP and establishment of agro-processsing centres in the District | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/CIDA | 148,973.00 | DA | DADU |
| 7 | Promote the cultivation and consumption of leafy vegetables among farm families/poultry and ruminants rearing | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID-RING | 55,000.00 | DA | DADU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **410,373.87** |  |  |
|  |  | ***HEALTH*** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | **Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society** | Construt 1No. CHPS compound at Aprusaya | Aprusaya | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 220,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 9 | Complete the construction of Theatre at Wulensi Health Centre | Wulensi | Theater Completed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 11,234.19 | DA | GHS |
| 10 | Implement HIV/AIDs activities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 18,434.62 | DA | GHS/AIDS commission |
| 11 | Complete the construction of CHPS facility at Gunguni | Gunguni | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 110,169.08 | DA | GHS |
| 12 | Support capacity building programmes of staff of the Assembly and its departments | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID-RING | 67,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 12 |  | NID support, Monitoring, Durbars etc | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | GHS |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **476,837.89** |  |  |
|  | ***Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society*** | ***EDUCATION*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Naabayili | Naabayili | 3-Unit Classrooom block completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 93,948.33 | DA | DWD |
| 14 | Constructiong of 1No. 3-Unit class room block at Binda JHS | Binda JHS | 3-Unit Classrooom block constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 190,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 15 | Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Ponayili | Ponayili | 3-Unit Classrooom block completed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 179,994.00 | DA | DWD |
| 16 | Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Wulensi DA JHS | Wulensi DA JHS | 3-Unit Classrooom block completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 190,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 17 | Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Wulensi (Model girls School) | Wulensi | 3-Unit Classrooom block completed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 152,961.75 | DA | DWD |
| 18 | Support for sports development | Selected Communities | Schools rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 19 | Construct 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block at Kajeso Primary | Kajeso | 3-Unit Classrooom block constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 190,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 20 | District Education Fund and support GES to monitor Basic Schools to Improve Teaching and learning | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 123,738.50 | DA | GES |
| 21 | Rehabilitate Rip-off School buildings | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 22 | Construct 250No. Dual Desk furniture for Basic Schools in the District | District-Wide | Furniture Constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 173,160.00 | DA | DWD |
| 23 | Construct 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block at Wanguldo Primary | Wanguldo | 3-Unit Classroom Block Constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 190,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 24 | Rehabiltate the District Directorate of Education Offices | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | GES |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,793,802.58** |  |  |
|  |  | **ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | ***Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society*** | Facilitate refuse management & environmental sanition in the District | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 | DA | EHD |
| 26 | Drill 4No. Boresholes at Lahito, Chichagi, Kanjo and …. | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 80,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 27 | Solid Waste management | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 28 | Liquid Waste management | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 29 | Rehabilitate existing Boreholes | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 30 | Implement CLTS in selected communities in the District | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | UNICEF | 150,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 31 | Implement CLTS and Handwashing activities in RING communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID-RING | 20,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 32 | Conduct publication, campaigns and programmes (Public education sensitization, Workshops, Meetings etc) | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | ARSP-UNICEF | 150,000.00 | DA | EHU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **640,000.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION*** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | ***Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions*** | Preparation of AAP, plan review, public hearing, monitoring and evaluation, Budget Reviews, Budget Dissemination, Budget Hearings | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 72,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 34 | Support for the Sub-District Structures (2% of DACF) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 73,738.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 35 | Service meetings of statutory committees of the Assembly |  | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF | 5,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 36 | Implement RING end of project activities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID-RING | 220,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 37 | Support for Area Council Trainings & quarterly meetings | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID-RING | 12,700.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 38 | Monitoring and technical services for DDF projects | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DDF | 25,424.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 39 | Internal management of the organization | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF/DACF/USAID-RING | 1,884,286.07 | DA | DPCU |
| 40 | Farmers Day, Independence Day, May Day, World AIDs Day, Disability Day, Environmental Day and Republic Day, Festivals | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 |  |  |
| 41 | Hosting official guest (refreshment, accomodation, fuel, donations etc) | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 40,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 42 | Service activities of the District Entity Tender Committee | Ditrict-wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 15,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 43 | Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of Programmes & Projects of the Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACFUSAID-RING | 22,700.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 44 | Sensitize Public and Implement NACAP, PFM act & Social Acountabulity | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | CSO, FBO, NCCE |
| 45 | Hold citizens forum in communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 46 | Procurement of Office Supplies and Consumables | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 35,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 47 | Service Audit Committee Meetings of the DA | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 17,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 48 | Develop a pitch for sports development | Wulensi | Pitch developed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | DWD/GES |
| 49 | Support capacity building of staff of the Assembly | Wulensi | Capacity building of staff supported |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 50 | Complete the construction of the District Assembly Stores | Wulensi | Assembly stores completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 166,632.86 | DA | DWD |
| 51 | Support capacity building of staff of the Assembly and decentralized departments | Wulensi | Capacity building of staff supported |  |  |  |  | DDF | 34,560.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 52 | Procurement of office equipment for staff | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **2,894,040.93** |  |  |
|  |  | ***ROADS*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***53*** | ***Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting*** | Implement Street Naming & Property Addressing System activities | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | TCP |
| 54 | Spot improvement of existing feeder roads within the district | District wide | Feeder road rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **250,000.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | ***Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy*** | Implement VSLA activities in RING communities | Ring beneficiary communities | VSLAs formed and trained |  |  |  |  | USAID/RING | 16,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 56 | Extend electricity to communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 57 | Intensify Revenue Mobilization Awareness | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 58 | Complete the construction of market stalls at Wulensi | Wulensi | Market sheds constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 180,378.00 | DA | DWD |
| 59 | Payment of compensation of Employees | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | IGF | 56,200.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 60 | Construct 1No. Urinal at Lungni Market | Lungni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | IGF | 25,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 61 | Construct 1No. Community centre in Wulensi | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 363,160.00 |  | DPCU |
| 62 | Training of revenue collectors and monthly meetings | district-wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF | 5,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **805,738.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***GENDER, THE VULNERABLE & EXCLUDED, COMMUNITY DEV’T & SOCIAL WELFARE*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | ***Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society*** | Carry out Sensitizations durbars on harmful traditional practicies | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 4,000.00 | DA | DCDSW/GDO |
| 64 | Expand Social Protection and Poverty Graduation activity in the District/implement Gender activities and social protection in RING communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | USAID-RING | 10,000.00 | DA | DCDSW/GDO |
| 65 | Disbursement of PWD funds | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | PWD | 184,346.00 | DA | DCDSW/GDO |
| 66 | Train five (5) women groups on financial and interpreneural skilss and exhibit womens produce | selected communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 8,052.20 | DA | DCDSW/GDO |
| 67 | Facilitate & monitor activities relating to PWDs, LEAP and NHIS | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | DCDSW |
| 68 | Sensitize 10 Communities and formed child panels | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF | 5,000.00 | DA | DCDSW/DPO |
| 69 | Support the activities of the District Gender Desk Officer (DGDO) | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/USAID-RING | 45,000.00 | DA | GDODCDSW |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **276,398.20** |  |  |
|  |  | ***SECURITY*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | ***Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions*** | Provide support to security agencies within the district annually/DISEC meetings | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | Ghana Police Service & others |
| 71 | Complete the construction of the District Court in Wulensi | Wulensi | District Court completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 72 | Complete the construction of Police Post at Lungni | Lungni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 186,672.84 | DA | DWD |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **336,672.84** |  |  |
|  |  | **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | ***Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment*** | Provide support to victims of disaster in the district | District–wide | Payment vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 80,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
| 74 | Carry out disaster assessment visits and public sensitization in communities. | District–wide | Reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **100,000.00** |  |  |
|  |  | **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **8,168,164.31** |  |  |

Table 5.3: 2020 Annual Action Plan and Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **2018-2021 MTNDPF Goals** | **Activities** | **Location** | **Output Indicators** | **Time Schedule** | | | | **Funding Source** | **Estimated Budget** | **Implementing Agencies** | |
| **1st** | **2nd** | **3rd** | **4th** | **Lead** | **Collaborating** |
|  |  | **Private Sector Development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy** | Provide support to community initiated projects (5% DACF) | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 203,585.82 | DA | Dept. of Cooperatives |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **203,585.82** |  |  |
|  |  | **MOFA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | **Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient** | Conduct crop demonstration fields days | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 6,500.00 | DA | DoA |
| 3 | Conduct disease and pest surveilance for healthy livestock in the district | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 3,750.00 | DA | DoA |
| 4 | Support capacity building of DAD staff (TEDMAG) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 7,500.00 | DA | DoA |
| 5 | Support the sensitization and development of farmer based organization in the district | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 13,761.00 | DA | DoA |
| 6 | Support the capacity of women action activities as well as food preservation and other crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS as well as facilitate and monitor activities relating to extension services | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 21,750.00 | DA | DoA |
| 7 | Conduct field visits and monitoring | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 80,200.00 | DA | DoA |
| 8 | Procurement of office equipment | wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 2,250.00 | DA | DoA |
| 9 | Support the implementation of government Flagship projects (PFG. PERD, 1V1D, DCAT) & MAG | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/CIDA | 105,750.00 | DA | DADU |
| 10 | Establish nursery and afforestation sites in 8 communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 201,600.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 11 | Facilitate the implementation of GCAP, establishment of agro-processsing centres and train farmer networks | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/CIDA | 50,000.00 | DA | DoA |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **493,061.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***HEALTH*** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | **Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society** | Construt 1No. CHPS compound with ancillary facilities at Aprusaya | Aprusaya | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 250,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 13 | Complete the furnishing of Theatre facility at Wulensi Health Centre | Wulensi | Theater Completed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 100,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 14 | Implement HIV/AIDs activities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 18,798.58 | DA | GHS/AIDS commission |
| 15 | NID day support, Nutrition activities, monitoring durbars, malaria control, advocacy etc. | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 16 | Complete the construction of 2 No. CHPS facilities at Gunguni and Tampoaya | Gunguni & Tampoaya | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 290,169.08 | DA | GHS |
| 17 |  | Construct and furnish (including solar lights) 1 No. CHPS facility at Bandiyili | Bandiyili | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 260,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 18 |  | Construct and furnish (including solar lights) 1 No. CHPS facility at Kpalsogu | Kpalsogu | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 260,001.00 | DA | GHS |
| 19 |  | Construct & furnish offices of the District Ambulance Service | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 450,000.00 | DA | DWD |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,678,968.66** |  |  |
|  | ***Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society*** | ***EDUCATION*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Rehabilitation of the Ghana Education Service District Office | Wulensi | GES District Office Rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DDF | 218,568.70 | DA | DWD |
| 21 | Complete the construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block at Kajeso | Kajeso | 3-Unit Classrooom block completed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 200,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 22 | Complete the construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom at Binda | Binda | 3-Unit Classrooom block constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 200,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 23 | Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Ponayili and Model girls School | Ponayili & Wulensi | 3-Unit Classrooom blocks completed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 17,999.40 | DA | DWD |
| 24 | Complete the construction of 2 No. classroom blocks at Wanguldo and Wulensi DA JHS | Wulensi DA JHS & Wanguldo | 3-Unit Classrooom block completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 164,844.26 | DA | DWD |
| 25 | Rehabilitate Rip-off School buildings | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 26 |  | Supply 500 No. Dual Desks to GES for distribution to schools | District wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DDF | 136,423.90 | DA | GES |
| 27 |  | Support for STME activities | District wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 28 |  | Support for my first day at school | District wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 29 |  | District education fund & support GES to monitor basic schools to improve teaching and learning | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 131,434.33 | DA | DWD/GES |
| 30 |  | Construct and furnish 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillaries at Kpayansi D/A Primary School | Kpayansi | 1 No. 3 Unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities Constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 220,000.00 | DA | DWD/GES |
| 31 |  | Construct and furnish 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillaries at Dalanyili Primary School | Dalanyili | 2 No. 3 Unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities Constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 220,000.00 | DA | DWD/GES |
| 32 |  | Construct and furnish 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillaries at Gimam JHS | Gimam | 3 No. 3 Unit classroom Block with ancillary facilities Constructed |  |  |  |  | DDF | 220,000.00 | DA | DWD/GES |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,869,270.59** |  |  |
|  |  | **ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | ***Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society*** | Facilitate refuse management & environmental sanition in the District | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | EHD |
| 34 | Drill 10 No. Boresholes | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 35 | Solid Waste management | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 36 | Liquid Waste management | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 37 | Implement CLTS in selected communities in the District | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | UNICEF | 121,963.00 | DA | EHU |
|  | Provision of running water and ancillary facilities to improve hygiene and sanitation at three (3) major market places in the District | Lungni, Wulensi and Nakpayili | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DDF | 166,280.62 | DA | EHU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **688,243.62** |  |  |
|  |  | ***CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION*** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | ***Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions*** | Prepare AAP, review AAP, public hearing, monitoring and evaluation, Budget Reviews, Budget Dissemination, Budget Hearings | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 72,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 39 | Support for the Sub-District Structures (2% of DACF) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 81,434.33 | DA | DPCU |
| 40 | Service meetings of statutory committees of the Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF | 3,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 41 | Internal management of the organization (All Departments) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF/DACF | 1,034,377.89 | DA | DPCU |
| 42 | Support for the cellebration of national events (Farmer's day, May day, World AIDS day, Disability day, Environmental day, Republic day festivals) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 |  |  |
| 43 | Hosting official guest (refreshment, accomodation, fuel, donations etc) | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 44 | Service activities of the District Entity Tender Committee | Ditrict-wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 15,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 45 | Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation of Programmes & Projects of the Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 35,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 46 | Sensitize Public and Implement NACAP, PFM act & Social Acountabulity | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | CSO, FBO, NCCE |
| 47 | Hold citizens forum in communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 48 | Procurement of Office Supplies and Consumables | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 55,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 49 | Service Audit Committee Meetings of the DA | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 50 | Support for sports development | Wulensi | Pitch developed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | DWD/GES |
| 51 | Support to traditional authority | District wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 |  |  |
| 52 | Support capacity building of staff of the Assembly | Wulensi | Capacity building of staff supported |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 53 | Conduct orientation on minutes writing for secretaries of the various committees and General Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DDF | 13,869.00 | DA | Decentralised Depts. |
| 54 | Complete the construction of the District Assembly Stores | Wulensi | Assembly stores completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 158,907.85 | DA | DWD |
| 55 | Support capacity building of staff of the Assembly and decentralized departments | Wulensi | Capacity building of staff supported |  |  |  |  | DDF | 34,615.38 | DA | DPCU |
| 56 | Procurement of office equipment for staff | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 57 | Construct and Rehabilitate 5 No. small earth dams and dug-outs at Kukuo, Kanjo, Tuu, Nakpayili and Wulensi | Different locations | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | GPSNP/WB | 1,000,000.00 | DA | GIDA |
| 58 | Disbursement of MP's Common Fund | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | MP |
| 59 | Rehabilitate the Bangalow of the District Coordinating Director and DCE | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 60 | Prepare and submit monthly and annual financial statements | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | CAGD |
| 61 | Sensitize and select householdsand organize 24 No, Social Accountability fora in LIPW communities | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 35,465.00 | DA | DWD |
| 62 | Monitor and supervise the GPSNP sub-projects | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 10,280.00 | DA | DWD |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **3,128,949.45** |  |  |
|  |  | ***ROADS*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | ***Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting*** | Implement Street Naming & Property Addressing System activities | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | TCP |
| 64 | Rehabilitate of Jilo-Kukuo & Nyankpani-Yadoya feeder roads with 1 No. culvert (10.1km) | Jilo-Kukuo & Nyankpani-Yadoya | Feeder road rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DDF | 231,300.00 | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
|  |  | Carry out sensitization on the dangers of over speeding on the roads | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs |  | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
|  |  | Clearing of road side vegetation to enhance visibility | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs |  | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
|  |  | Installation of street lights on the major streets to enhance visibility/road lighting | Wulensi, Nakpayili, Lungni, Koraji, Nyankpani, Kanjo etc | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs |  | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 65 |  | Rehabilitation of Wulensi-Kotoya and Nyankpani-Wumbeijado feeder roads | Wulensi-Kotoya & Nyankpani-Wumbeijado | Feeder road rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | GPSNP/GoG | 200,000.00 | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 66 |  | Spot improvemt of three (3) exixting feeder roads in the district | District wide | Feeder road rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 67 |  | Carry out inventory of the roads | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 6,000.00 | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 68 |  | Procure office supplies for the feeder roads unit | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | GoG | 10,337.07 | DA | DPCU/Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 70 |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **597,637.07** |  |  |
| 71 |  | **Economic Development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72 |  | Extend electricity to communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 73 | Intensify Revenue Mobilization & Awareness creation | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 74 | Compensation of Employees | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | IGF | 42,440.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 75 | Construct 1No. Urinal at Lungni Market | Lungni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | IGF | 10,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 76 | Training of revenue collectors and monthly meetings | district-wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | IGF/DDF | 2,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **264,440.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***GENDER, THE VULNERABLE & EXCLUDED, COMMUNITY DEV’T & SOCIAL WELFARE*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 |  | Traini women groups in entreprenuerial skills and business development and support VSLA activities and Hold review meetings of the District & Community Social Protection Committees | District wide | women groups trained |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10000 | DCDSW | DA |
| 78 |  | LEAP beneficiary households monitoring and linked to other safety net and progress meetings of LEAP, NHIS and Birth and Death | District wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 6000 | DCDSW | DA |
| 79 |  | Procure office supplies for the unit (DCDSW) | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 7126.54 | DCDSW | DA |
| 80 |  | Disbursement of PWD funds | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | PWD | 400,000.00 | DA | DCDSW/GDO |
| 81 | Sensitize 5 communities on child rights and child maintenance policy and form child panels | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 2,500.00 |  |  |
| 82 | Support Gender Model Family (GMF) and other activities of the District Gender Desk Officer | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | GDO/DCDSW |
| 83 |  | Community sensitization and data collection on Community Action Plans as well as sensitization on Domestic Voilence, Human Tafficking and Teenage Pregnancy | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DCDSW | DPCU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **475,626.54** |  |  |
|  |  | ***SECURITY*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | ***Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions*** | Provide support to security agencies within the district annually/DISEC meetings | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | Ghana Police Service & others |
| 85 | Additional Works to complete Police Post | Lungni | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 35,000.00 | DA | DWD |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **135,000.00** |  |  |
|  | **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | ***Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment*** | Provide support to victims of disaster in the district | District–wide | Payment vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
| 87 | Carry out disaster assessment and public sensitization in communities. | District–wide | Reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **80,000.00** |  |  |
|  |  | **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **9,614,782.75** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5.4: 2021 Annual Action Plan and Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **2018-2021 MTNDPF Goals** | **Activities** | **Location** | **Output Indicators** | **Time Schedule** | | | | **Funding Source** | **Estimated Budget** | **Implementing Agencies** | |
| **1st** | **2nd** | **3rd** | **4th** | **Lead** | **Collaborating** |
|  |  | **Mandatory Allocations** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | Support for the Sub-District Structures (2% of DACF) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 34,700.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 2 | **Sustainable Partnership Between Government and the Private Sector** | Provide support for community initiated projects (5% DACF) | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 194,300.00 | DA | Dept. of Cooperatives |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **MOFA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 |  | Train 10 seed growers in the district and register them with seed growers Association | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 7,000.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 4 |  | Train 100 farmers on early and timely harvesting and proper use of Agro-chemicals | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 6,000.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 5 |  | Train farmers on Silage preparation (65 farmers) | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 3,500.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 6 |  | Organise training on maize, soyabeans and cowpea demostrations | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 5,000.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 7 |  | Support the maintainance of 4No. Mango Plantation | Gbungbaliga, Chifulni, Nasamba and Sakpe | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 6,000.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 8 |  | Support the maintainance of 2No. Cashew Plantation | Kanjo and Juale | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 6,000.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 9 |  | Support for surveillance and vacination of anthrax and CBPP | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 7,500.00 | **DA** | **DoA** |
| 10 |  | Conduct field visits and monitoring | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 10,000.00 | DA | DoA |
| 11 | Support the implementation of government Flagship projects (PFJ. PERD, 1V1D, DCAT, RFJ) | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 123,000.00 | DA | DADU/CDSW |
| 12 | Support the establishment of the District Centre of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 15,000.00 | DA | DADU |
| 13 | Promote the production of yam and cassava for export | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | DADU |
| 14 | Internal management of the Organization | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 5,000.00 | DA | DADU |
| 15 | Construct 3No. Dug-outs | Tuu, Kanjo & Kukuo | Dug-outs constructed |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 150,000.00 | GIDA/DA | DA/DADU |
| 16 | Complete the rehabilitation of 2No. Dug-outs | Wulensi and Nakpayili | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 160,000.00 | DA/GIDA | DADU |
| 17 | Support on-the-job training for staff of the Department | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 7,000.00 | DA | DADU |
| 18 | Support National Farmers day celebration | Selected Community | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF,GoG | 50,000.00 | MoFA | DA/DADU |
| 19 | Train farmers on Lisvestock Management and Housing (150 farmers) | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 8,000.00 | MoFA | DA/DADU |
| 20 | Establishment of 3No degraded land with cashew plantation in 3 communities | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 110,000.00 | DA | GPSNP |
| 21 | Maintaine and nurture 2No degraded lands with Cashew Plantation | Nakpayili and Tampoaya | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 68,000.00 | DA | GPSNP |
| 22 | Facilitate the implementation of MAG activities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 100,000.00 | DA | DADU |
| 23 | Train farmers on food fortification (90 farmers) | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | CIDA | 9,000.00 | DA | DADU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **815,000.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***HEALTH*** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  | Implement HIV/AIDs activities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 18,434.62 | DA | GHS/AIDS commission |
| 25 | Complete the construction and Furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound | Aprusaya | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 23,806.30 | DA | DHD |
| 26 | Complete the construction and Furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound | Gunguni | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 110,169.08 | DA | GHS |
| 27 | Support in the internal runs of the District health Directorate | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 67,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 28 | Complete the construction and Furnishing of 1No. CHPS compound | Tampoaya | CHPS compound constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 130.619.92 | DA | DHD |
| 29 | NID support, Nutrition activities, monitoring durbars, malaria control, advocacy on COVID-19 etc. | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 100,000.00 | DA | GHS |
| 30 | Complete the construction and Furnishing of 1No. Ambulance Station | Wulensi | Ambulance Station completed |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 259,993.65 | DA | DHD |
| 31 | Construct and furnish (including solar lights) 1No. CHPS facility | Kpalsogu | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 260,000.00 | DA | DHD |
| 32 | Construct and furnish (including solar lights) 1No. CHPS facility | Bandiyili | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 260,000.00 | DA | DHD |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***EDUCATION*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 |  | Construct and furnish 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Nakpayili Arabic School | Nakpayili | 3-Unit classroom constructed |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 220,000.00 | DA | GES/DWD |
| 34 | Complete the construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities | Kajesu | 3-Unit classroom constructed |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 23,322.00 | DA | DWD |
| 35 | Complete the Construction and furnishing of 1 No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities | Binda JHS | 3-Unit classroom constructed |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 23,321.00 | DA | DWD |
| 36 | Rehabilitate/Renovate delapidated Schools | District-Wide | Schools rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 80,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 37 | Procurement of 250No. Wooden dual desk | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 70,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 38 | Complete the construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block at Wulensi DA JHS | Wulensi | Classroom block completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 14,844.26 | DA | GES |
| 39 | Develop one standard football field | Wulensi | Football field developed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 40,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 40 | Complete the construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block | Wanguldo | Classroom block completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 114,410.92 | DA | GES/GDO |
| 41 | Support for my first day at School, best teacher and student award | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 24,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 42 | Support for the needy but brilliant students | District-Wide | Education of the youth developed |  |  |  |  | MP | 40,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 43 | Construct and furnish 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Gimam JHS | Gimam | 3-Unit classroom constructed |  |  |  |  | GoG | 220,000.00 | DA | GES/DWD |
| 44 | Construct and furnish 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities D/A primary School | Kpayensi | 3-Unit classroom constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 220,800.00 | DA | GES/DWD |
| 45 | District education fund & support GES to monitor basic Schools to improve teaching and learning | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 133,000.00 | DA | GES |
| 46 | Rehabiltate the District Directorate of Education Offices | Wulensi | Education Office rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 70,000.00 | DA | GES |
|  | Supply of 350No. Fabricated Metal dual Desk to District Education Directorate | Wulensi | Metal dual desk have been supplied |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 93,000.00 | DA | GES |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,386,698.18** |  |  |
|  |  | **ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 |  | Construction of 2No. Urinals at the Wulensi and Lungni market | Wulensi and Lungni | Sanitation improved |  |  |  |  | IGF | 22,800.00 | DA | DWST |
| 48 | Facilitate refuse management & environmental sanitation in the District to prevent environmental pollution | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 50,000.00 | DA | EHD/DWD |
| 49 | Drill and Installed 10No. Boresholes | Pudua, Kajesu, Zonyohini, Chichagi, Tambihini, Neboni, Lahito and Boadido…… | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 180,000.00 | DA | EHD/DWD |
| 50 | Management of solid waste | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 51 | Management of liquid waste | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 55,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 52 | Rehabilitate 6No. Existing Boreholes | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 28,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 53 | Rehabilitate 5 No. Institutional latrines | Selected Institutions | Latrines rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 2,08,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 54 | Promote CLTS activities in the district | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 15,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 55 | Complete the Construction of 3No. Overhead Water Reservoiurs for the containment of COVID-19 | Wulensi, Lungni & Nakpayili | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 8,308.75 | DA | EHU/DWD |
| 56 | Enforce DAs bye-laws on sanitation | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 2,000.00 | DA | EHU |
| 57 | Conduct publication, campaigns and programmes (Public education sensitization) | District–wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF, DPs | 263,068.00 | DA | EHU |
| 58 | Mechanize 2No. Existing boreholes | Baduli and Gbungbaliga | 2No. Boreholes mechanized |  |  |  |  | WaterAid |  | WaterAid & APDO | DA |
| 59 | Procurement and installation of Handwashing facilities at different locations | Wulensi, Lungni & Nakpayili | 8No. Handwashing facilities installed |  |  |  |  | WaterAid |  | WaterAid & APDO | DA |
| 60 | Organise quarterly DICCS meetings | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 10,000.00 | DA | EHU |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ***CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 |  | Prepare DMTDP, AAPs, review AAPs, public hearing, monitoring and evaluation, Budget Reviews, Budget Dissemination, Budget Hearings | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 95,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 62 | Service meetings of statutory committees of the Assembly | Wulensi | Minutes of meetings |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 63 | Training on accounting software (GIFMIS), Computer –Assisted Audit Technique (CAAT) and advanced Excel applications for personnel of Internal Audit Unit and other relevant staff of the Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 23,500.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 64 | Training on the preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) report on physical projects planned to implement for core staff of the Assembly | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 22,359.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 65 | Facilitate the observation of COVID-19 protocols in the district | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs | 50,000.00 | DA | Donor Partners |
| 66 | Carry out Monitoring and Supervision to GPSNP beneficiary communities | Selected beneficiary communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 10,280.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 67 | Carry out Social Acountabilty Forum on LIPW beneficiary communities | Selected beneficiary communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 12,000.00 | DA | DSWCD/Focal person |
| 68 | Facilitate the implementation of Productive Inclusion (PI) under the GPSNP | Selected beneficiary communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 18,000.00 | DA | DCIT |
| 69 | Internal management of the organization | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 1,320,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 70 | Facilitate the operations of the BAC in the district | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 71 | Support for the cellebration of national events | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 80,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 72 | Hosting official guest (refreshment, accomodation, fuel, donations etc) | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 73 | Service activities of the District Entity Tender Committee | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 8,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 74 | Conduct quarterly Monitoring & Evaluation of Programmes & Projects of the Assembly | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 32,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 75 | Sensitize Public and Implement NACAP, PFM act & Social Acountabulity | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA/NCCE | DPCU |
| 76 | Payment of Compensation to employees | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | IGF | 43,392.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 77 | Complete the construction of the District Assembly Stores | Wulensi | Assembly stores completed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 181,293.28 | DA | DWD |
| 78 | Support capacity building of staff of the Assembly and decentralized departments | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/IGF | 22,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 79 | Procurement of office Supplies and Consumables | wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF/IGF | 60,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 80 | Service Audit Committee Meetings of the DA | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 81 | Support for sports development | Wulensi | Pitch developed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | DWD/GES |
| 82 | Disbursement of MPs Common Fund | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | MP |
| 83 | Support to Traditional Authority | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 60,000.00 | DA | TA |
| 84 | Preparation and submission of monthly and annual financial statements | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 25,000.00 | DA | CAGD |
| 85 | Rehabiliate the Bungalow of the DCD and other two (2) senior officers | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 86 | Procurement of PPEs and distribute for the containment of the COVID-19 pandemic | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs | 45,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 87 | Procurement of office equipment for staff | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 30,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ***ROADS*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 |  | Internal management of the Town and Country Planning Office | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 7,953.00 | T&CP | DA |
| 89 | Rehabilitate Wulensi-Kotoya feeder road | Wulensi-Kotoya | Wulensi-Kotoya road Improved |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 218,000.00 | DA/GPSNP | Feeder roads Dep;t |
| 90 | Complete the rehabilitation of Nyankpani-Wumbeijado feeder road | Nyankpani-Wumbeijado | Road improved |  |  |  |  | GPSNP | 80,000.00 | DA/GPSNP | Feeder roads Dep;t |
| 91 | Carry out inventory of the roads | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 8,000.00 | DA | Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 92 | Procure office supplies for the feeder roads unit | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | GoG | 11,000.00 | DA | Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
| 93 | Rehabilitation of Bimbila-Kpatinga feeder road with 1No. culvert (8.3Km) | Bimbila-Kpatinga | Road improved |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 198,400.00 | DA | Dept of feeder roads |
| 94 | Rehabilitation of Nakpayili-Gunguni feeder road (8.0Km) | Nakpayili-Gunguni | Road improved |  |  |  |  | DPAT | 153,061.00 | DA | Dept of feeder roads |
| 95 | Complete the implemention of Street Naming & digital Property Addressing System activities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 100,000.00 | DA | TCP/DWD |
| 96 | Spot improvement of existing feeder roads within the district | District wide | Feeder road rehabilitated |  |  |  |  | DACF | 200,000.00 | DA | Dept. of feeder roads/Works Dept. |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ***ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97 |  | Support the Implementation of VSLA and other productive inclusive activities in the district | Selected communities | VSLAs formed and trained |  |  |  |  | GPSNP/DACF |  | DA | DPCU |
| 98 | Support the Extention of electricity to rural communities | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF/GoG |  | DA | DPCU |
| 99 | Intensify Revenue Mobilization Awareness | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 5,000.00 | DA | MoTI |
| 100 | Support the development of 1D1F & Yam market in the District | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 45,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
| 101 | Support the training of groups to enhance local economic activities | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 10,000.00 | DA | BAC |
| 102 | Support for the activities of Business Advisory Centr (BAC) and facilitate the participation of MSMEs | District-Wide | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF/IGF | 12,300.00 | DA | BAC |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **72,300.00** |  |  |
|  |  | ***GENDER, THE VULNERABLE & EXCLUDED, COMMUNITY DEV’T & SOCIAL WELFARE*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 |  | Sensitize victims of child trafficking, force marriage and child labour | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 2,500.00 | DA | DCSW |
| 104 | Monitor 30 communities on the activities of Child Protection Teams (CPT) in promoting and protecting the rights of children in the communities | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 4,000.00 | DA | DCSW/GDO |
| 105 | Management and running of the office | wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | GoG | 5,000.00 | DA | DCSW/GDO |
| 106 | Disbursement of PWD funds | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | PWD | 450,000.00 | DA | DCSW |
| 107 | Sensitize 5 communities on child rights and child maintenance policy and form child panels | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 4,200.00 | DA | DCSW/GDO |
| 108 | Support Gender Model Family (GMF) and other activities of the District Gender Desk officer | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 20,000.00 | DA | DCSW/GDO |
| 109 | Awareness creation on child trafficking and child rights | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/ DPs | 8,000.00 | DA | DCSW/GDO |
| 110 | Mobilize and sensitize 25 communities on community initiated or self help constructional projects | Selected Communities | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 9,000.00 | DA | DCSW |
| 111 | Facilitate access of the vulnerable to social interventions | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | DCDSW/GDO |
| 112 | Community sensitization on Domestic Violence, Child rigths and teenage pregnancy | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 7,000.00 | DA | DCDSW |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ***SECURITY*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 |  | Provide support to security agencies within the district annually/DISECT meetings | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 150,000.00 | DA | Ghana Police Service & others |
| 114 |  | Additional works to Complete the construction of Police post | Lungni | Police accomodation constructed |  |  |  |  | DACF | 250,000.00 | DA | DWD |
| 115 | Organize 1No community durbars on security awareness | Wulensi | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs | 10,000.00 | DA | DPCU |
|  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116 |  | Provide support to victims of disaster in the district | District–wide | Payment vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF/MP | 80,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
| 117 | Enforce DAs bye-laws on bush burning | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
| 118 | Provision of office equipment and stationary for the running of the office | Wulensi | Payment Vouchers |  |  |  |  | DACF | 6,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
| 119 | Train 25 fire volunteers and form Disaster volunteer groups | District-Wide | Activity reports |  |  |  |  | DACF/DPs | 30,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
| 120 | Carry out disaster assessment visits and public sensitization in communities on disaater prevention. | District–wide | Reports |  |  |  |  | DACF | 20,000.00 | DA | NADMO |
|  |  | **Sub-total** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **2,273,998.18** |  |  |

CHAPTER SIX

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK/PLAN

Introduction

This chapter deals with implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements. A monitoring matrix or results frame work outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets in relation to the results matrix of the agenda for jobs strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix implementation and M&E. the quarterly and annual progress reporting format as well as dissemination and communications strategy and participatory monitoring and evaluation arrangements are discussed.

As a result, monitoring and evaluation will start right with the communities, the Unit Committees, Assembly Persons and the District Assembly. This is to ensure that activities are timely and efficiently implemented.

The objectives for the monitoring and evaluation include;

* To ascertain whether project implementation are on track or not and to take corrective measures as to when and where it is necessary
* Gather periodic data for future planning purposes
* Identify successful interventions for replication in other parts of the district

Monitoring of Physical Projects

The monitoring and evaluation would be based on the guidelines given by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for monitoring project execution of physical projects at the Districtlevel. The project monitoring team will therefore comprise the following;

* DistrictCoordinating Director
* DistrictPlanning Officer
* DistrictBudget Officer
* DistrictWorks Engineer
* DistrictFinance Officer
* DistrictGender Desk Officer
* Chairperson works sub-committee
* Representative of beneficiary Department
* The Contractor/representative
* Community Members

This team will assist to monitor the execution of programmes and projects within the plan. Each monitoring visit will also include the Head of department the project falls under including the Assembly person of the project location.

Reporting on Monitoring Activities

Being an integral part of the plan implementation, monitoring will involve both the process and the approach. Monitoring will start from the initial phase through to the final evaluation. Participatorymethodology will be the main tool for the monitoring process and will involve all stakeholders at different levels and on regular basis

At the Districtlevel, the DPCU is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the design of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation plans. Again it is required to provide an oversight overall Districtlevel monitoring and evaluation of Districtdevelopment programmes.

Unlike monitoring, evaluation will be conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto evaluation will be carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of impacts, and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target beneficiaries.

After each monitoring exercise, project actors, communities and sector departments involved will be made aware of the key observations and findings. The DPCU will also brief the DCE, Presiding member and other DA actors on progress of work, observation and gaps identified. This will allow all stakeholders to take the necessary action that require redress before the next monitoring exercise. The DPCU includes all the findings and reactions in its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The Annual Progress Report will sum up all the M & E activities in the year. The M & E report will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders and decision makers.

On quarterly basis, the DistrictAssembly’s Monitoring Team will compile a progress report of project implementation and submitted to the Office of the DistrictChief Executive. Copies will also be forwarded to:

* The Regional Coordinating Council
* Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
* National Development Planning Commission
* Project Financiers

The monitoring and evaluation of the plan will use the already existing structures at the Districtlevel and will be integrated into the overall monitoring and evaluation plan of the district.

* Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
* Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
* Provide quarterly information for effective coordination of Districtdevelopment at the regional level
* Provide Districtauthorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
* Improve service delivery and influence allocations of resources in the Distric tand demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

## 

**Mid-Year Review**

Besides the periodic monitoring activities, the DistrictAssembly shall also hold mid-year review of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Budget to ascertain the following:

* The level of progress made in the implementation of the AAP and Budget
* Status of programmes, projects and activities
* Outstanding programmes and projects and how relevant they are to the District-wide development
* How far programmes and projects are meeting set goals
* Identify programmes and projects that can be rolled over to the following year.

Evaluation of Development Programmes and Projects

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out in 2020 for all stakeholders. This is expected to ensure projects output are in line with the goals and objectives of the DistrictAssembly and the goals of MTNDPF.

Indicators for the evaluation of performance will include:

* The achievement of project objectives
* Cost effectiveness and efficiency of projects/programmes
* Beneficiaries accessibility to services
* Total number of project beneficiaries

Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LTNDP Goal(s):** Build a prosperous Society | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2018-2021 NMTDF OBJECTIVE (ONE) 1:** Ensure Improved Skills Development for Industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Indicators** | **Indicator Definition** | **Indicator Type** | **Baseline 2017** | **Targets** | | | | **Disaggregation** | | **Monitoring Frequency** | **Responsibility** |
| **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** |
| Proportion of unemploy youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneural training | Number of unemploy youth trained | Outcome |  |  |  |  |  | Male | Female | Quarterly | DPCU |
| **2018-2021 NMTDF OBJECTIVE 2:** Pursue Flagship Industrial Development Initiatives | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Processing factories established | 2No. Processing factories established | Output | 0 | 1 |  | 1 |  | Location |  | Annually | DPCU |
|
|
|
|
| **OBJECTIVE FOUR (3):** Enhance Domestic Trade | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of modern markets | Number of markets with ancillary facilities constructed | Output | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Location |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE SEVEN (4):** Improve Production efficiency and yield | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change in yield of selected crops (Maize, Rice, Cassava and Yam respectively) | % increase or decrease in output | Outcome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **ADOPTED GOAL:** Create Opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OBJECTIVE ONE (1):** Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross enrolement rate (Primary, JHS and SHS) | Number of pupils/students at given level of schooling-regardless of age as protion of the number in the relevant age group | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Net Admission Rate in primary Schools | Primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 yrs | Outcome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Gender Parity Index | Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00 | Outcome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE THREE (2):** Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) | No. of people who are 15-49 yrs HIV positive | Output |  |  |  |  |  | M | F | Annually | DPCU |
| Maternal motality ratio | No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live births | Output |  |  |  |  |  | Age |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Under-5 motality rate | No. of deaths occuring between birth and exact age 5 per 100,000 live births | Output |  |  |  |  |  | M | F | Annually | DPCU |
| Malaria case fatality in children under-5 yrs per 10,000 population. |  | Output |  |  |  |  |  | M | F | Annually | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE EIGHT (3):** Improve access and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources | Portable water coverage in the District | Output |  |  |  |  |  | M | F | Annually | DPCU |
| Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (Flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine) | % of population not practicing Open Defecation | Output |  |  |  |  |  | M | F | Annually | DPCU |
| **ADOPTED GOAL:** Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OBJECTIVE TWO (1):** Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hectares of degraded forest rehabilited/restored | No. of hectares of degraded forest rehabilited/restored | Output | 44 hectares | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Location |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE FOUR (2):** Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Propotion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated | Km of roads maintained/rehabilitated | Output | 24km | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE SIX (3):** Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Change in number of households with access to electricity | No. of households connected to the national grade | Outcome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **ADOPTED GOAL:** Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OBJECTIVE TWO(1):** Strengthen Fiscal Decentralization | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue | % increase in IGF | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| %of D/A expenditure within DMTDP budget | How much of D/A expenditure was not in the annual budget | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Proportion of the Annual Action Plan implemented by the end of the year | No. of activities/programs implemented | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Propotion of the overall medium term development plan implemented by the end of the year | No. of activities/programs in the DMTDP implemented | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Number of functional sub-district substructure | No. of sub-structure resourced (provision of conducive working environment, including buildings, furniture and equipment) | Output | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributed DMTDP implementation | % of Donor fund in DMTDP implementation | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE THREE (2):** Improve Popular Participation at Regional and District Levels | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of town hall meetings held | Number of public for a organized | Output | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Location |  | Quarterly | DPCU |
| Number of Community durbars organized | Number of public for a organized | Output | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Location |  | Quarterly | DPCU |
| **OBJECTIVE FOUR(3):** Enhance Public Safety and Security | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) | Number of reported cases of violence against children, women and men | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |
| Police citizen ratio | Number of people, one Police personnel is supposse to take care of | Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Annually | DPCU |

Monitoring Indicators

One of the critical steps in preparing the M&E plan is defining the most appropriate indicators and targets that are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP goal and objectives. The district specific indicators based on the DMTDP are determined through a participatory and collaborative process. The indicators are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Reliable and Time bound (SMART). The core and Districtspecific indicators are also:

1. categorized into input, output, outcome or impact indicators
2. Disaggregated (where possible) by age, gender, communities, etc.
3. information on how it will be measured and by whom
4. Indication on the frequency of monitoring
5. targets set for the DMTDP implementation period
6. baselines (they should be established where they do not exist)
7. Targets of what can be achieved by 2021 as well as annual targets.

M&E Calendar (Work Plan)

Another vital component of the M&E plan is an annual M&E calendar. It is developed through a participatory process featuring all the relevant actors. It includes the time frame and a budget relating to the activities in the plan.

Table 6.2: M&E calendar for the period

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACTIVITIES** | **TIME FRAME** | | | | **ACTORS** | **BUDGET (GH₵)** |
|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 |  |  |
| 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |  |  |
| DMTDP Evaluation |  |  |  | 19thFeb. | DPCU | 10,000.00 |
| DMTDP Midterm Evaluation |  |  | 25th Feb. |  | DPCU | 6,500.00 |
| Annual progress Review Workshop | 9th Jan | 8th Jan | 6th Jan | 12th Jan | DPCU | 20,000.00 |
| Annual progress Report | 6th Feb. | 7th Feb. | 12th Feb. | 5th Feb. | DPCU | 2000.00 |
| Dissemination | 5th March | 8th March | 11th March | 12th March | DPCU | 5000.00 |

Table 6.3: Quarterly Monitoring Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACTIVITIES** | **TIME FRAME** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **ACTORS** | **BUDGET** |
|  | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | |  |  |
| Quarterly Review Meetings (with partners) | 10th Jan | 9th Apr | 8th Aug | 6th Nov | 8th Jan | 9th Apr | 27th Aug | 5th Nov | 9th Jan | 21th Apr | 19th Aug | 10th Nov | 14th Jan | 20th Apr | 24th Aug | 10th Nov | DPCU | 6000.00 |
| Quarterly Field visits | 18th Jan | 18th Apr | 22nd Aug | 21st Nov | 22nd Jan | 17th Apr | 20th Aug | 21st Nov | 16th Jan | 17th Apr | 23rd Aug | 18th Nov | 19th Jan | 20th Apr | 25th Aug | 24th Nov | DPCU | 4000.00 |
| **GRAND**  **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **53,500.00** |

## 

Data on Programmes and Projects

DPCU compiles a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district. All programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the DistrictAssembly as well as development partners and NGOs will be covered. This register will be regularly updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected completion date, status of project, etc.

## DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Report

The preparation of the DMTDP is the result of collaborative efforts of many stakeholders within and without the district. The successful implementation of the plan therefore requires the same level of co-operation and collaboration from all stakeholders. Disseminated to all stakeholders is crucial in meeting the plan objectives.

The plan will therefore be circulated to all interested stakeholders and all development partners operating in the Districtto guide them in the implementation of programmes and projects. The soft copy of the plan would also be uploaded on the internet for any interested stakeholder and development partners to make easy reference.

Quarterly and annual reports on the implementation of programmes and projects would be submitted to NDPC and RPCU. Copies would also be made available to interested stakeholders and development partners.

Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of feedback on the performance of the district

In order to assess the performance of the District along implementation of the DMTDP, there is the need to create a platform for all stakeholders to assess the performance of the District. In this regard, annual performance review workshops will be organized to measure the performance of them in all sectors relating to the implementation of the plan. Participation of all stakeholders will be paramount so that, collectively the performance of the district would be assessed and also general feedback on the performance of all sectors. The idea is that, all stakeholders will appreciate better, the importance of their individual roles towards the collective implementation and success of the MTDP. The matrix below indicates the dissemination and communication activity.

Table 6.4:Dissemination and communication activity matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Purpose** | **Audience** | **Method/Tool** | **Timeframe** | **Responsibility** |
| Sensitization with Area Council Members | To create awareness on the DMTDP | Area Council members | Power point presentation, Use of flip charts | Annually | DPCU, DPO, Area Council Chairperson |
| Organize community sensitization meetings | To create awareness on the DMTDP | Community members, Traditional authorities, CBOs etc | Community Durbars, audio visuals etc | Annually | DPCU, DPO, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Persons |
| Hold stakeholder meeting with Heads of Departments, NGOs and Religious leaders | To create awareness on DMTDP | Heads of departments, Representatives of NGOs, Religious leaders | Power point presentations, Round table discussions | Quarterly | DPCU, DPO, Chairperson of Development planning sub-committee |
| Hold Radio discussions on the DMTDP | To reach out to community members on the content of the DMTDP | Community members and the general public | Radio discussion (Matambo Radio) | Quarterly | Hon. DCE, DCD, DPO, Dev’t sub-committee chairperson,  Presiding Member |
| Organize meeting with Business Associations, Tailors, Mechanics, GPRTU, FBOs, Market Queens etc | To create awareness on the DMTDP | Business Associations, Mechanics, GPRTU, Faith based Organizations (FBOs) | Durbars, Use of audio visuals etc | Annually | DPCU, DCD, DCE, Leadership of various associations |
| Meeting with Political leadership | 1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP. | DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees | Meetings with audio-visuals | Quarterly | DPCU |
| 1. To update them on the status of implementation | Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations. |

Conclusions

The District Medium Term Development Plan which spans the period 2018 – 2021 has revealed a number of issues after being subject to the tools of the strategic performance assessment. To ensure sustainable development the Nanumba South District Assembly needs to address the issues which bother on intervention that mitigate environmental impacts in the cause of implementing the various policies.

The assessment of the DMTDP revealed the following:-

* None of the policies conflicted against each other and that they are mutually supportive
* All constructional activities will impact negatively on the environment particularly in the area of natural resources.
* Some constructional activities will impact on socio-cultural issues
* The implementation of the activities generally will not impact on the economy and institutional issues

Some of the lessons learnt through the exercises of subjecting the plan to SEA tools and others are the following:-

* Refining of policies plans and programmes to incorporate environmental concerns
* The Assembly has begun to appreciate the application of the SEA tools in that they will ultimately reduce the cost of the projects in the long run.

The aim of this Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2021) is to serve as a guide to facilitate the development process in the district. It is expected to achieve food security thereby reducing poverty, create employment opportunities and improve average incomes Distribution and the welfare of the people irrespective of gender, ethnic, political or religious diversity.

The achievement of this goal would be enhanced if the proposals in the plan are implemented accordingly. It will lead to an integrated economy and the realization of its full benefits. In this regard the District Assembly is expected to play a facilitating role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects with all development stakeholders also playing their expected roles.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)