

**AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL 2018-2021**

BUNKPURUGU-NAKPANDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR
2018-2021**

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List of Abbreviations

AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agencies
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD & SW	Community Development and Social Welfare
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DA	District Assembly
DAD	District Agriculture Department
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DWD	District Works Department
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
DFID	Department for International Development
EHSU	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
EU	European Union
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRS I	Poverty Reduction Strategy
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GPRS II	Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy
GET-FUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MASLOC	Micro Finance and Small Land Center
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MiDA	Millennium Development Account
MTDPT	Medium-Term Development Plan
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
MTEF	Medium Expenditure Framework
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
YEP	Youth Employment Programme
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework

Executive Summary

Background

Local level planning is now an integral part of the current decentralized administrative system. It is intended to provide a framework for medium to long-term development of the communities under the jurisdiction of the District Assemblies. The District Assemblies have authority to formulate and execute plans and programmes for the development of their localities. It is against this backdrop that DAs were enjoined to prepare a Four -Year Medium Term Development Plan spanning from 201to 2021.

The communities have varied development problems and aspiration, some of which are incompatible in nature, yet it is mandatory that District Assemblies fashion out solutions to them. The above situation requires a process that identifies and chooses among various possible uses of scarce resources to ensure that preferred services are provided. This process hence, entails the essential stages of formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation of policies, strategies, programmes of actions and projects for development. Local level planning therefore essentially seeks to provide the tool for minimizing any bottlenecks and create the enabling environment for the entire development of the District.

An evaluation of the 2014-2017 MTDP indicated that most of projects earmarked for implementation could not be implemented due to the following dramatic challenges:

1. Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF), with no percentage committed to development projects/programmes.
2. Lack of funds generally.
3. Undertaking development activities without proper resource (lack of logistic or adequate human resource and infrastructure).
4. Development Plan was over ambitious.

The District Planning Co-coordinating Unit (DPCU) took cognizance of the bottom-top mechanism in participatory development planning and to enable all to contribute and eventually own the District Medium Term Plan. Data collected in the three (3) Area councils, Development partners, NGOs, Decentralized and other Departments and Institutions were processed to produce this plan. Below are the steps for the preparation of the plan:-

1. Analysis of current situation in the District and district profile and mapping document.
2. Summary of key developmental problems identified from the situational analysis
3. Analysis of the District potentials, opportunities, constraints, and challenges (POCC)
4. Identification of District potential priorities
5. The District development prospectus for 2018-2021
6. Development focus, goals, objectives and strategies formulated
7. Formulation of development programmes and Action Plan with indicative budgets.
8. Monitoring and Evaluation arrangement
9. Communication Strategies to promote the plan in the district.

Plan Preparation Process

Formation of the Plan Preparation Task Force

Several processes have been undertaken towards the preparation of the MTDP. The plan preparation process started with the formation of the Plan Preparation Task Force, under the Chairmanship of the District Co-

ordinating Director, with the other members drawn from the Heads of the Decentralised Departments. The Medium Term Preparation Task Force Team was constituted to prepare the grounds for the eventual preparation of the plan document. Other key stakeholders were included in the plan preparation process.

Community Ownership of the Plan

In order to let the people have a sense of ownership of the plan, communities' members, as well as the NGOs were consulted during the plan preparation, particularly in the areas of identification and analysis of Community Development Problems and Needs.

Meetings were held not only with members of Area Councils to elicit their views and inputs to the plan but also cross section of head of decentralised departments, and development partners (SEND Ghana, Plan Ghana, Northern Ghana Government Activity (NGGA)), with a view to empowering the Plan preparation team to be able to identify problems and needs of their respective communities.

Data analysis

Following the data collection and analysis, a meeting was organised in the assembly for area council chairman, Assembly Members, Heads of Decentralised Department to present a review of performance of the immediate past plan with a view to soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly, assessing critically their implications for future planning.

Scope and Direction of Interventions for 2018-2021

For 2018 – 2021, Tatala-Sanguli District Assembly will focus on 12 details areas:

1. Improvement of revenue generation
2. provision of road infrastructure
3. Provision and extension of electricity supply
4. Provision of potable water and Sanitation Infrastructure
5. Provision of adequate human resource for the decentralized department
6. Rehabilitation and construction of education infrastructure
7. Improvement of credit facilities
8. Enhancing the process of food security
9. Improvement of health delivery
10. Provision of employment
11. Provision of ICT for service delivery
12. Catering for the vulnerable and the socially disadvantage

These twelve (12) areas of focus relate to national policy goals identified and are consistent with such documents as:

1. The Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
3. AU Agenda 2063
4. District Development Strategy

The Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 centred on:

1. Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy

2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
3. Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment
4. Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

The purpose of this Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is to assist in the growth and development process through the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at empowering the unemployed and underemployed labour force, youth, and vulnerable groups and assist them to settle down and live meaningful lives.

These projects are estimated to cost Thirty-Sixmillion, Four Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Ghana cedis (GH¢ 36,008,800) in which Management and Administration will cost GH¢16,292,912.47, Infrastructure Delivery GH¢ 9,302,800 for Social Services Delivery GH¢ 19,993,500. Economic Development GH¢ 14,086,901.23 and GH¢ 575,400 are earmarked for the Environmental and Sanitation programme. Also, GH¢64,814 for the projects monitoring and evaluation and GH¢ 45,000 for the dissemination of the plan. In funding these projects, the District Assembly is expected to raise GH¢1, 707,712.47 from IGF and GH¢29,141,088.23 from DACF/DDF. The rest are supposed to be financed through funds from Government of Ghana and other Development Partners funds.

CHAPTER ONE

Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

VISION

To make the District the economic hub of the eastern corridor by creating an enabling environment for business and investment through, the provision of sound infrastructure, equitable human resource and agricultural development in a peaceful democratic environment.

MISSION

To improve the general wellbeing of all people of Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District, through effective and efficient provision of social, economic and security in collaboration with development and private sector partners

VALUES

We cherish transparency and accountability, inclusion and participation, equity and collective responsibility of all for the development of mankind.

Our focus therefore is on advocacy for good governance, human rights and freedoms and empowerment of the vulnerable and marginalized through civic engagements.

KEY ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES

To assist the District Assembly in mobilizing resources to develop the district

To facilitate citizen-government engagement activities in the district

To disseminate information on national policies and programs to the communities

To empower citizens on their civic rights and responsibilities

To collaborate with development partners interested in citizen empowerment

To promote citizens' participation in local governance and enhance transparency and accountability.

Several processes have been undertaken towards the preparation of the 2018-2021 MTDP so far. The plan preparation process started with the formation of the Plan Preparation Task Force, under the Chairmanship of the District Coordinating Director and the District Planning Officer, with the other members drawn from the Heads of the Decentralized Departments.

The Medium Term Preparation Task Force Team was constituted to prepare the grounds for the eventual preparation of the plan document. Other key stakeholders were included in the plan preparation process.

Community Ownership of the Plan

In order to let the people have a sense of ownership of the plan, communities' members, as well as the development partners were consulted during the plan preparation, particularly in the areas of identification and analysis of Community Development Problems and Needs.

Meetings have been held not only with members of Area Councils to elicit their views and inputs to the plan but also cross section of head of decentralised departments, and development partners (SPRING Ghana, Plan Ghana, SEND Ghana), with a view to empowering the Plan preparation team to be able to identify problems and needs of their respective communities.

The Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2021) was developed under the (Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) which is driven by the Long Term National Development Plan (LTNDP) which has a vision of: *a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development* has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). The LTNDP aims to, among others:

- Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy *with high levels of employment and decent work*;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined *society with opportunities for all*;
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities *while protecting the natural environment*;
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

After four years of implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, the level of implementation of the various programs, projects and activities have been reviewed base on the targets set in the plan. The level of implementation was determined as;

- fully implemented,
- abandoned/suspended,
- on-going
- not implemented,
- implemented but not in the DMTDP

Data for the review were obtained from both secondary and primary sources. The Community Action Plans and the Area Level Plans were reviewed through meetings with the Community and Area Level meetings. Information was also elicited from the Community- Based Organizations. These culminated into District level performance review.

At the District level, all the Departments, agencies and Civil Society Organizations provided data on their activities over the period. These were presented at stakeholders' forum and interrogated and validated. The stakeholders identified the Development issues from the various reports and prioritized them. This is summarized below;

1.1 Level of Implementation of 2014- 2017 District Medium Term Development Plan

Table 1.1 Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Programme	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
ENSURING & SUSTAINING DISTRICT MICRO ECONOMIC STABILITY	Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management	To increase internally generated funds by 10% annually by the end of the planned period	8 revenue collectors trained on improved methods and ethics of revenue collection	20	0	5	10	5	On-going
INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	To improve road and water transport through the construction of	Improve access to basic services	Kilometers of feeder roads rehabilitated	300km		20km			On-going

	20 culverts and 2 bridges in the District from 2014 to 2017		ated						
	To improve road and water transport through the construction of 20 culverts and 2 bridges in the District from 2014 to 2017		No. of new access roads Constructed in District capital	30km	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented
	To Improve the supply of energy for both industrial and domestic use with 50 communities connected to the national grid by December, 2017		No. of communities connected to the National Grid	50			8		On-going
			No. of commun		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented

			ities provided with solar lights						
		To improve the communication systems by constructing 3 ICT centres among others in the District by the end of 2017	No. of ICT centers constructed	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented
	To ensure adequate shelter for all by December, 2017								
	To Embark on layout plans for 6 major towns in the District by 2017		No. of towns with proper layouts	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented
	To prevent the development of slums by 2017		No. of local plans	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented

			prepared						
	To Improve potable water supply and environmental sanitation in the District from 60% to 70% by 2017	Increase potable water supply coverage	% of portable water coverage	98%	43.33		20		On-going
			% of population served with boreholes	90%	52.76	54.19	49.38	54.23	On-going
			% of population served with pipe system (Mechanized borehole	30%	5.7	7.37	9.74	16.99	On-going

			s)						
			No. of communities provided with small towns water system	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed
			No. of boreholes drilled	20		4		8	On-going
		Increase access to sanitation facilities	No. of institutional latrines constructed	40		6	6	20	On-going
			No. of demarcate refuse	24	2	2			Started but abandoned

			collection points						
			No. of household latrines constructed	4,000		200	1800	111	On-going
			No. of ODF communities	120	0	5	30	30	On-going
		Support and build capacities of stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector	No. of WATSAN committees formed and trained	500	0	0	150	25	On-going
			No. of Water and Sanitation Teams formed and	12	1		1		On-going

			trained						
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	To Improve agricultural productivity through modernization along a value chain by the end of 2017	Reduce post-harvest losses through improved storage and minimal processing along a value chain							
			No. of farmers trained on post-harvest management of crops	600	200	105	200	100	On-going
			No. of women groups trained	60	10	20	20	5	On-going

			in food processing along a value chain						
		Increase agricultural output through input cost minimization and availability	No. of Farmers sensitized on the use of improved crop varieties	3,000	3,627		2,000		On-going
			No. of demonstrations in crop management	10	10	10	5	5	On-going
			No. of farmers trained on improved technology	500	500		500	500	On-going

			gies of legume production						
			No. of dry season gardeners trained on vegetable production	100		100			On-going
			No. of youth in agriculture	250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not started
			No. of in-service training on improved livestock production	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Started

			technology						
			No. of AEA's trained on the agronomic practices of improved crop varieties	30	5	5	5	5	On-going
		Improve the marketing system of agricultural produce							
			No. of weekly marketing information collected	192	39	39	39	39	On-going

			from at least 2 marketing centers						
	To Support the development of agro- based industries in the district with additional 21 processing centers by 2017	Development of entrepreneurial and financial management skills of farmers and micro enterprise operators	No. of agro- processing centers established	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Started
	To ensure prudent management and use of natural resources by 2017	Protect the environment and conserve biodiversity and provide alternative sources of livelihood	No of communities capacities built in participatory natural resources governance	50	5	7	12		

			No. of efficient stoves and green cooking fuels (biomass fuel) introduced as a sustainable domestic energy sources & solar energy in communities	400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of public campaigns carried out on environ	60	35	12	15	13	

			mental protection						
			No. of Nature Based Enterprises established and Supported eg. Beekeeping,	200	Nil	20	20	Nil	
			Hectares of plantations established	1,200	0	25	25	0	On-going
			No. of cases on the enforcement of National	N/A	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

			and District Environmental Bye-laws and Regulations						
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	To Improve linkages between the formal and informal sectors by 2017	Create an enabling environment for private sector growth	No. of sensitization workshops organized for enterprise groups on sources of capital	43				34	
			No. of rural enterprise groups provide	39				40	On-going

			with financial credit						
			No. of rural banks established	1	0	0	0	0	
			No. of micro enterprise operators groups trained in entrepreneurship	50	41	108		160	
			No. of needy parent supported to undertake income generation	25	37	298	200		

			activities						
			No. of graduates support with credit to establish their vocations and businesses	21			35	40	
	To Promote the tourism potential of the district by 2017		No. of monitoring of established forest reserves and Mole National Park	1,460	365	365	365	365	
HUMAN DEVELOP	To improve the skill of 250	Improve capacity of PWDS to	No. of physical	20					

MENT, PRODUCTI VITY AND EMPLOYM ENT	vulnerable persons to become more productive in society by December 2017	contribute to local development	y challeng ed trained						
		Increase access of children to career development opportunities	No. of early childhoo d develop ment centres construc ted	67		1	1	1	
			No of care givers trained	50					
		Increase participation of women in social and public activities	No. of women trained	20					
			No of	6	1				

			communities sensitized on the importance of child education						
			No. of public campaigns on the harmful effects of children in and out of school						
			Data base on children infected and orphaned by HIV/AIDS	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

			No. of visits and support to children infected with HIV/AIDS with drugs and nutrition	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS school benefitted from uniforms and exercise books programme	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			No. of rumps	15	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	

			constructed to all assembly and decentralized departments buildings for the physically challenge						
			No. of brilliant but needy physically challenge students supported to go to school	100	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	To increase performance	Improve the quality and access	No. of Pre-	132					

	and enrolment in primary from 52% to 70% and 16.3% to 50% in JHS by 2017	to education	School						
			No. of Primary Schools	80					
			No. of JHS	41					
			No. of SHS	3					
			No. of Vocational School	9					
			Teachers Quarters	43					
			Trained Teachers	400					
			% of JHS students qualifying to SHS						

			% of Primary schools with permanent structures						
			% of JHS with permanent structures						
			Gross enrolment at Pre-School	9,063					
			Gross enrolment at Primary	23,599					
			Gross enrolment at JHS	6,668					
			Gross	3,830					

			enrolment at SHS						
	Increase access to vocation and technical training	Increase the number of people with access to vocation training and education	No. of people supported for vocational training						
	To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs from 14.9% of screened blood samples to 50% by 2017	Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs in the District	HIV/AIDS cases	26					
	To reduce the incidence of malaria and other diseases from 55% of OPD attendance to 25 % by 2017	Reduce the incidence of malaria and other diseases	% of OPD cases on malaria	25%					
			% of under 5						

			malaria						
	To increase coverage efficiency in health service delivery in the District from 0.7% of OPD per capital to 1.5% by 2017	Improve the effectiveness and efficiency in health services delivery	No. of Health Facilities	20					
			Doctors population ratio	1:88,146					
			Nurses population ratio	1:1,666					
			Infant mortality rates	8/1,000 lives birth					
			Maternal mortality rates	78/100,000 lives birth					

TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE									
	To strengthen the relationship between DA and CBOs/NGO/ traditional authorities by December, 2017.	Strengthen the relationship between DA/CBOs/NGOs and traditional authorities							On-going
	To reduce the DA overdependence on external sources of funding by the end of 2017	Reduce the DA overdependence on external sources of funding	IGF increase by 5% annually	IGF increase by 10% annually	10%	12%	10%	10%	Completed
	To ensure the smooth	Adequately staff and equip Area	0	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	On-going

	functioning of the 6 Area Councils in the District by December 2017.	Councils							
	To improve security in the District by ensuring the smooth completion of 3 police stations by December, 2017.	Construction of 3No. Police accommodation	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not started
	To improve the efficiency of the DA in service delivery by December, 2017	Ensure that all decentralized departments are established	7	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	On-going
	To improve the revenue base of the DA by 30% per annum	Improve fiscal resource mobilization							

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									

Table 1.2: 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	743,333.68	743,333.68	117,933.52	625,400.16	-	117,933.52	-

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		
2015	730,517.48	730,517.48	658,948.90	71,568.58	-	658,948.90	-
2016	827,338.82	827,338.82	721,649.28	105,689.54	-	721,649.28	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	5,256,985.10	5,256,985.10	3,012,337.39	2,244,647.71	-	3,012,337.39	-
2015	2,497,497.00	2,497,497.00	735,071.28	1,744,425.72	-	753,071.28	-

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		
2016	2,000,782.39	2,000,782.39	2,242,766.77	241,984.38	-	2,242,766.77	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,214,459.90	2,214,459.90	1,258,117.29	956,342.61	-	1,258,117.29	-
2015	2,252,273.22	2,252,273.22	1,457,648.44	794,624.78	-	1,457,648.44	-
2016	4,010,275.00	4,010,275.00	2,065,005.70	1,945,269.30	-	2,065,005.70	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources for the DAs

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	743,333.68	107,961.72	635,371.96	717,358.41	650,216.8		714,507.82	706,985.58				
IGF	86,930	36,493.16	50,436.84	55,191.50	61,286.00	6,094.5	61,035.00	82,352.85				
DACF	2,299,15	729,993	1,575,165.9	3,103,74	2,373,985.	729,762.25	3,734,620	2,360,695.04				

	9		3	7	03							
DDF	485, 356	749,22 2.39	263,8 66.39	1,31 6,03 3.65	417, 823.0 0	898,2 10.65	1,027 ,369. 35	642,33 8.00				
UDG												
Devel opme nt Partne rs	4,00 0,00 0.00	1,450,5 81.60	2,549, 418.4 0	1,13 8,99 3.95	194,0 97.80	944,8 96.15	1,186 ,248. 00	20,834 .95				
GETFu nd												
Other (pleas	485, 356.	539,641 .61	54,28 5.60	148, 522.	18,10 5.40		114,6 22.04	159,15 4.77				

e, specif y)	00			91								
Total	8,21 4,77 8.68	3,613,8 92.55		6,48 0,28 7.70	3,065 ,297. 23		6,838 ,396. 21	3,972, 361.19				

Reasons for the Non-Achievement of plan goal and objectives

1. Plan goals and objectives were many
2. Some objectives were unrealistic
3. The plan document was not reviewed periodically

Problems/Constraints encountered during plan implementation

The problems/constraints encountered during plan implementation included:

1. Inadequate funding for the proposed projects/programmes
2. The implementation of programmes and projects which were not in the plan.
3. Deductions at source by the Ministry of Local Government/Common Fund Administrator
4. Many directives and administrative instructions from Accra
5. Ineffective monitoring of projects by the District Monitoring Team due to logistic problems.
6. Non organization of site and technical meetings
7. Delays in the release of the common fund leading to delays in the completion of projects.
8. Programmes and projects outlined for implementation in the plan period were too many. Many projects were added during the 2nd Public Hearing by Assembly persons.
9. Contract agreements were not followed to the letter
10. Some design for certain school projects were over ambitious for example TEPASHS Dinning Hall

Lessons Learnt

Lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plan that will help in the preparation and implementation of this plan include:

- Funding of programmes and projects should not be limited to the DACF alone
- The Plan Document must be marketed and Project Proposals prepared to seek funding from other sources
- Some projects can be done without using contractors to reduce cost
- The Plan Document must be reviewed periodically by all stakeholders
- Selection of projects/programmes for inclusion in the development plan must not be based on intuition or emotions
- Plan Preparation should be preceded by community needs assessment

- Evaluation of programmes/projects to assess their impact must be undertaken periodically
- Regular site and technical meetings must be undertaken during plan implementation.
- Procurement plans and cash flow analysis must precede sub projects execution
- The District Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its role. Monitoring of projects and programmes should be strictly adhered to from the beginning to the end of the programme.

1.2 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

This presentation constitutes a profile of the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo.

1.4 Institutional capacity needs

Issues	Strategies
DMTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is existence of DMTDP
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPCU consists of the Decentralised heads of departments, Civil society organisations (CSOs), traditional authorities representation, development planning sub-committee chair etc with a membership of 21 • The skills base of the stakeholders identified and their ability to contribute to the M&E plan preparation and implementation are limited • About 16 out of the 21 DPCU memberships need skills on Monitoring and Evaluation. <p>The training requires for DPCU staff. E.g. Courses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E • Development planning • Team- and consensus-building techniques • Database management and other computer programs • Report writing • Facilitation skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district have its entire complement of DPCU staff • The technical support (consultancy services) that will be required is capacity building on developing indicators and basic computer skills for most of the DPCU memebres
Material Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no vehicle for M&E • M&E information need to be stored and there are 2 old laptops and 1 desktop but there is no external hard drive for data storage • The level of computerisation required is the internet connectivity and network • There is no internet connectivity. • There is no enough computers and accessories (printers, scanners, LCD projector, etc. The only LCD project got spoiled and is more 1 year now

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no documentation centre (with periodicals, Acts and Legislative Instruments, development plans, guidelines, manuals)? • The situation about office space is a disincentives • There are no photocopiers, flip charts, cameras for the DPCU members
Financial Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is inadequate financial resources to carry out M&E activities such as M&E plan preparation, data collection and analysis, report writing, dissemination and communication, evaluations, PM&E
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the need for capacity building for DPCU members on M&E, target setting, indicators development. Also the provision of logistics such as laptops. LCD projectors, photocopiers, computer accessories, means of transports such as motorbikes, cars etc

1.2 Profile /Current Situation

The Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District Assembly was carved out from the East Mamprusi District in 2004 by the government through LI 1748. Bunkpurugu township serves as the District capital and the seat of the District Chief Executive. It is one of the deprived and less developed districts in the Northern region. Below is a profile of the district

1.2 Vision

To make the District the economic hub of the eastern corridor by creating an enabling environment for business and investment through, the provision of sound infrastructure, equitable human resource and agricultural development in a peaceful democratic environment.

1.3 Mission

To improve the general wellbeing of all people of Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District, through effective and efficient provision of social, economic and security in collaboration with development and private sector partners

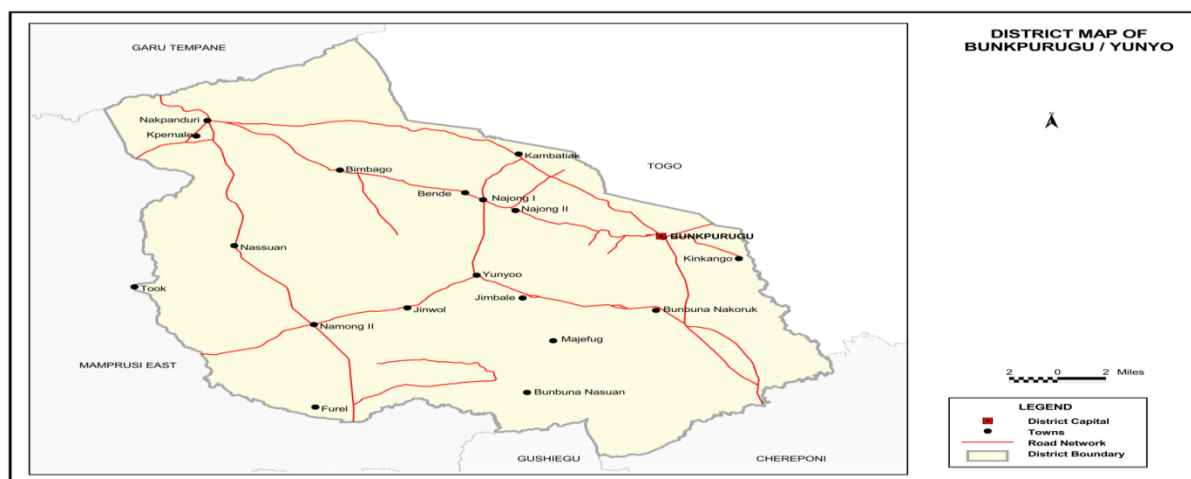
1.4 Institutional Capacity Needs

1.5 Physical and Natural Environment

1.5.1 Location and size

The district is located to the north-eastern corner of Northern Region. It shares boundaries with Garu-Timpani district in the Upper East Region to the North and the Republic of Togo to the east. It is bordered to the west by East Mamprusi and to the South by Gushegu and Saboba/Chereponi Districts. It is on longitude 0° and latitude 0°. The district has an estimated total land size of 1,257.1square kilometres which is 2% of the land size of northern region. Below is a map indicating pictorial location of the district.

Figure 1.1 Map of Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District



The District lies about 185⁰ above sea level on hilly grounds with isolated rocky areas that are not arable. It is situated in the tropical continental belt western margin and experiences a single rainfall regime in April to October after which, it comes under the influence of the tropical continental air

masses. (CT). The mean annual rainfall is about 100cm to 115cm. The annual range of temperature is about 42⁰C as the highest and as low as 25⁰ C.

Table.1.1 Temperatures Range for Day and Night in the district

months	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max temp ⁰ C	36	38	39	42	38	38	38	39	37	37	39	39
Min. temp. ⁰ C	29	31	32	30	27	30	28	28	25	26	28	26

1.5.2 Drainage and Vegetation

The White Volta, which enters the region from the North-Eastern part of the district and joined by the Red Volta are important drainage features in the district. This gives the district the potential of dam for both electricity generation and irrigation. The Nawonga and Moba rivers also drain the south – Western part. There are features of the hills which vary from place to place, but generally they have steep rocky slopes and narrow valleys-subject to high rates of runoff leading to flash floods, gully erosion and stream bank erosion.

The district lies in the interior woodland savannah belt and has common grass vegetation with tress like sheanut trees, baobab, dawadawa and acacia. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 3 meters or more. There is a marked change in vegetation depending on the two prevailing climatic condition.

1.5.3 Soil

Two main types of soils are found in the district. These are the Savannah Ochrosols and the ground water laterites.

Savannah Ochrosols: The Savannah Ochrosols, which covers almost the entire district, is moderately well drained up land solids developed mainly on Voltain Sandstone. The texture of the surface soil is loamy sand to with good water retention.

Savannah Ochrosols has high potential for wide range of crops. Some areas do not appear to be fully utilized although they are under considerable pressure in the district. In farming on this land, good farming practices focusing on soil conservation are imperative.

1.5.3.1 Ground Water Laterites

The groundwater Laterites, which covers a smaller portion of the district, is found mainly in the Southern parts. These are concretionary soils developed mainly in Voltain shale, mudstone and argillaceous sandstone materials. The soil is highly concretionary with frequent exposures of iron pan and boulders.

The soil is perfectly drained during the wet season and perched water tables may develop. It becomes extremely dry in the dry season. Also exposure enhances formation of ironstone resulting in soil degradation.

1.5.4 Rainfall

A uni-modal rainfall pattern that last for 5 to 6 months (May-October) in the year, peaking in August and September. The Rest of the year is virtually dry. Rain fall amount is between 90 mm to 100mm per annum.

Table 1: 2 Rainfall Figures For 2016

TYPE	JAN	FEB.	MAR.	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
WET	0	0	5	4	5	9	8	8	5	4	1	0

Source: DADU Report, 2016

Table 1 shows the number of Wet days in 2014. The total number of wet days was 44 which is woefully inadequate to support plant life, hence, low agricultural production which is rain fed. The rainfall is also very erratic.

1.5.5 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy And Environment In General

The District lies in the tropical continental belt western margin and experiences a single rainfall regime from May to October after which, it comes under the influence of the tropical continental air masses (CT). The mean annual rainfall is about 100cm to 115cm. The prolonged dry season render many people in the District seasonally unemployed as many are into crop farming, which is mainly rain-fed. The high temperatures also cause many streams and rivers to dry up in the dry season.

The district lies in the interior woodland savannah belt and has common grass vegetation with tress like sheanut trees, baobab, and acacia. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 3 meters or more. There is a marked change in vegetation depending on the two prevailing climatic conditions. Many of the rivers flow throughout the year which can support irrigation farming, particularly in the dry season. The Shea-nut is the main export product of the district which still grows wild. The elephant grass is also the main roofing material for the roof of most houses in the District. The vegetation is largely affected by bush fires, indiscriminate felling of trees for fuel wood, charcoal burning and housing.

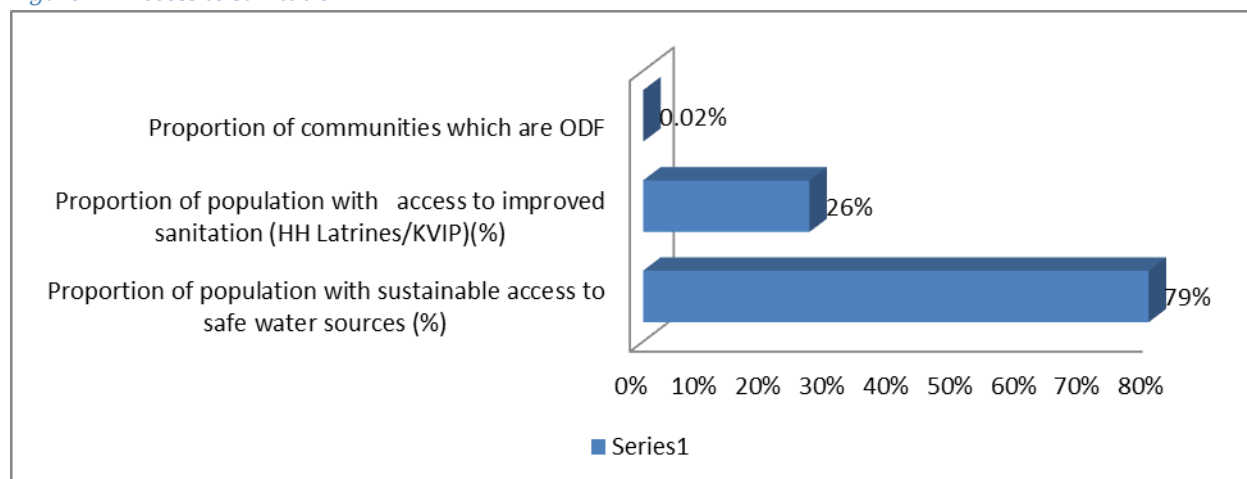
Key Development Issues

- Degraded communal land
- Deforestation for fuel wood
- Drying up of rivers during dry season

1.6 Water and Sanitation security

Approximately 79% of the district's population have access to improved water supply facilities, and that 26 % have access to improved sanitation (DPCU, 2017). Unprotected / unimproved sources of water in use include open hand-dug wells, dams and streams. Eight (8) institutional latrines has been constructed to prevent indiscriminate defecation in the communities with Two(2) communities declared Open Defecation Free(ODF) thereby providing some level of sanitation. Three (3) Small Town Water Systems was completed in addition to about 370 Boreholes sunk in various communities. About 30 % of these boreholes need some major maintenance for improve yields; 20 % of the population has access to improved sanitation (HH Latrines/KVIP)

Figure 1.2 Access to sanitation



Over the years under review, institutions such as DWST, WATSANS and WSDBs have all been strengthened with their capacity built to manage water systems effectively and efficiently

Key Development Issues

- Open defecation still predominant in the district
- Limited access to potable water
- Less access to improved sanitation
- Inadequate staff to take care of sanitation issues in most communities
- Lack of vehicles for effective monitoring of environmental issues
- Inadequate funds to embark on sensitization and education programmes in communities

1.7 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

1.7.1 Floods

The topology of the area is a unique one. The community is situated in a valley surrounded entirely by mountains. Consequently, when there are torrential rains, the mountains increase the force by which the water runs down, this usually results in flash floods which wipes out anything in its path. Communities on high grounds are usually spared however; low lying ones are severely affected by floods.

In 2013, three days of continuous torrential rains and the resultant flood displaced 6,021 people in the district. 805 houses and 538 acres of farmland were destroyed while a good number of livestock and foodstuff were washed away. In all, 28 communities were affected. Some of the communities include; Bunkpurugu, Yunyoo, Najong No. 1 Najong No. 2 and Binde

1.7.2 Ethnic Conflict

There has been on-going simmering tension between the Jafoak and Jamong families, both of Bimobaland for at least 10 years on chieftaincy issues. Till date, both parties have been unable to come to a consensus resulting in clashes leading to some reported deaths and torching of a number of houses. The situation necessitated the intervention of government, religious bodies and civil society groups to appeal to both families to resolve their issues amicably. Through these efforts in April 2016 a “Blood Burial” Ceremony was held where both parties resolved never again to take arms against

each other. Consequently, the 12 hour curfew was lifted and a 6 hour curfew imposed in the area. The district is enjoying relative peace with another blood burial ceremony that took place at seyeegu where the was a land dispute .

These conflicts disrupted most economic activities in the various communities such that, farming, market activities within those areas came to a halt. More so, educational activities (Teaching and learning) could not take place.

1.8 Natural Resource Utilization

Vegetation within the district is the woodland savannah type with tussles of grass. There is very little built environment. Soil management practices, including soil fertility management, tree-planting projects and bush burning control for sound environment.

Bush burning during the dry season is rampant. Some of the communities have unwritten bye-laws backed by threats and fines per arrest, but they are generally ineffective.

The overdependence of the population on forest materials for residential buildings, storage structures and energy cannot be overemphasized. All the communities depend on thatch, swish, or Sand Crete obtained from their immediate locality. Fuel wood and charcoal are the major source of energy in all communities. About 86 percent of all respondents depend on wood collected from wild.

There is a fair understanding of the fact that the depleting of forests is exacerbated by rapid rate of forest product use. Yet some people crop around water bodies, plough along ridges and do not see tree-planting exercises as important. There are no specific strategies spelt out for protecting watersheds and managing pastures although all the communities had ongoing education campaigns on the dangers of mismanaging natural resources.

By the classification of the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, 1997) the district falls within the desertification zone of Ghana (EPA, 2003). Issues related to climate change and natural resource use and management should, therefore, be appropriately addressed if sustainable socio-economic development in the district is to be achieved.

Key Development Issues

- Rampant bushfires
- Overdependence on forest material for residential purposes (thatch, sand and energy)
- Unprotected watersheds and overgrazing.
- Ineffective environmental laws

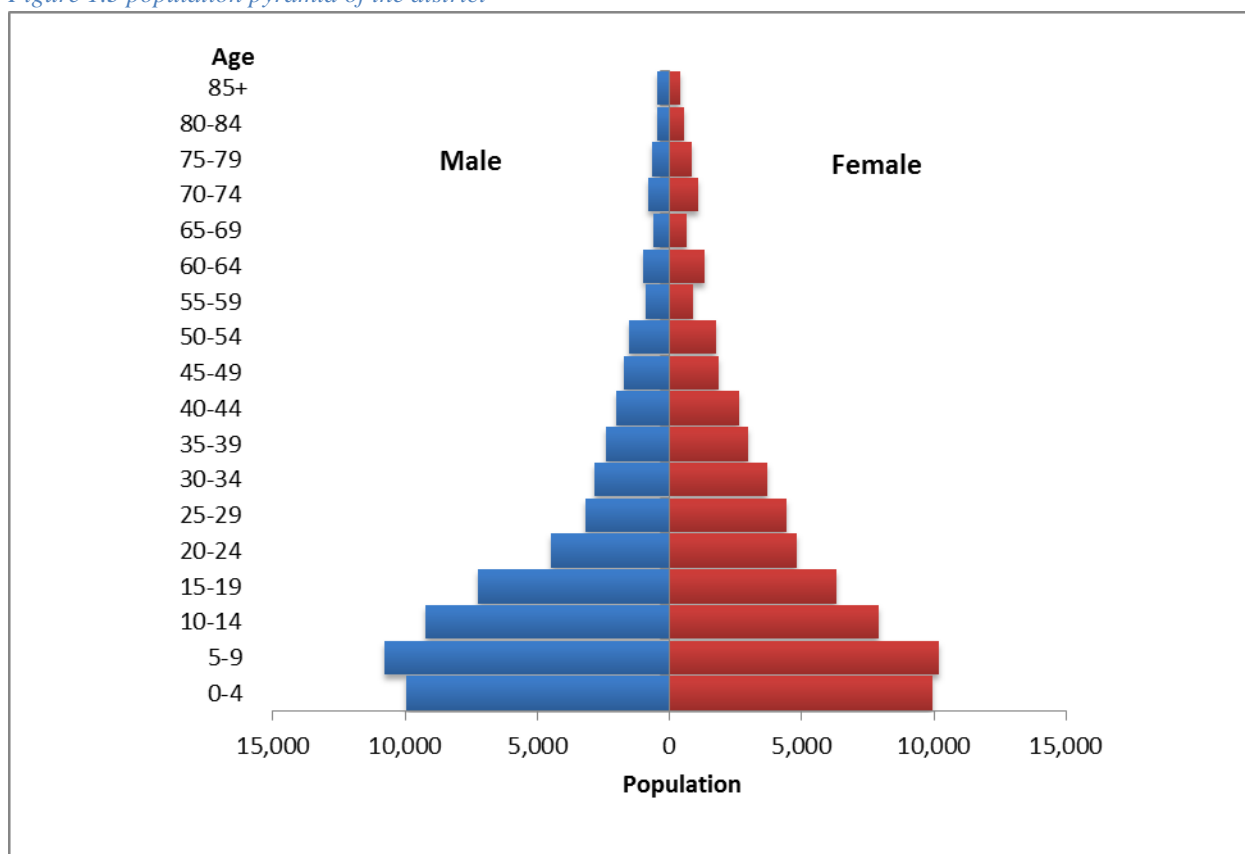
1.9 Population

The population of Bunkpurugu/Yunyoo District is 122,591 (60,240 males, 62,351 females) representing 4.9 percent of the Northern region's total population .The district has a sex ratio of 97, i.e., for every 100 females there 97 males. Over 80 percent of the population resides in rural localities. The District has a youthful population with 47.4 percent below 15 years and 7.2 percent elderly persons (60 years and older) .with a population density of the District is 98 persons per square kilometres.(GSS 2010 PHC)

Table 1.3 population

All ages			0-14 years			15-64 years			65+ years		
Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexe	Male	Female
122,591	60,240	62,351	58,068	29,975	28,093	58,021	27,312	30,709	6,502	2,953	3,549

Figure 1.3 population pyramid of the district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age dependency ratio for the District is 111 (population 0-14 and 65 and older as a percentage of the working age population, i.e., 15-64 years). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.8 which is higher than the Northern region figure of 3.5

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the District is 23.6 per 1000 population which is lower than the regional figure of 24.0 births per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the District is 4.7

per 1000 population which is lower than the regional figure of 5.9. Eight percent of the total population of the district is migrants

- High population growth rate
- Higher proportion of the population is in school going age
- High unemployment rate

1.10 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. International migration describes movements between countries while internal or domestic migration describes movements within the same country or state. Variations in the migration process in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of the District.

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace and duration of residence of migrants in the District. The table shows that majority of the migrants (7,260) living in the District were born elsewhere in the region, 2,041 were born elsewhere in another region and 801 of migrants in the District were born outside Ghana. Most migrants born elsewhere in the District are from Ashanti Region (945) and Upper East region (510).

In terms of duration of residence, majority of the migrants have been in the District for twenty years or more (34.3%). Amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Upper East, Greater Accra, and Eastern region have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the District than any other region, recording 40.8, 32.0, 31.7 and 31.6 percent respectively.

1.11 Gender Equality

The female population in the District constitutes 52% of the total population. Women play an important role in the socio-economic life of the people. Women are responsible for planting harvesting, storage and marketing of farm produce. They also assist the men in dry season cultivation, transportation and marketing of onions, tomatoes, okra, pepper and other vegetables. In the District, women are engaged in weaving, pottery, shea nut picking and processing, rice parboiling and processing, dawadawa processing, groundnut oil extraction, charcoal burning, gathering and sale of firewood among others. Although women perform these crucial roles in the society, they have little access to productive resources. Inadequate access to credit also inhibits expansion of their economic activities such as rice milling, groundnut oil extraction, dawadawa and shea butter processing. Apart from performing most of the labour on the farm, women do all domestic chores in addition to taking care of their children and providing water for family use. Low female enrolment and high drop-out rate of the girl-child is a common phenomenon. Women are underrepresented in leadership positions. This means that high illiteracy rate among women is not likely to change considering the fact that

1.11.1 Gender Roles

Men and women in rural communities of the District have highly differentiated roles. They are assigned specific tasks to their sexes as indicated in the table below;

Table 1.4 Gender roles

Female

Cooking, fetching water, agro-processing,

Male

Land ownership, provision of grains, shelter

child-care, farm labour and marketing of food and family security produce

Traditionally, men are expected to grow and provide grain for the family main meals, while women provide soup ingredients to go with the meals as well as other household needs such as kerosene, soap, etc. Women responsibility towards household upkeep is on the increase. Their roles and responsibilities have gone beyond providing soup ingredients and basic household items to actually providing the grains. They also incur additional expenses of the family in areas of child education and medical bills. The relatively low participation of women in public level decision making process affects their ability to participate in discussions with development agencies in matters affecting their well being since their numbers are limited in development committee. The cumulative effects of these problems on the women are poverty, ignorance and low standard

1.12 Settlement systems

Generally, rural settlements are largely dispersed. A number of compounds made up of usually round huts roofed with thatch and owned by a number of households scattered over large farmlands. This pattern in the rural areas sometimes makes it difficult providing certain amenities for them and also distinguishing one community from another in some cases.

Statistics from the 2010 Census indicate that, about 51.5% of houses are found in the rural areas. The common dwelling types are the compound and semi detached mud houses roofed with thatch. The number of iron sheet roofed houses has increased to about 15% over the last census period.

There are five urban settlements with population of 5,000 and above. They are Bunkpurugu, Nakpanduri, Binde, Bimbagu and Nasuan. The people in the urban settlement constitute about 18.1% of the total population of the District. Thus, the District is mainly rural of about 81.9% of the total population. Since all the major social and economic infrastructure and services are located in the urban areas majority of the people are either deprived totally of utilizing these facilities or have limited access to them. Any programme aimed at alleviating poverty of the needy and vulnerable should best target the rural communities.

1.13 Culture

The District is a heterogeneous society consists of many ethnic groups and religions. The main ethnic groups are Bimobas, the Kokombas and the Mamprusis. They speak Moar, Komba and Mampruli respectively. Other groups found include Moshi, Talensi, Hausa, Fulani, Dagombas and Chokosi. These are settlers. Traditional and Christian religions are the main religions practice by the people. There is also Islamic religion that is usually practiced by the settlers. There is high communal spirit among the people especially, the small communities. The factors that account for this are the size of the communities, high functional literacy and education by Community- Based Organizations and local Non- Governmental Organizations such as BILFACU.

1.13.1 Festivals

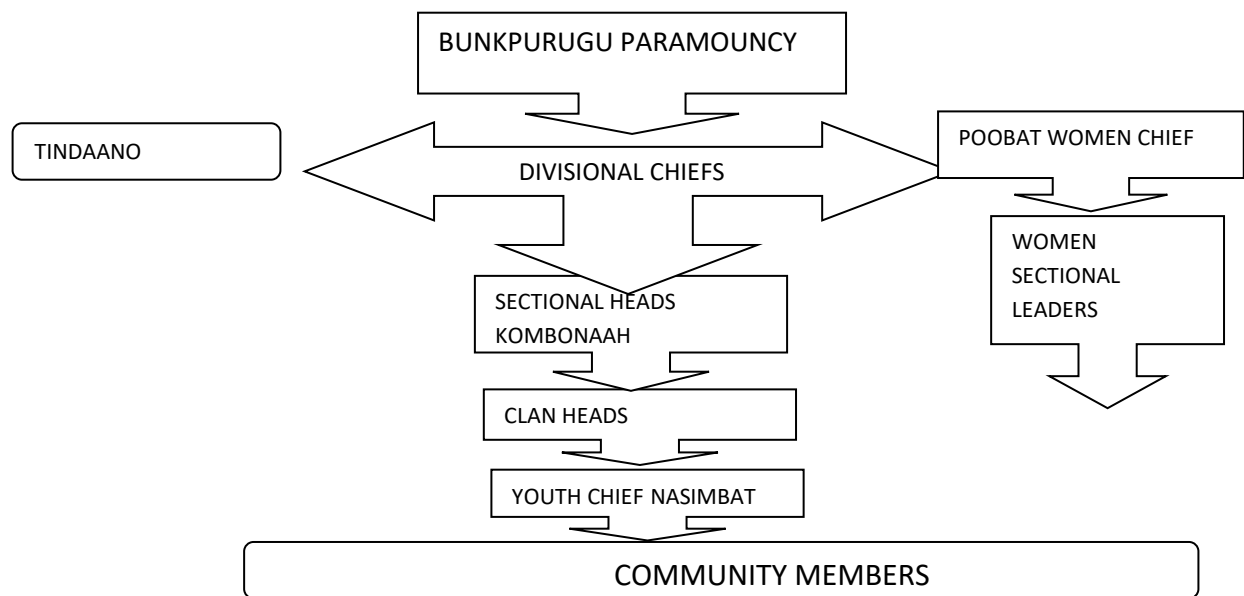
The major festival celebrated by almost everybody is Christmas. This brings families and friends both home and abroad together. Others are Damba, Fire festivals and funeral celebrations. These are opportunities to mobilize the citizenry for development, such as communal labour, information dissemination, organize development seminars and investment promotion. The celebration of expensive funerals and into midnight comes with some attendant problems such as waste of food,

sexual promiscuity and poor performance of students. Other traditional and religious practices militating against development are widow inheritance, child betrothal and wife exchange as well as ethnic, land and chieftaincy disputes.

1.13.2 The Traditional Authority

The District is in the Mamprusi Traditional Area under the authority of the Nayiri. There are three (3) paramount chiefs, 7 Divisional chiefs and 5 sub-chiefs. See appendix B. The chiefs are represented in the District Assembly and the Area Councils. The Assembly persons and Unit Committees work hand in hand with the Traditional Leaders. However, women are not fairly represented and the Magajias are not mandatory to be part of assemblies and the area councils. The chiefs do not also have any source of revenue or fund for the development. They also handle minor cases at the community level but do not have power to enforce compliance. Some of them do not have fair knowledge of the constitution and hence the cases over which they adjudicate.

Figure 1.4 structure of Traditional authority



1.14. Governance

The District, under local Government Act of 1993, Act 462, is empowered to establish 11 Decentralized Departments for an effective and efficient discharge of its functions. Out of these eleven (11) Departments, only nine (9) are established. The remaining two (2) are either still tied to the aprons of their mother organizations at the regional level or have not come to open offices in the District.

The established departments are:

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth and Sports
4. District Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Disaster prevention and management department

7. Social Welfare and Community Development
8. Works Department
9. Trade and Industry Department

The District is divided into seven (7) Town/Area councils with 198 communities, but non them is fully operational due to lack of permanent staff. There are 37 electoral areas with 52 assembly members. 5 females are represented at the assembly as appointed members. 37 unit committees are legally composed in the various electoral areas. All the sub- committees of the assembly are functional with each having an average of three (3) meeting annually within the period under review for effective implementation of policies in the Assembly, the General Assembly has the following Sub-Committees that duly work in collaboration and coordination for development.

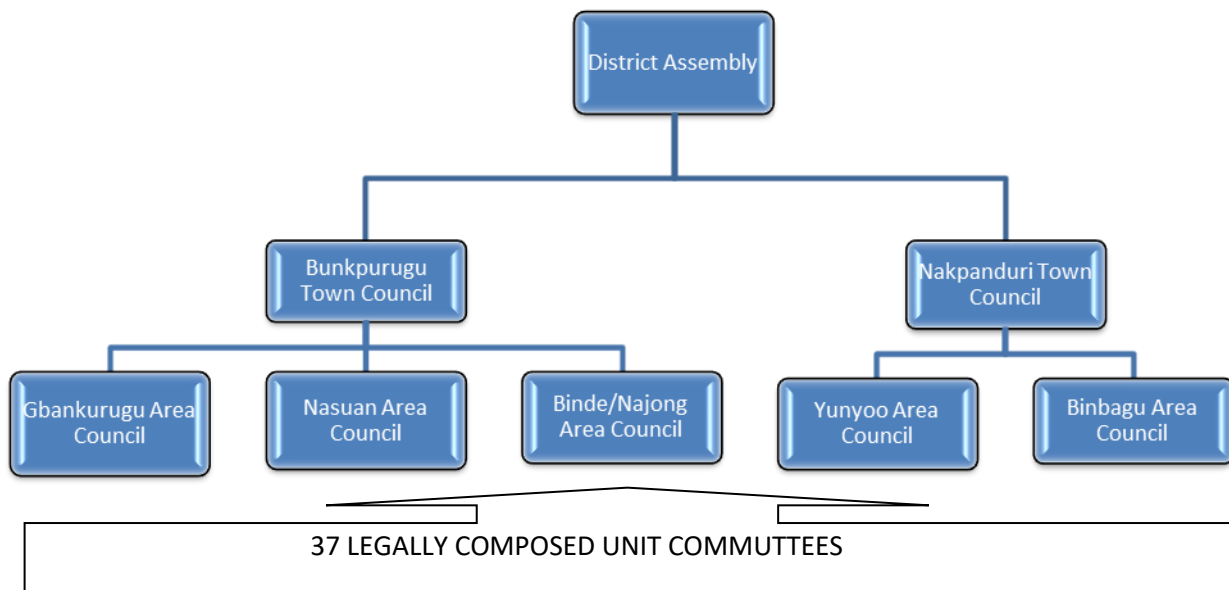
Figure 1.5 Sub-Committees of the Assembly



1.14.1 Local Governance Structure

The District is monitored by the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) in pursuance of its mandatory functions. The Assembly has very vibrant Sub-Committee members that are poised to work hard for the achievement of the objectives and overall goal of the Assembly. Apart from the Local Government structures, there are eminent traditional chiefs and sub-chiefs who are working hard in the area of promoting peace, stability and development

The local governance structure in the district is made of the Assemble with the District Chief Executive as the political administrative head assisted by the District Coordinating Director and the head of departments of the assembly who see to the day to day running of the assemble with the Seven (7) Town and Area Councils with Thirty-Seven (37) Unit Committees in the District and other decentralized departments. Figure ... below illustrates the local governance structure in the district.



1.14.2 Capacity of the Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees

There are two Town and five Area Councils in the district and sixty (60) unit committees. The councils have an average of twenty (20) memberships. Women are not fairly represented. They constitute about 1% of the total membership. This may affect women participation in taking decisions that affect their lives. The council has no permanent staff, office equipment, means of transport and other logistics for the smooth operation of the council, hence them ineffective. This affect the operationalization of the unit committees, consequently, affect grass root participation in governance.

1. Weak operationalization of the sub-district political structures;
2. Poor performance of District Assembly
3. Weak integration of the decentralized departments into the District Assembly system;
4. Weak / Poor collaboration amongst Development Partners and District Assembly

1.15 Security

The main security agencies and structures in the District are the Police Service, Customs Excise and Preventive Services (CEPS), the Ghana Immigration Service, Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS); NADMO and the District Security Committee (DISEC). There are three (3) sub stations ; Yunyoo, Namongo and Nakpanduri with a District Headquarters in Bunkpurugu, there is also a detachment . All the sub stations do not have adequate residential accommodation except Bunkpurugu ,that has six unit semi-detached quarters and a District Commanders Bungalow. The CEPS have three out stations . The Immigration Service in Bunkpurugu is an out- post and therefore does not have permanent staff.

As a border and multi- ethnic district, the Bunkpurugu- Yunyoo is not without security problems. Some of the reported security and criminal cases are chieftaincy and land disputes, armed robbery, smuggling and ethnic conflict. Others are rape, defilement, life threats, theft and wife snatching (District Police report, 2005). There are also reported cases of fire outbreaks with the springing up of fuel filling stations and the management of wild fires. The security agencies such as the Police

Service, the Customs Excise and Preventive Services (CEPS), Ghana Immigration Service and the District Security Committee (DISEC) have crump down crime and managed the various Security problems to the barest minimum.

In the face of all these, the security agencies are besieged with some constrains. Among others are inadequate personnel, inadequate office and residential accommodation, lack of communication facilities and means of transport for patrols. Others are non existence of some security structures such District Magistrate and court. These hamper effective and efficient provision of security, law enforcement and order and dispensing justice.

1.16 Local Economic Development

Other economic activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services.

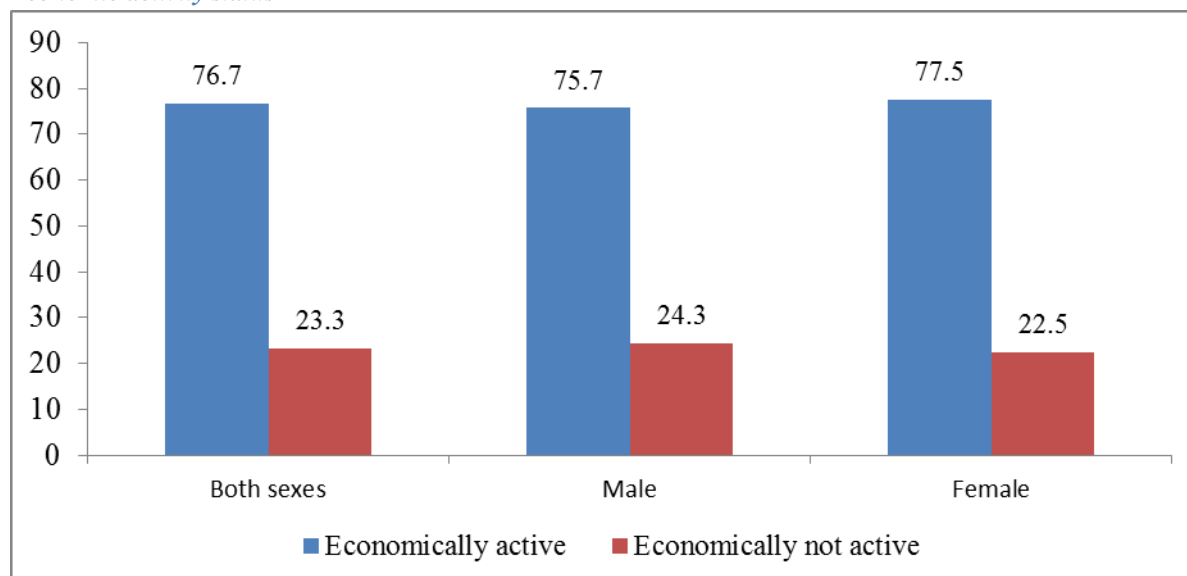
These businesses are carried out on a very small (micro) scale due to very limited investment in the private sector. This basically has to do with the undeveloped nature of the private sector in the district.

1.16.1 Economy of the District

The main occupation of the population in the District is agriculture, but potential also exists for agro-industries such as processing of groundnuts, pito brewing, shea butter extraction and tobacco making. Crop farming is perceived as the highest source of income for both males and females in all the communities. Trade in non-agricultural produce is the second most important income earning activity of men while women depend on livestock-rearing as the next major income-earning activity. The District produces a wide range of food crops. The food crops include cereals such as maize, rice, millet, sorghum, legumes like groundnuts, bambara beans, and soya beans.

The economically active population is (76.7%) of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) are unemployed. The proportion of economically active male is 75.7 percent of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) unemployed while that for the female economically active population is 77.5 percent with (99.1%) employed while (0.9%) is unemployed

Economic activity status



The largest proportion of the employed population (14.1%) is within the age group 15-19 while the proportion aged 55-59 constitute the lowest employed population, representing 3.0 percent.

1.17 Food Security

The local economy in the district is dominated by agricultural activities. The department in an effort to contribute to food security in order to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger undertook some activities within the planned period in that direction. These activities include

1.17.1 Land Tenure System and Development of Agriculture

Generally, land in Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo is controlled by individual family heads that have land allocated to them, free of charge, by their village chiefs or have acquired it by virtue of being the first to farm on the land. Land purchase or leasing for agriculture is virtually unknown. However, building projects on new land need to be agreed upon by the Chief and landowners.

All the communities restrict the cultivation of crops by non-natives to seasonal crops; tree planting (cashew, mango, etc.) connotes permanent ownership, which can be decided by the chief when a non-native has stayed in a community long enough (over 20 years). Such migrants then attain status and can pass on the land to text of kin who may be only males or both males and female kin.

1.17.2 Farm Labour

The labour system is largely dependent on the family. Family members provide about 62 percent of farm labour. Children as young as 6 years contribute labour to farm and non-farm work. Female dependence on hired labour is slightly higher (2%) than male dependence in all the communities. Hired labourers are usually local people and would be used for any of the farm activities-land clearing to harvesting.

Dependence on family members and friends to meet cash needs was common. A few people also depend on Susu (Savings). Various reasons were given for non-application for loan. Some respondents did not have access at all or thought that the informal source was adequate; others just did not attempt, or were afraid, or did not know how to access loans. Some others also thought that since they had no savings with banks they could not borrow from the source while others had had unpleasant experience with the banks and still others were not able to give any reasons at all

Table 1.6 Crop Production

Indicator	target	2014	2015	2016
Maize	2%	0.8%	1.02%	0.91%
Rice	2.6%	1.18%	0.98%	1.35%
Cassava				
Yam				
Mango	1.5%	0.9%	1.31%	0.97%
Millet	1.6%	0.9%	1.72%	1.42
Sorghum	2.5%	1.39%	2.41%	2.07%
Soya beans	2.7%	1.67%	2.03%	2.68%
Cowpea	1.8%	0.91%	1.01%	1.66%

Due to climate change factors, there have been decrease in the production of most staple crops in 2016 except for Rice, Soya Beans and Cowpea that have realized marginal increases this is indicated by the data above. Yam and cassava are not produced on commercial bases in the district.

Table 4.3 Farmer Based Services /Capacity Building

Indicator	target	2014	2015	2016
No. of FBOs	200	82	45	40
No. of FBOs Trained	200	19	24	20
No, of FBOs linked to credit facilities	100	49	33	40
Farmer/Tractor ratio	50/ tractor	3400/ tractor	2900/ tractor	2500/ tractor
Farmer/ AEA ratio	500/AEA	1700/AEA	2200/AEA	2700/AEA

1.18 Social Services

The District is grossly lacking basic amenities for social and economic development. In the GPRS II, steps were taken to address this. Schools, health, water and sanitation facilities were provided. The spatial inequities have not been addressed. This has resulted to some of the students migrating to the towns to attend school, hence, leading to congestion. The social and economic facilities are concentrated in towns. The situation is worst at the southern and western parts of the District. Many communities in the Gbankurugu and Nasuan Area Councils do not have access to basic services such as water, health and education. The communities in the District can thus be categorized into three (3) namely Major, Minor and Rural Service Centres. This is based on the population size, availability of socio-economic services and accessibility. The major service centres are Bunkpurugu, Binde, Nakpanduri, Nasuan and Yunyoo. Bimbagu, Najong, Gbankurugu, Gbingbani and Jimbale are minor service centres.

1.18.1 Education

planned and implemented activities in the education sector for the plan period includes; DEOC School monitoring in all circuits, SMC training in all circuits, School Performance and Appraisal Meeting (SPAM) in all circuits, Training of head teachers, Circuit supervisors meeting, DEOC school monitoring, SMC training, Teachers training, Updating teachers' knowledge on modern methods and techniques of teaching through In-service Education and Training (INSET).

1.18.1.1 Gross Enrolments

The performance of the district education directorate in the implementation of its planned activities is about 94% for the entire plan period. The table below indicates the achievements made from 2014 to 2016 with respect to Gross enrolments in the various levels and years

Table 1.6 Gross Enrolments

LEVEL		2014	2015	2016
PRIMARY	MALE	18619	19141	19676
	FEMALE	17365	17551	18043
JHS	MALE	7119	7733	7950
	FEMALE	6326	6727	6872
SHS	MALE	6264	6901	7094
	FEMALE	5520	6687	6191

The table however also demonstrates the high drop-out rate as pupils progress from the primary to the senior high school levels.

Figure 1.5

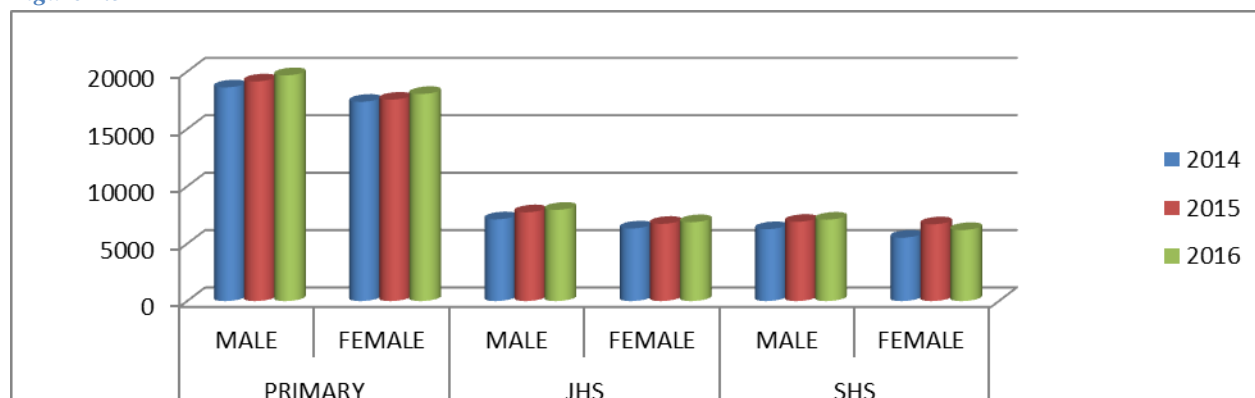


Table 1.7 Gross Enrolment Ratio

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

PRIMARY	99	97	97	98
JHS	98	95	96	96
SHS	98	84	85	85

The enrolment even though increases marginally at all levels, it decreases as the levels raises from the Basic to the Senior High levels. This could account for by three factors;

- high drop out from one level to the other
- movements of wards to other schools outside the district due to conflict
- Movement of students to other schools outside the district due to selection /placement as a result inadequate Senior High Schools in the District.

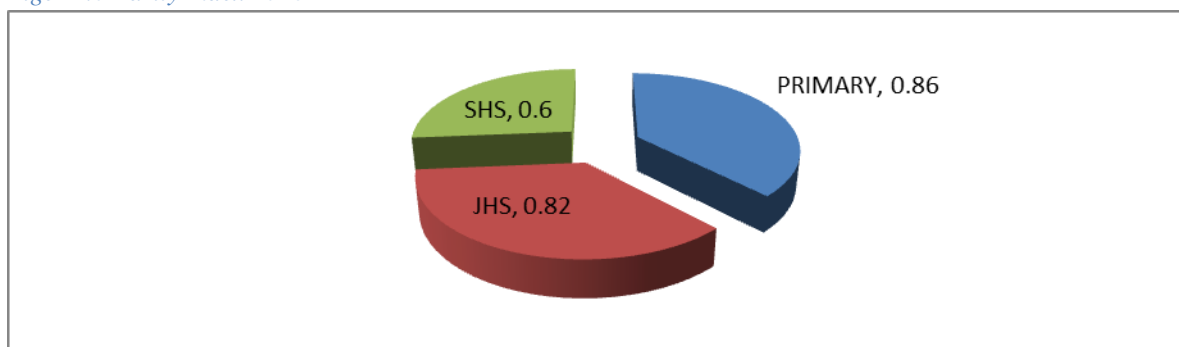
Table 1.8 Gender Parity Index

INDICATORS	TARGETS	2014	2015	2016
% of children in pre-school age attending pre-school	100	97	97.8	98
Completion rate in basic education level	100	98	98	98
GENDER PARITY INDEX				
PRIMARY	1	0.81	0.86	0.86
JHS	1	0.80	0.81	0.82
SHS	0.9	0.57	0.54	0.60

The Gender Parity Rate target is still not achieved. The data indicates that, the parity rate decreases by 31% thus from 0.86 to 0.60 as the pupils move from basic level to Senior High School level.

Girls' enrolment at the KG, primary school and junior high school level has been increasing over the years. This has been the result of a number of interventions put in place by government (capitation grant) and some NGOs to arrest low enrolment and high dropout rate particularly for girls at the JSS level. Low enrolment of girls, especially at the JHS level according to education authorities is due to teenage pregnancy and the unwillingness of some parents in maintaining girls in school because of the prevailing poverty and patriarchal beliefs among some of the people.

Figur 1.6 Parity Index 2016



1.18.1.2 School infrastructure

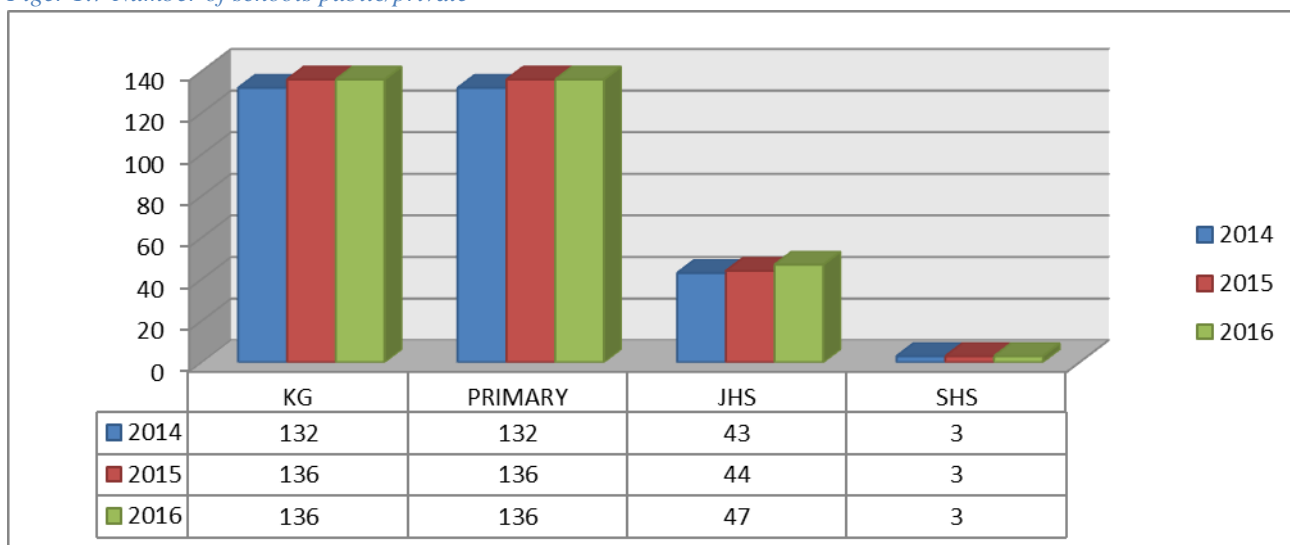
The number of schools over the planned period has also increased marginally to help increase access to Pre-Tertiary education within the district. This effort is being made by both the public and private sectors, below is the demonstration of what has been done so far in terms of infrastructure.

Table 4.5 Number Of Schools

	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC /PRIVATE
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
KG	117	117	117	17	19	19	136
PRIMARY	117	117	117	17	19	19	136
JHS	39	39	42	4	5	5	47
SHS	2	2	2	1	1	1	3

Even though the number of schools increases marginally over the years, the nature of the existing infrastructure is very poor and remains inadequate to accommodate the fast growing youthful population.

Figur 1.7 Number of schools public/private



1.18.1.3 Staffing Situation

Over the years the number of teachers needed to effectively carry out teaching activities in the basic level of education has been woefully inadequate. The sector has been dominated with higher number

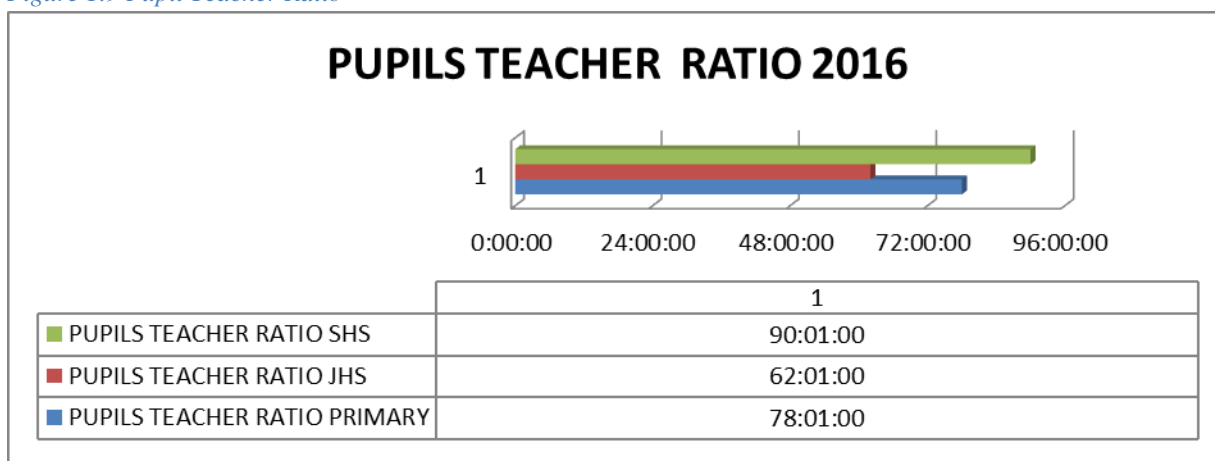
of untrained teachers as compared to the trained teachers available. This stifles quality delivery, and therefore poor performances of students in basic level examinations

Table 1.8 Pupil/ Teacher Ratio

INDICATORS	TARGETS	2014	2015	2016
PRIMARY	45:1	87:1	85:1	78:1
JHS	35:1	69:1	66:1	62:1
SHS	45:1	102:1	92:1	90:1

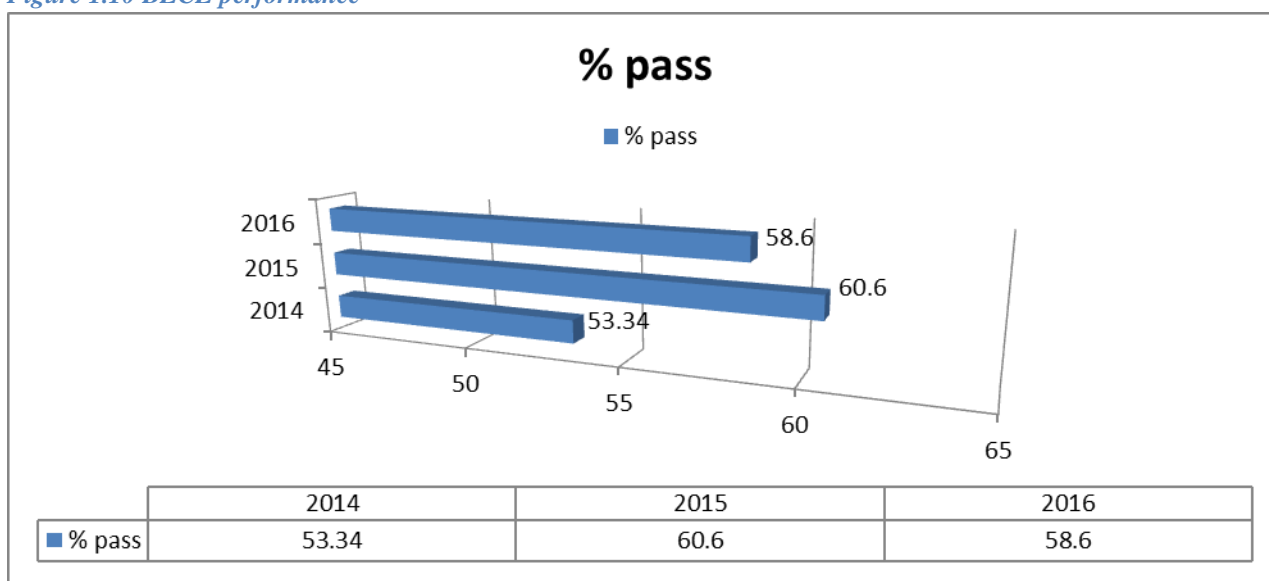
The Pupils Teacher Ration has been decreasing over the years, but still very high. This is as a result of the conflict which led to a lot of teachers leaving the district for safety. Find below the analysis of the year under review.

Figure 1.9 Pupil Teacher Ratio



The deteriorating pupil-Teacher ratio coupled with other social factors has led to the continuous decline in the percentage passes as indicated below

Figure 1.10 BECE performance



1.18.2 Water and sanitation

Bore holes are the main sources of water for most of the communities. However, there few communities that depend on streams, wells and dug-outs for water. A considerable number of communities in the district have household latrines, and also, KVIP is available in almost all the schools in the district. Open defecation, however, is still widely practiced in the district.

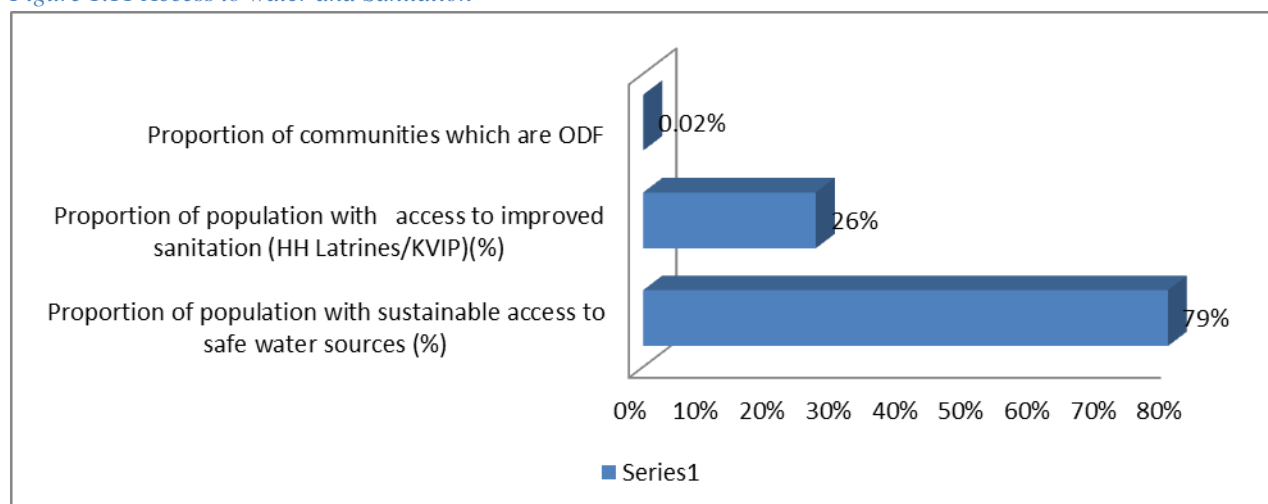
In the area of sanitation , some efforts have been made, apart from sensitization drives in various communities , to prevent indiscriminate defecation ;Two(2) communities were declared Open Defecation Free(ODF) thereby providing some level of sanitation.

Table 1.10 access to water/sanitation

INDICATORS	TARGETS	2014	2015	2016
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources (%)	100%	246	286	326 boreholes
		62%	71%	79%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (HH Latrines/KVIP)(%)	50	13%	13%	26%
Proportion of communities which are ODF	40	0	0	2
Proportion of communities which are triggered	150	2	5	23
% of budget allocated to water and sanitation programme	120,000.00	0	0	0

Projected population : 2014 = 136,910; 2015= 140743 ; 2016= 144684

Figure 1.11 Access to water and Sanitation

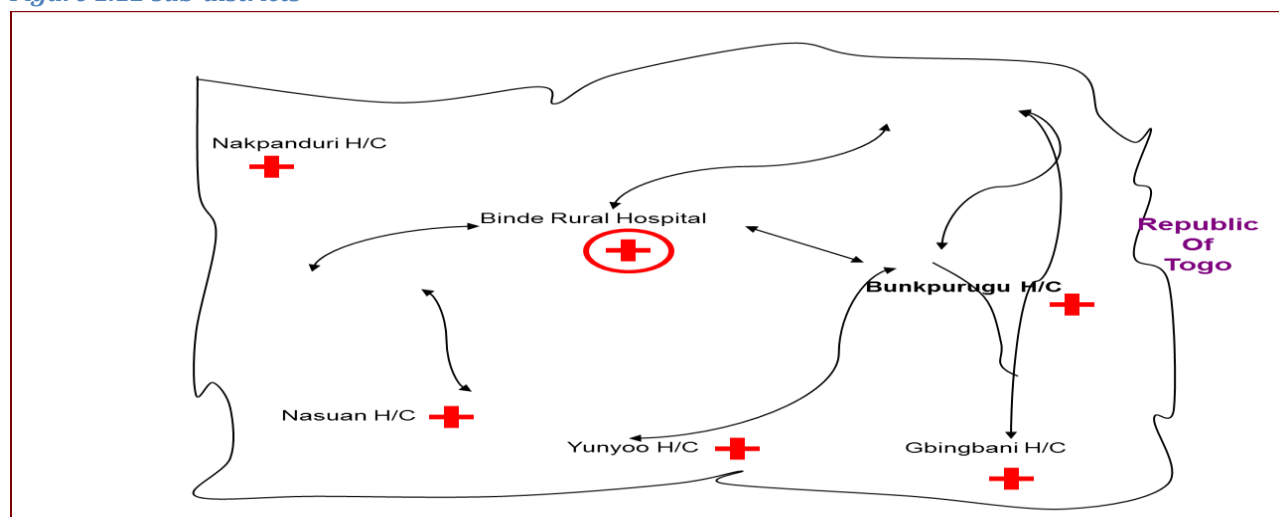


Over the year under review, institutions such as DWST, WATSANS and WSDBs have all been strengthened with their capacity built to manage water systems effectively and efficiently. Three (1) Small Town Water Systems were completed in addition to 60 Boreholes sunk in various communities

1.18.3 Health

The district has five (5) sub districts at the moment. These are Bunkpurugu, Nakpanduri, Binde, Yunyoo and Nasuan sub districts. Number communities in the district is 186; Number of Electoral Areas: 33; Number of demarcated CHPS zones: 33; Number of volunteers: 524

Figure 1.12 sub-districts



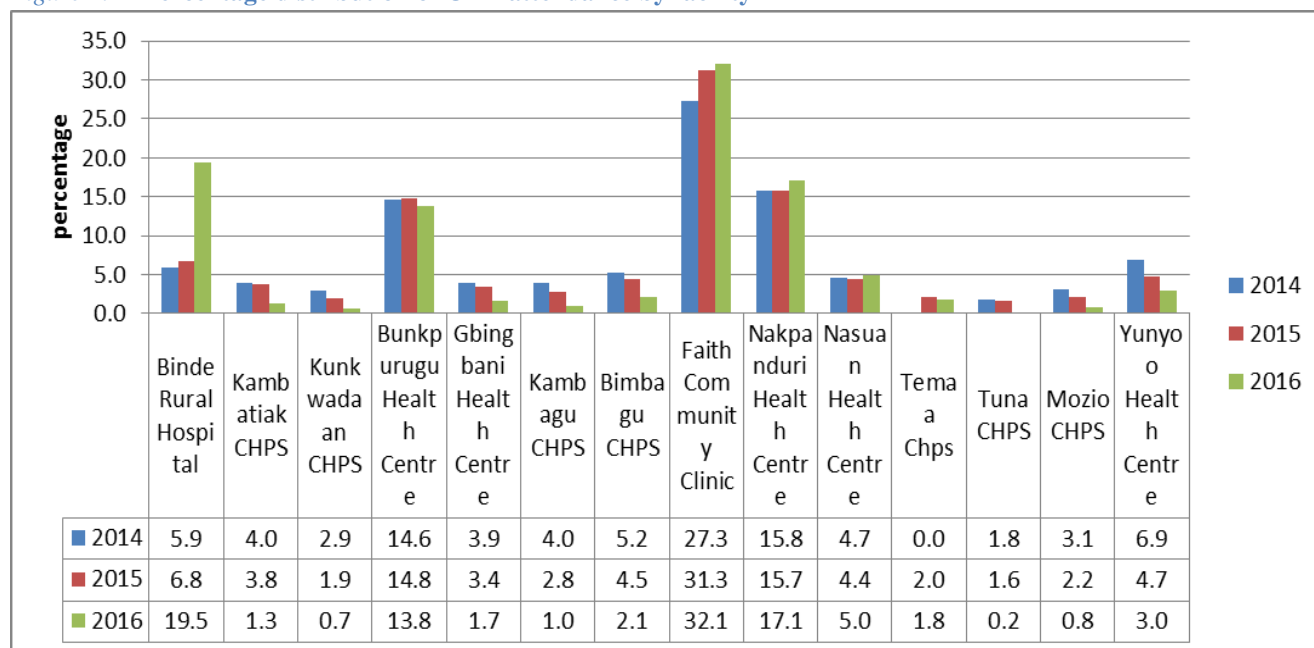
The creation of the health sub-districts are not in line with the Town/Area councils within the district. While there seven(7) Town/Area councils ,the health sub-districts are only Five(5).

Table 1.11 Health Facilities in the district

NO.	HEALTH FACILITY	OWNER SHIP	NUMBER	REMARKS
1	Hospitals	GHS	1	Operational
		Private	1	Operational
2	Health Centers	GHS	4	Operational
		CHAG	1	Operational
3	Clinics	Private	1	Operational
4	CHPS	GHS	18	Operational
Category	GHS	CHAG	Private	Total
Hospitals	1	0	1	2
Health Centres/CLINIC	4	1	1	6
CHPS Compounds	9	0	0	9
Functional CHPS zones (without compounds)	4	0	0	4
Functional CHPS zones (with compound not yet in use)	5	0	0	5

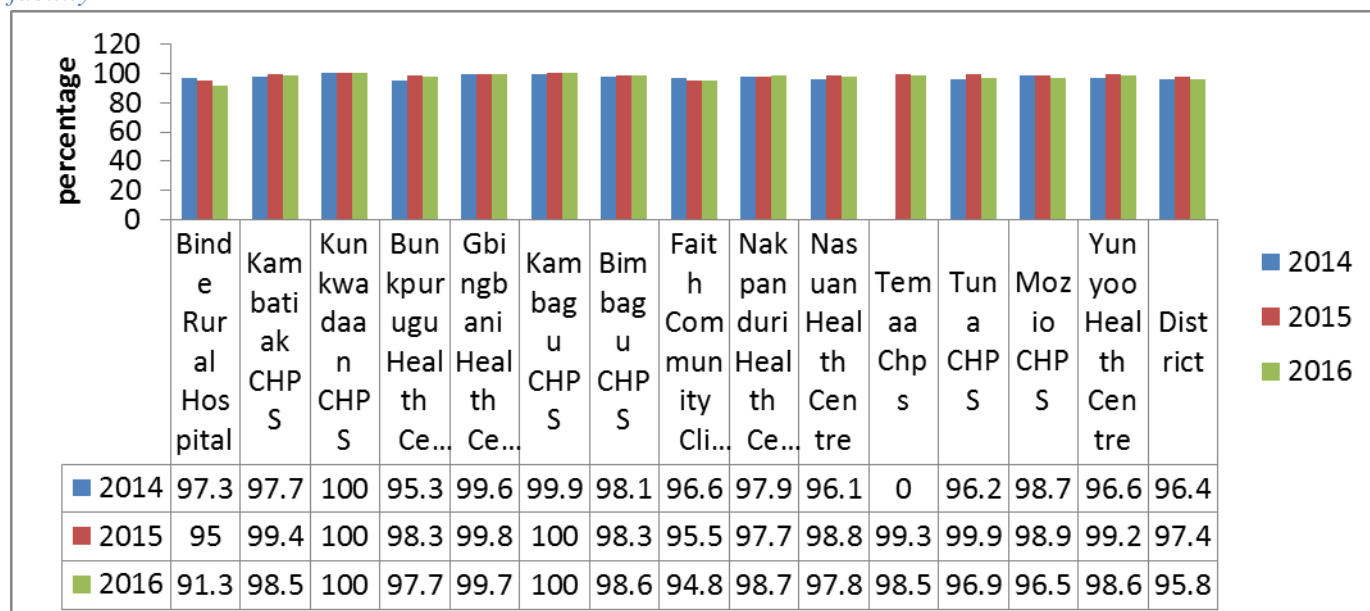
There are eighteen(18) health facilities within the district that covers only seventeen(17) electoral areas constituting 50% coverage. This creates a challenge of access to quality Healthcare service provision.

Figure 1.12 Percentage distribution of OPD attendance by facility



From the graphical illustration above it is indicative that level of OPD attendance is very low. This can be attributed partly to the inability of most clients to renew their health insurance subscriptions. However, 98% of people who attend OPD within the planned period are insured. This is illustrated below;

Table 1.13 Percentage distribution of insured client by facility



From the records of OPD cases - clinical and confirmed, the following are the Top-ten cases within the district; malaria; Upper Respiratory Tract Infections; Diarrhea Diseases; Rheumatism & Other Joint ;Pains Skin Diseases; Pneumonia; Acute Eye Infection; Intestinal Worms; Hypertension;Typhoid Fever

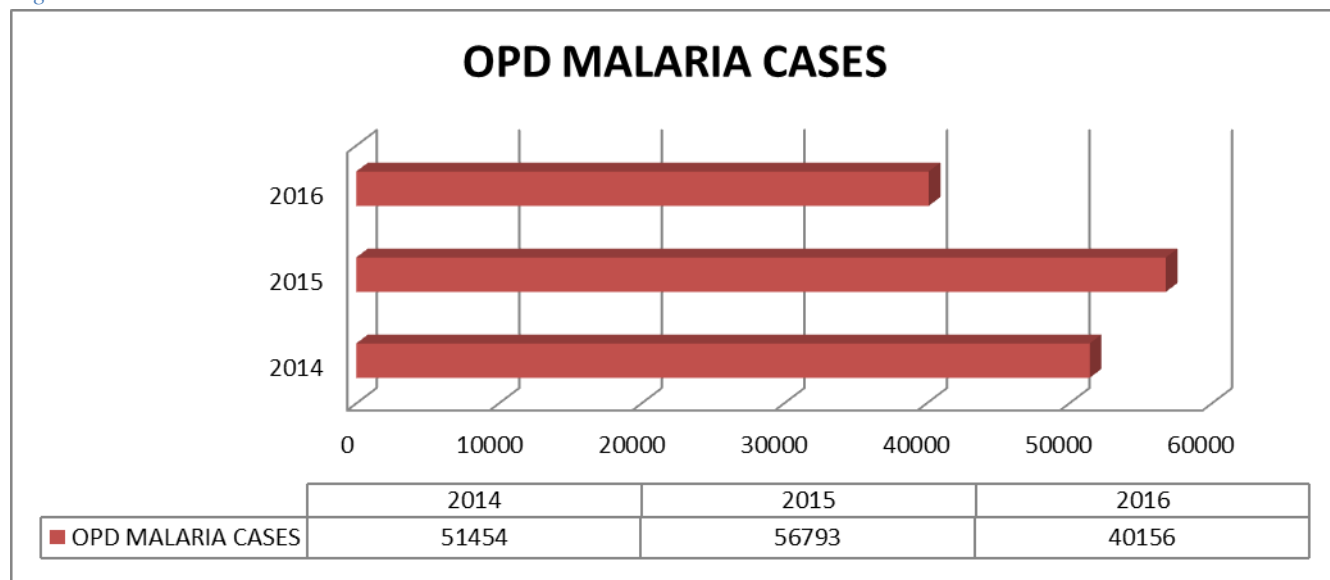
Table 1.12 Top 10 OPD cases,

	2014		2015		2016	
	DISEASE	NO	DISEASE	NO		
1	<i>Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed</i>	51454	<i>Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed</i>	56973	<i>Malaria OPD cases - all</i>	40156
2	<i>Upper Respiratory Tract Infections</i>	18972	<i>Upper Respiratory Tract Infections</i>	25737	<i>Upper Respiratory Tract Infections</i>	21655
3	<i>Diarrhea Diseases</i>	14216	<i>Diarrhea Diseases</i>	19796	<i>Diarrhea Diseases</i>	15002
4	<i>Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains</i>	9027	<i>Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains</i>	14656	<i>Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains</i>	11148
5	<i>Skin Diseases</i>	6076	<i>Skin Diseases</i>	6362	<i>Pneumonia</i>	6640
6	<i>Pneumonia</i>	3252	<i>Intestinal Worms</i>	3572	<i>Skin Diseases</i>	4574
7	<i>Acute Eye Infection</i>	2309	<i>Acute Eye Infection</i>	2351	<i>Intestinal Worms</i>	2388
8	<i>Intestinal Worms</i>	2153	<i>Vaginal Discharge</i>	2143	<i>Vaginal Discharge</i>	2306
9	<i>Hypertension</i>	1566	<i>Pneumonia</i>	1839	<i>Eye Infection</i>	1964
10	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>	1388	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>	1398	<i>Acute Urinary Tract infection</i>	1710
	Total	110413	Total	134827	Total	107543

Table 1.13 Malaria Cases

	2014	2015	2016
Pregnant Women	2213(40%)	3225(57%)	2732(49%)
Children	1931(35%)	3360(59%)	2799(50%)
Total	4144	6585	5531

Figure 1. OPD Malaria Cases



1.18.2.3 Family planning

- Meeting with junior and senior high schools in Bunkpurugu on Family Planning.

To reduce teenage pregnancy, abortions, and other health related diseases such as STIs that leads to school dropout.

- Meets with queen mothers and women opinion leader on comprehensive sexuality education and facility delivery.

To advocate for comprehensive sexuality education and facility delivery to enable us attain the district targets.

- Durbars on obstetric fistula held with community members To identify women with fistula condition for free

Table 1.15 Family planning Acceptance Rates

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016
New Acceptors	2246(6.8%)	2775(8.9%)	2666 (7.9%)
Continue Users	6741	7749	8135
Total Acceptors %	8987(27.2%)	10524 (33.8%)	10801 (32.1%)
CYP	2474.6	3528.1	4228.6

The acceptance rate to family planning methods has been increasing over the years with an increase in sensitization on reproductive health /rights within the various communities in the district.

Table 1.16 Maternal/child Deaths

T	2014	2015	2016
Births	2001	2898	1694

Infants Death	0	0	0
Maternal Death	0	1	0
Other Deaths	127	131	69

The table above indicates a reduction in births and death and no Maternal and infant deaths

Table 1.17 ANC Attendance/coverage

indicators	2014	2015	2016
ANC registrants	4053	4094	4119
% coverage	73.7	72.3	73.5
4 th visit	2959	3491	2694
Coverage for 4 th visit	73.0	85.2	65.4
Total ANC attendance	15205	15411	14041
Average visit per registrant	3.8	3.7	3.4
Skill delivery	1440	1564	1775
% coverage	53.2	53.1	55.9
TBAs deliveries	1268	1377	1399
Coverage	46.8	46.9	44.1
Institutional maternal deaths	0	0	0
Maternal death audited	0	0	0
Number of still birth	10	14	26
Fresh SB	8	7	13
macerated	2	7	13
Low birth weights	122(8.4%)	116(7.4%)	148(8.1%)

1.19 Social Welfare /Community Development

The performance measured under this sector included: supported to About 52 PWDS ; child abuses and domestic violence and force marriage cases been handled successfully; Putting in place The district leap implementation committee ;The establishment of Peer and public education created awareness which led to the report of domestic violence and force marriage cases within the district.

Table 1.18 reduction of vulnerability

S/N	INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016
1	Number of child abuse cases	102	130	145
2	Number of domestic violence cases	90	110	120
3	Number of child/force marriage cases etc	30	40	50
4	Number of beneficiary LEAP communities	16	16	41
5	Number Of LEAP Beneficiaries	270	268	1658
6				

1.20 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The data indicate that out of a total of 74,112 persons 12 years and older in the District, 9,495 own mobile phones, which represents 12.8 percent. Of the 9,495 persons 12 years and older with mobile

phones, 6,444 are males forming 18.2 percent of males and 3,051 females constituting 7.9 percent of females.

. The population using internet facilities is 405 in the District. Among males the proportion using internet facilities (0.8%) in the District is higher than among females (0.7%). This observation could be attributed to the gender differences in educational attainment and/or employment in the formal sector, both of which may be associated with internet use.

COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROVIDERS	RADIO HOUSES	TELEVISION STATIONS
MTN	Lom FM - Bunkpurugu	Ghana Television
Vodafone	Scarp FM -Nakpanduri	
Tigo	Binde community radio	
Airtel		

- 1 Limited private sector investment.
- 2 Outbreak of livestock diseases
- 3 Outbreak of crop pests and diseases
- 4 Low Infrastructural development

1.21 Key Development Issues

- Limited private sector investment.
- Outbreak of livestock diseases
- Outbreak of crop pests and diseases
- Low Infrastructural development
- Rampant bushfires
- Overdependence on forest material for residential purposes (thatch, sand and energy)
- Unprotected watersheds and overgrazing.
- Ineffective environmental laws
- High population growth rate
- High dependent population
- Inadequate education on family planning
- Early marriages

Agriculture

- Inadequate extension staff
- Low productivity and Production Levels
- Low soil Fertility
- Limited farm lands
- Lack of inputs and equipments
- Inadequate Credit to agriculture
- Poor rural access
- Unreliable rainfall
- Lack of storage and processing facilities
- Low institutional capacity
- Unsuitable land tenure system

Commerce and services

- Poor development and Marketing of Potential Tourist Sites
- Lack of Conducive Business environment

- Lack of reliable and efficient source of energy for domestic and industrial use
- Weak structures for industrial take of
- Unexploited Mineral resources for development
- Undeveloped tourist sites

Road and transport

- Deplorable roads and poor road network
- Arbitrary fixing and increase of fares
- No developed Bus Terminal and Stations
- Inadequate intra and inter district transport services
- Lack of telecommunication, Postal and internet services in the District
- Inadequate television and radio reception in the District
- **Communication**

Water and sanitation

- Inadequate institutional capacity(DWST, WATSANS, Artisans and other stakeholders)
- Poor management and maintenance of existing facilities and equipment
- Inadequate water points
- poor environmental sanitation
- Pollution and destruction of water bodies and the environment

Education

- inadequate school infrastructure,
- inadequate furniture in schools
- low teacher-pupil ratio,
- No vehicle for effective Monitoring and supervision,
- absence of GoG funds for carrying out programmes,
- inadequate trained teachers,
- inequitable deployment of teachers
- poor teacher motivation,
- Inadequate WASH facilities in Schools
- Lateness and absenteeism of teacher and low contact hours.

Health

- Poor road network results in the frequent breakdown of cars and motorbikes
- No office for the DHA.
- Inadequate staff especially midwives, CHNs and SRNs.
- Conflicts
- Inadequate CHPS facilities
- High malaria cases
- High infant and maternal deaths

Security

- Inadequate logistics like ,motor bike sand vehicles to ensure effective monitoring
- Lack of accommodation for officers

- Lack of Departure and Arrival Control post office accommodation
- Inadequate funds to carry out operations more regularly

Administration/good governance

- Inadequate capacity of District Assembly and Decentralized Departments
- Weak operationalization of the sub-district political structures;
- Poor performance of District Assembly
- Weak integration of the decentralized departments into the District Assembly system;
- Weak / Poor collaboration amongst Development Partners and District Assembly
- Inadequate logistics
- Rampant conflicts
- Low revenue generation and mobilization
- Low participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision making
- Low performance of the District Health Insurance Scheme (DHIS)

1.22 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

The community needs and aspirations were got through a series of community fora facilitated by six-member Community Capacity Building Teams (CCBTs) selected from the various Town and Area Councils. Each community constituted a Community Planning Group (CPG) comprising men, women and the youth –to develop their Community Action Plans (CAPs). The CCBTs then synthesized the various CAPs into Town or Area Council Plans (ACAPs).

Below is therefore a summary of the various ACAPs.

1.21.1.Bunkpurugu Town Council

Challenging issues	Strategy
Low coverage of electricity Extension.	Extension of electricity to all communities
Inadequate access to potable water	Provision/Mechanization of boreholes and stand pipes in communities
Inadequate classroom/Teachers accommodation in schools	Construction of 3/6unit classroom blocks Teachers quarters
Provision of dust bins at	Provision of dust bins
Inadequate /poor nature of furniture in schools.	Provision of furniture to
Poor /bad nature of feeder roads and footbridges	Provision /rehabilitation of feeder roads/ speed ramps along the and footbridges
Inadequate credit facilities /mechanization centres for farmers	Provision of loans to farmers. Provision of a farm mechanization
Lack of a urinal at nayiong market	Construction of a urinal at nayiong market

Lack of Agro-processing machines for Shea nuts and cashew processing . Provision of sheanut processing machines	Provision of Shea nuts and cashew processing centre
Lack of dams/ irrigational facilities for dry season farming	Construction/Rehabilitation of dam for irrigation
Inadequate support to farmers in the livestock sector	Provision of support to farmers to engage in animal and livestock rearing
Inadequate /poor market structures.	Construction of more market structures.
Lack of a lorry park	Provision of a lorry park
Inadequate access to health care	Construction of chps compound

1.21.2 Nakpanduri Town Coucil

Challenging issues	Strategy
Low coverage of rural electrification in the Area	Extension of electricity to. Provision of street light to
Inadequate access to Potable water	Mechanization of boreholes at Provision of boreholes
Bad nature of Roads and poor net work	Construction of feeder road Construction of footbridges at Construction of drainage system
Inadequate classroom accommodation in most schools	Construction of 6 unit classroom block. Construction of 3 unit classroom block Provision of furniture Construction of boys dormitory, assembly hall and dinning hall administration
	Construction of a dam
Inadequate health facilities to cater for the health needs of people in the area.	Construction of CHPS compound Completion/Furnishing of CHPS compound. Upgrading of health Centre to hospital status
Poor revenue generation due to lack of motivation.	Building of market sheds in

1.21.3 Nasuan Area Coucil

Challenging issues	Strategy
Inadequate educational infrastructure low standard of education	Construction of 3 unit classroom block Construction of teachers quarters Provision of train teachers Extension of school feeding program
Inadequate access to potable	Provision and Mechanization of boreholes

	Construction of a KVIP toilet at Nasuan market	Construction of a KVIP toilet at
	Mechanization of boreholes at Nasuan community	Mechanization of boreholes at community
	Inadequate health facilities and personnel to cater for the health needs of people in the area	-Expansion of health centres as well as acquiring an ambulance for it. - Medical assistant - Construction of CHPS Compounds/ weighing centre
	Poor/bad road network	Construction of feeder roads Construction of footbridge Construction of gutters culverts for
	Inadequate market stores for Nasuan market.	Construction of additional market stores.
	Low coverage of electricity to communities	Provision / Extension of electricity to communities
	Lack of irrigation facilities for dry season farming	Construction of a dam
	Lack of agro- processing industries	provision of groundnuts and sheanut processing machines at Nasuan
	Provision of more teaching staff as well as school feeding program to primary school	

1.21.4 Yunyoo Area Council

	Challenging issues	Strategy
	Inadequate Classroom blocks	Construction of 3 unit classroom blocks at.
	Low school enrolment /retention	Extension of school feeding program to
	Inadequate access to potable water	Construction of. boreholes in all communities within the
	Low electricity extension coverage	Extension of electricity to all communities within the Area council
	Inadequate accommodation for teachers in remote communities	Construction of teachers quarters
	No water for livestock and vegetable farming during off season	Construction of dam for irrigation.
	Inadequate access to healthcare services/ accommodation	Construction of nurses quarters at Sambic. Upgrading of CHPS to Health Centre
	Lack of WASH facilities in some institutions	Construction of institutional Latrines
	Inaccessible/bad road network	Construction /Rehabilitation/reshaping of feeder roads

1.21.5 Binde /Najong Area Council

	Challenging issues	Strategy
	Inadequate access to health care services	Construction/renovation of chps compound

	Inadequate classroom accommodation	Construction of 4no, 6Units and 6No, 3units classroom blocks Construction of a library
	Inadequate access to potable water	Construction of 30 No, boreholes
	Inadequate access to ICT skills and services	Provision of furniture and ICT centre at
		Provision of street light at
	Low coverage of electricity/energy	Extension of rural electrification
	Inadequate accommodation for teachers in deprived areas	Construction/Renovation of teachers quarters at
	High incidence of crime	Renovation of police post and accommodation by the district.
	Inadequate medical facilities	Provision medical facilities at Binde hospital.
	High level of OD in most institutions	Construction of institutional latrines
	Inadequate furniture in schools	Provision of furniture
	Inaccessible and bad road net work	Construction of 2 No. bridges at Construction of Feeder road
	High level of siltation in dam and catchment area	Sensitization of people farming along catchment area Rehabilitation of Najong No.1 dam
	Low revenue generation	Construction of market stores and butcher shop at
	Inadequate tractor services	Provision of farm implements to all farmers in the electoral area.
	Post-harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities	Construction of warehouse at Bufouk NO.2 and Gbankoni lower.

1.21.6 Bimbagu Area Council

Challenging issues	Strategy
Inadequate Extension of electricity within the area council	Extension of electricity
Inadequate access to health care services	Provision of a weighing centres Construction of CHPS Compounds Upgrading to health centre
Inadequate access to portable water	Provision of borehole Mechanization of some boreholes
Inadequate educational infrastructural facilities(classroom blocks)	Construction of 3 unit classroom block Construct of six unit classroom blocks Provision of furniture
Inaccessible and Bad roads net work	Construction/rehabilitation of feeder roads. Construction of culverts /bridges
Iadequate water for dry season farming	Construction of dam at

	Poor market facilities	Construction of market stores /KVIP/ abatoire
	Inadequate accommodation for teachers	Construction of teachers quarters at
	Lack of a recreational /ICT centre	Construction of community centre
	Inadequate support for Agricultural investment	Cashew plantation at Tomoni Soya beans processing plant at Naaparukon Cattle and sheep rearing at Naaparukon. Gunea fowl rearing at Jinjinkon

1.21.7 Gbankurugu Area Council

	Challenging issues	Strategy
	Low electricity coverage	Extension of electricity to 12 communities
	Inadequate classroom accommodation	Construction of 3No. 3-Units and 3No. 6-Units classroom blocks
	Lack of accommodation for teachers in the communities.	Construction/completion of Teachers quarters
	Inadequate accommodation, furniture latrine for staff of the CHPS Compounds	Furnishing and provision of ancillary facilities for CHPS Compound
	Inadequate access to potable water	Provision of boreholes to 8 communities
	Bad nature of roads and poor road network	Rehabilitation/reshaping of 11 feeder roads within the AC
	Lack of irrigational facilities for dry/off season farming and livestock	Construction of Dam/dug-out for dry season farming

CHAPTER TWO: Development Issues for 2018-2021

2.0 Development Issues for 2018-2021

The projects that have been selected for implementation during the plan (2018 - 2021) are projects which meet the priority needs of the Area Councils. Selection criteria for projects include: ability of projects to solve immediate problems, ability to improve health status and increase income. Most of the projects therefore have strong poverty reduction focus. The adopted Area Councils priorities which also reflect the themes of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) are shown in table below

2.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

The following were identified as the current community needs and aspirations from the Stake holder forum that was held at the district Capital.

1. Improvement of revenue generation
2. Provision of road infrastructure
3. Provision and extension of electricity
4. Provision of potable water and Sanitation Infrastructure
5. Provision of adequate human resource for the decentralized department
6. Rehabilitation and construction of education infrastructure
7. Improvement of credit facilities
8. Enhancing the process of food security
9. Improvement of health delivery
10. Provision of ICT for service delivery
11. Catering for the vulnerable and the socially disadvantaged
12. Construction of Dams and Dugouts
13. Minimize armed robbery in the district

2.2 Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

Community needs and aspirations identified above are harmonized below. They are related to the key gaps/problems and issues identified under the review of performances of the GPRS II. Each community need or aspiration is scored against the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performances in a scale as shown below.

Table 2.2: Scoring

<u>Definition</u>	<u>Score</u>
<u>Strong relationship</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Weak relationship</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>No relationship</u>	<u>0</u>

Table 2.3:Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
Wants guide from agric officers on how to farm	Inadequate Agric Human Resource eg AEAs	2
Presence of pests and diseases	Low crop productivity and production	2
Need veterinary officers	Low animal production	2
Electricity to communities	Inadequate electricity coverage	2
Need structural plan	No Structural plan	0
Development of settlement schemes	Settlements not schemed	1
Improve feeder roads	Poor road condition	2
Need market stores	Inadequate market infrastructure in BUNKPURUGU Market	2
Need revenue barriers	Low Revenue Collection	2
Low access to credit facilities	Lack of productive investment	2
Avoidance of Bush burning	Poor farming practices	1
Low market prices of yams	Inadequate promotion of Roots and Tubers	2
Unmotorable roads	Poor marketability of Agriculture	1
Need microcredit to farm	Insufficient financing of agriculture	2
Need veterinary officers for area council	Inadequate staffing in all the decentralized departments	2
Provision of office logistics and equipment	Insufficient Logistics for effective district administration	2
Register all District Assembly's landed properties	Non registration of all District Assembly's landed properties	2
Build capacity of decentralized department and provide ICT equipment to all decentralized	Limited capacity and availability ICT in all the decentralized departments	2

departments.		
Operationalized the 3 Area Councils	Non operation of the 3 Area Councils	2
Add value to agric produce	Poor value addition to agric produce	1
Micro-credit to entrepreneurs	Insufficient financing of industrial and service sector	1
Build capacity of staff	Inadequate skilled staff Inadequate employment opportunities	2
Posting of professional nurses to the district	Inadequate staffing for efficient health delivery services	2
Provide adequate health infrastructure	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
Prevalence of malaria and dysentery	Inadequate health service coverage	2
Long distance to the facilities and poor roads	Low utilization of existing health facilities	2
Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials	Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials	
No school blocks for primary and JHS	Deficient Educational infrastructure	2
Children and teachers close from school early	Inadequate District's Education Staff	2
Prepare revenue improvement action Plan	unavailability of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	2

Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Revenue Collection • Availability of some form of data • Availability of Revenue Improvement Action Plan 	Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food insecurity - Incidence of hidden - Low Internally generated revenue - Poor financial management practices - Insufficient financing of industrial and service sector
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor value addition to agric produce • Insufficient financing of industrial and service sector • Inadequate skilled staff • Inadequate employment opportunities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need microcredit to farm • Low level technology

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Human Resource eg AEAs • Low crop productivity and production • Low animal production • Low performance of agro-based industries • Lack of productive investment • Poor farming practices • Inadequate promotion of Roots and Tubers • Poor marketability and financing of Agriculture • Insufficient financing of agriculture • No Dams and Dug outs 	<p>Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food insecurity - Incidence of hidden hunger - Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.) - Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems - Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems in the district
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>			

<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate electricity coverage • No Structural plan • Settlements not schemed • Poor road condition • Inadequate market infrastructure in BUNKPURU GU Market 	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change - Non-existence of climate change fund - Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon - Climate change as a major cause of poverty - Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions - Reduction in crop yield - Low levels of gender and vulnerability inclusion
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffing for efficient health delivery services • Poor health delivery services • Inadequate health service coverage • Low utilization of existing health facilities 	<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor BECE passed rate of 7% for 2016 - Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level - High number of untrained teachers at the basic level - Low levels of teacher commitment - Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy - Inadequate use - Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care - Wide gaps in health service data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undue Insurance Claims • Poor management practices • Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials • Deficient Educational infrastructure • Inadequate District's Education Staff. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix - Inadequate capacity - Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases - Inadequate financing of the health sector - Increased cost of healthcare delivery - Poor quality of healthcare services - Unmet need for mental health services - Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels - High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffing in all the decentralized departments • Insufficient Logistics for effective district administration 	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning - Cumbersome land acquisition process - Complex land tenure system in Ghana - Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership - Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non registration of all District Assembly's landed properties • Limited capacity and availability ICT in all the decentralized departments <p>Non operation of the 3 Area Councils.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protracted Land disputes - Risk of desertification in the Sahel and savanna ecological zones. - Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion

Table 2.5: Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy		
Create an equitable, healthy and	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor BECE passd rate of 7% for 2016 - Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level

	ages (3)	
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Water resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and lack of comprehensive data on water resources - Increasing water demand for domestic, agriculture, commercial and industrial use - Deteriorating quality of water resources - Weak water resources management - Loss of water resources
	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient awareness of ICT services in the communications area - Limited electronic access to all citizens - High level digital exclusion of disabled and underprivileged citizens - Inadequate ICT centers within communities. - Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues - High cost of ICT products in Ghana
	Land administration and management: Promote sustainable land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning - Cumbersome land acquisition process - Complex land tenure system in Ghana - Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership - Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) - Protracted Land disputes - Risk of desertification in the Sahel and savanna ecological zones. - Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion - Loss of soil fertility - Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land - Increase in land degradation - Lack of comprehensive database on land ownership to inform natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak integration of biodiversity issues in development planning - Inadequate financial resources for biodiversity conservation - Lack of a comprehensive

	Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive dominance - Politicization and the recurring threats of political violence - Monetization of elections and multi-party politics (vote buying) - Lack of financing of public policy formulation and management capacities of all political parties - Weak development planning and programming of parties - Interference with prudent management of fiscal policies of government due to season of election campaigns - Inadequate appreciation of CSOs role in public policy processes - Conflict of identity, recognition, and roles in the relationship between CSOs and government - Lack of enabling environment for the operation of CSOs - Political colouration of CSOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy • Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies • Non-functioning sub-district structures • Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures <p>Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Negative cultural practices of traditional authority • Lack of transparency and accountability in payment of royalties • Weak evidence-based development policy formulation and

		<p>plan preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Inadequate financial resources • Low level stakeholder consultation • Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels • Polarised media landscape • Insufficient attention to and funding of development communication • Weak financing and capacity of development communication institutions • Weak awareness of government agenda • Political and civil apathy
Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs		

Summary of key development issues

The DPCU summarised and categorised under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA II, the key development issues from the performance review and district profiling as indicated in Table 4 below

Table 4: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes • Systemic abuse in the exemptions regime • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls • High and unsustainable public sector wage bill
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate credit facilities, esp. for start-up businesses • Inadequate skill development and establishment

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agric. Production and productivity • High post-harvest losses • Inadequate agric and veterinary staff resulting in limited extension and agric support services • Insecure land tenure system • High incidence of biodiversity loss • Weak forest sector governance and institutions • Inadequate NTFPs(Non- Timber Forest Products) development and marketing and nature linked enterprises • Unregulated grazing practices of both domestic and nomadic cattle. • Low water coverage • Low sanitation coverage •
Oil and Gas	
Development Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network and transport system • Inadequate access to energy • Improper human settlement development • Inadequate potable water supply • Inadequate Toilet Facilities • Limited coverage of electricity • Inadequate Healthcare facility
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate employment opportunities • Continuous fall in BECE performance • High pupil- teacher ratio • Low enrolment in schools, particularly at JHS level • Inadequate health personnel, esp. doctors • Inadequate health infrastructure (CHPS Compound & staff accommodation) • High incidence of malaria • High incidence of malnutrition, esp. among pregnant women and children • Increasing incidence of behavioral diseases(hypertensive and diabetes) & snake bites • High Incidence of HIV and AIDS • High maternal, neonatal and infant Mortality rate • High population growth rate and falling family planning acceptors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Social and economic insecurity, particularly among the vulnerable group
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak local government structures • Inadequate office and residential infrastructure and other logistics for DA and Depts. • Poor revenue generation and mobilization, • Dwindling central and donor resources for development • Low women participation in governance • Low community participation in development • Poor coordination and synergy among CSOs, Departments and other stakeholder •

Table 5: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 6: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-201

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
Wants guide from agric officers on how to farm	Inadequate Agric Human Resource eg AEAs	2
Presence of pests and diseases	Low crop productivity and production	2
Need veterinary officers	Low animal production	2
Electricity to communities	Inadequate electricity coverage	2
Need structural plan	No Structural plan	0
Development of settlement schemes	Settlements not schemed	1
Improve feeder roads	Poor road condition	2
Need market stores	Inadequate market infrastructure in Bunkpurugu Market	2
Need revenue barriers	Low Revenue Collection	2
Low access to credit facilities	Lack of productive investment	2
Avoidance of Bush burning	Poor farming practices	1
Low market prices of yams	Inadequate promotion of Roots and Tubers	2

Unmotorable roads	Poor marketability of Agriculture	1
Need microcredit to farm	Insufficient financing of agriculture	2
Need veterinary officers for area council	Inadequate staffing in all the decentralized departments	2
Provision of office logistics and equipment	Insufficient Logistics for effective district administration	2
Register all District Assembly's landed properties	Non registration of all District Assembly's landed properties	2
Build capacity of decentralized department and provide ICT equipment to all decentralized departments.	Limited capacity and availability ICT in all the decentralized departments	2
Operationalized the 3 Area Councils	Non operation of the 3 Area Councils	2
Add value to agric produce	Poor value addition to agric produce	1
Micro-credit to entrepreneurs	Insufficient financing of industrial and service sector	1
Build capacity of staff	Inadequate skilled staff Inadequate employment opportunities	2
Posting of professional nurses to the district	Inadequate staffing for efficient health delivery services	2
Provide adequate health infrastructure	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
Prevalence of malaria and dysentery	Inadequate health service coverage	2
Long distance to the facilities and poor roads	Low utilization of existing health facilities	2
Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials	Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials	
No school blocks for primary and JHS	Deficient Educational infrastructure	2
Children and teachers close from school early	Inadequate District's Education Staff	2
Prepare revenue improvement action Plan	unavailability of Revenue Improvement Action Plan	2

Table 7: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes • Narrow tax base • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls → High and unsustainable public sector wage bill
Enhancing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to affordable credit

Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit for SMEs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Household food insecurity • No of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Lack of database on farmers • Limited insurance for farming activities • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Low transfer and uptake of research findings • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of credit for agriculture • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock • Inadequate and poor quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for DAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping • Poor road surface and network • Rapid deterioration of road • Low electricity coverage • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans • Low broadband wireless access • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) • Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system eg French • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ☐ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and school operations • Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet need for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems • Infant and adult malnutrition • Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases

<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioner • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue • Low public interest in public institutions • Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources •
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2.3 Application of potentials (strength), Opportunities, constraints (weakness) and challenges (threats) (POCC or SWOT) analysis

In conducting the POCC analysis the identified priority issues were outlined with respect to each of the thematic areas of the MTDPF 2018-2021. This enabled and enhanced the formulation of the appropriate strategies implementation of the oriented plans. By so doing due consideration was given to other cross cutting issues.

TABLE 2.6 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Thematic Area: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy					
Revenue Generation	Low Internally generated revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of revenue collectors • Existence of revenue generating sources • Transparency on expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effective monitoring of revenue collectors -Regular consultative meeting with rate payers -DA creating more revenue generating sources -Staff Motivation -Support from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor attitude towards work -Poor monitoring of revenue collection -Inadequate personnel for revenue collection - Revenue Leakages -Inadequate revenue sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few development partners • Small nature o business • High incidence of poverty

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			Development Partners		
Expenditure Management	Poor financial management practices	-Existence of internal auditor	-Implementation of GIFMIS -Existence of public expenditure regulations	-Limited capacity of GIFMIS -Limited legal knowledge	
<p><i>Comment: The District has a tremendous potential for generating revenue. The major concerns however, are the leakages in the revenue collection. There is therefore the need for appropriate administrative actions, logistical support, capacity development, and technology to ensure effective and efficient mobilization of revenue.</i></p>					
Agriculture Productivity	Over dependence on rain fed Agriculture	-Availability of sites for irrigation facilities -Existence of some dams/dug-outs -Local labour & materials available	-Support from Donors/NGO's -SADA	-Inadequate resources -High cost of constructing dams	-Unfavourable world economic conditions
	Inadequate and unreliable water supply for all year round Agric production	-existence of some dams -existence of land suitable for dam -existence of short but high yielding droughts resistance	-Presence of IDA in the Municipality -Existence of NGOs -Existence of Donors -favourable government	-Inadequate sensitization on Agricultural policies -Inadequate funding -Untimely flow of	-Untimely release of funds -Suspension of public sector employment

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crops -existence of DACF -youth in agricultural programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> policy e.g. fertilizer subsidy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> metrological information to MOFA -Bush burning and deforestation -Inadequate extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of political will
<p><i>Comment: The implementation of EDAIF and the subsidization of fertilizer by the government and the construction of irrigation dams and dugouts will help cut down the cost of production and make water available for all year farming. This will enable farmers to produce more.</i></p>					
Agriculture Productivity	Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of DADU -Availability of land for grazing. - Presence of dams and dugouts - Presence of veterinary officers and community veterinary volunteers - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Donor Agencies and NGOs. -Availability of market for poultry /livestock products -Availability of veterinary drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High level of illiteracy and low skills among livestock/poultry farmers -High cost of veterinary drugs. -Inadequate credit facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pests and Diseases
<p>Comment: The presence of Veterinary officers and veterinary drugs coupled with available market should be able to help increase livestock production. Also government should provide veterinary officers with drugs to vaccinate livestock on regular basis to help reduce the spread of zoonotic diseases hence increase livestock production.</p>					
Agriculture Competitiveness and	-Low quality and inadequate agro-	-Existence of DADU	-Sound Agricultural	-Illiteracy among farmers	-Poor road network to market

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Integration into Domestic and International Markets	infrastructure -Low patronage of locally produced/processed products (due to lack of awareness, high cost, prejudice and poor packaging)	-Existence of Rural Enterprise Programme -Existence of market outlets like the GSFP, Buffer Stock Company, SHS Boarding and population across the country	Policies. -Existence of Donor Agencies and NGOs -Availability of disease resistant crop varieties	-Poor storage facilities /techniques. -Inadequate agro application skills -Poorly developed local markets	centers outside the Municipality -Inadequate credit facilities
	Pressure on land leading to low crop yields	-Vast & fertile land at the Oncho-Freed zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Ghana Donors NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive projects
	High incidence of pests/diseases of crops & livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of technical know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs and vaccines available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low patronage of veterinary. Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of drugs and vaccines
	Inadequate Market for farm produce & agro-based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production technology available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of external markets 	-Farmers not well organized -Poor quality of finished products -Inadequate knowledge of market trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dictates of Market queens/Middle persons
	Poor farming practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of MOFA Extension agents Availability of Oncho Freed Zone Availability of farmers 	-Availability of government subsidy on fertilizer	-Unwillingness to use modern farming practices -Lack of modern farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable climatic conditions Lack of credit

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			-Support from development partners	skills -Exhausted farm lands	facilities
<i>Comment: Farmers should be educated and encouraged to use disease resistant seeds. Also storage facilities need to be provided to reduce the incidence of post-harvest losses.</i>					
Natural Resource and Disaster Management	Bush burning and indiscriminate cutting of trees	-Availability of youth in the area to form watch dog committees -Existence of traditional authority/chief -Existence is very good and honest citizens	-Existence of departments such as fire service, forestry commission and MOFA -Existence of forest reserves in areas such as Sherigu, Kalbeo etc -existence of donor agencies -Availability of tree seedlings for a forestation	-Inadequate monitoring of forest reserves, farm lands etc -Inadequate funding -Inadequate staff situation	-Inability of traditional leaders to enforce by-laws -High level of poverty among rural folk -Extinction of some indigenous trees -Inability of department to build the capacity of staff and community members
	Low awareness on disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of political will • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Government policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive projects
	Deforestation/ Desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of security personnel -Commitment of traditional authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding
	Inadequate stocks of relief items provided for disaster victims	Existence of assembly common fund	Existence of NGO's and other benevolent organizations interested in disaster issues	Increased number of disaster victims every year as a result of increased occurrences of disaster	Inadequate funding by government to stockpile relief items
	Uncontrolled estate developments in water ways leading to perinea flooding	Existence of building inspectorate of assembly	Existence of town and country planning department	Inadequate sensitization of communities in low-lying areas	Perineal flooding caused by the opening of the Bagre dam in Burkina Faso
	Inactive disaster volunteer groups in communities to support the management of	Abundant human resource base that can be mobilized into very active disaster volunteer groups	NADMO staff is capable of mobilizing interested youth into disaster volunteer	Inadequate packages available to motivate disaster volunteer groups	Inadequate funding from government

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	disasters		groups		
<p><i>Comment: Communities in the district are prone to different kinds of disasters, including floods, bushfires, storms, industrial and domestic fires, etc. Also, many households are poor and have weaker coping mechanisms. Attempts should therefore be made to prevent disasters and provide adequate relief for victims, should they occur.</i></p>					
Private Sector Development	Inadequate support to Micro/Small Scale Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Institutions e.g. APED, Rural Bank available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate capacity -Inadequate Market for finished products -Lack of collateral security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of borrowing
	Low capacity in the technical operations by MSEs in the municipality	There are both government and private sectors to assist MSEs	There are BDS providers there is indigenous knowledge	Some MSEs are addicted to the traditional ways	<p>Insufficient training programmes</p> <p>None or late realize of funds for the training programmes</p>
	Increasing income levels	Availability of unexploited employment opportunities	Numerous efforts by government and NGOs at creating	Inadequate employment skills	Increasing changing technology and

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			employment.		innovation
	Increase access to credit	Presence of banks and financial institutions	Presence of social capital through groups	Low saving culture	High interest rate by banks.
	Low level technology	Presence of institutions to help disseminate information on technology.	Recent policy in favour of improving on existing technology.	Inadequate information on technological innovations.	Dynamic information era.
<p><i>Comment: The district should adopt pragmatic steps towards developing its human resources and facilitate the creation of employment opportunities. The government should expand the available programmes and introduce more models to absorb the youth. Also incentives should be created for companies that will locate in northern Ghana.</i></p>					
Developing the Tourism Industry	Undeveloped/dormant Tourist Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of potential tourist sites • Political and traditional will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of Funding Partners -Government policy on Tourism -Availability of private sector to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate capacity -Inadequate funding -Inadequate support to the tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate support to the tourism sector
<p><i>Comment: There is the need to develop potential tourist sites, improve access to them and market these sites in the media to attract tourists. The development of the</i></p>					

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<i>hospitality sub-sector should also be facilitated</i>					
Thematic Area: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment					
Roads	-Geographical disparities in access to transport services -Early deterioration of road networks	-Availability of a grader -Flat Topography	-Presence of the Min. of Roads and Transport -Availability of the GOG road fund. -DAC Fund -Availability of the GSOP fund	-High cost of fuel and maintenance cost of grader -High vehicular activities on roads.	-Inadequate funds -Erratic nature of funds flow for road projects -Uncontrollable rains -Early deteriorating of roads
	Poor road conditions	Presence of labour force to offer communal labour	Presence of numerous donors in the road sector	Inadequate funds from central government for road construction.	High cost of constructing through highlands.
	Poor Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local material for road construction • Availability of local labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from development partners 	-Unwillingness of residents to release land for road construction -Unwillingness of land owners to release land	-High cost of road construction -Inadequate funding by Central

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
				for borrowed materials	Government
<p><i>Comment: The district Assembly should seriously provide funds to operationalize the grader to open up more roads into the communities. The Ghana Road Fund should release adequate funds to ensure the re-graveling and tarring of roads in the Municipality to ease transportation to and from the Municipality.</i></p>					
Energy	<p>Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</p> <p>Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p>	<p>-Presence of VRA in the Municipality</p> <p>-Communities' willingness to initiate self-help projects</p>	<p>-Existence of Min. of energy and regional VRA office</p> <p>-Favourable national policies for energy</p> <p>-Presence of Rural Electrification Project</p>	<p>-Scattered nature of settlements</p> <p>-Low family incomes.</p> <p>-Illegal electricity connection</p>	<p>-Erratic nature of funds flow for electricity projects</p> <p>-Inadequate funds.</p> <p>-High cost of electricity poles</p> <p>-Bureaucratic connection procedure.</p>
<p><i>Comment: The district Assembly should facilitate access to kerosene and LPG. The extension of the Rural Electrification Project to more communities would help reduce the problem of inadequate electricity especially in the hinterlands and help boost industrialisation.</i></p>					
Information and Communication Technology	<p>-Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country</p> <p>-High cost of providing ICT services</p> <p>- Poor quality of ICT services</p>	<p>-High community interest in ICT</p> <p>-Increased use of mobile phones</p>	<p>-Existence of mobile telephone networks (Eg. Vodafone, Airtel MTN, Tigo etc)</p> <p>-Favourable government policies on enhancing information</p>	<p>-Scattered settlement patterns.</p> <p>-High cost of accessing ICT service delivery.</p>	<p>-Foreign network interference.</p> <p>-Unstable mobile networks</p>

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			communication technology.		
<i>Comment: The DA should do well to lobby GIFEC to establish more CIC centers in the district and also make adequate budgetary allocation to equip the available CIC centers and call on the other communication network providers in the Municipality to improve on their services</i>					
Water	Low access to potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of River Oti • Availability of groundwater • DA committed to provision of water • Communities to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Non-availability of technical know-how -Existing facilities are far apart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate provision of technical services (Untimely execution of technical services)
<i>Comment: The DA should sensitize communities to own water facilities and pay for the use of water so that when they break down the communities themselves can raise funds to rehabilitate them. Also the Municipal Assembly should partner with CWSA and other donor agencies in the water sector to increase access to potable water to the people in the Municipality.</i>					
Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Poor attitude of people towards Health & Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of human resource -Availability of structures for Health Promotion -Availability of equipments -Availability of Health promotion Materials/Aids -Availability of CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funding -Natural phenomenon -Socio-cultural activities -Inadequate educational Materials/Aids -High illiteracy level -Cultural beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Inadequate resources

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	-Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	-Vast land for construction of sanitation facilities -Willingness of communities to adopt good sanitation practices eg CLTS -Availability of local materials for the construction of household toilets	-Presence of CWSA in the region -Sound government policies on environmental sanitation and hygiene -Presence of donor agencies and NGOs	-Dispersed nature of settlements -Difficulty in attitudinal change of some community members towards proper sanitary practices	-High cost of construction of sanitation facilities -Donor fatigue
	Poor Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of labour and local raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor funding • Technical know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural activities • Cultural beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funding
<p><i>Comment: Measures are required by the DA together with other stakeholders to scale up the CLTS concepts towards changing the attitudes of people toward hygiene and sanitation practices</i></p>					
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	-Presence of Physical Planning Department in Municipality	-Presence of Regional Town and Country Planning Office -Availability of technology (GPS) in preparing planning schemes	-No land use plans -Complexities in land ownership and litigation	-High cost of preparing planning schemes

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	Delays in the processing of applications for development permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Statutory planning committee in place -Existence of works department -Existence of Physical Planning Department in Yendi -Some planning schemes available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Willingness of some developers to obtain permits -Families willing to survey and document their landed properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poorly resourced Physical Planning Department -Building without permits 	Land disputes
<p><i>Comment: With available technology, the DA should seriously prepare schemes for all major settlements. The DA should also take advantage of the Street naming and Property addressing Systems to update its planning schemes.</i></p>					
<p>Thematic Area: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions</p>					
Education	Inadequate educational facilities (Classrooms, Teachers accommodation & water & sanitation facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of building space (Land) • Availability of some water & sanitary facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support from NGOs -Support from parents and community -Commitment of government 	Dwindling DACF Low Revenue Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for education

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			(GES)		
	Low Technical/Vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Vocational Institute • Availability of interested youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from GES • Commitment of the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of boarding facilities -Inadequate teachers -Inadequate classroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reluctance of teachers to accept postings to hard to reach areas -Inadequate funding
	Poor performance at the BECE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of trained teachers -Availability of infrastructure -Availability of Personnel (Supervision) -Availability of Teaching, learning materials -Existence of PTAs/SMCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from NGOs • Support from Volunteers • Capitation Grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of motivation for teachers -Lack of decent accommodation for teachers -Negative attitude of teachers -Ineffective supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Inadequate textbooks for school pupils • Lack of parental control
<i>Comment: The GETfund and the proposed free senior high school policy present opportunities for the DA to ensure equitable access to education in the Municipality.</i>					
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Huge gap in geographical and financial access to quality health care -Persistent high neonatal, infant and 	-Availability of the Municipal Health Directorate	-Pursuance of sound health policies. e.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dispersed settlement -Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate skilled health personnel -Inadequate health

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	<p>maternal mortality</p> <p>-Increasing rates of non - communicable diseases with high disability and mortality</p> <p>-Increasing incidence of lifestyle and diet-related diseases</p> <p>-Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix manifesting in low productivity including lack of a human development and redeployment strategy</p>	<p>-Availability of health facilities.</p> <p>-Internal Revenue mobilized by health institutions.</p> <p>-Availability of auxiliary nurses under the NYEP.</p> <p>-Willingness of the populace to access modern health care services and contribute to the provision of health facilities. (Communal labour, local resources such as land, etc)</p> <p>-Land available for the construction of health infrastructure</p>	<p>NHIA</p> <p>And distribution of treated mosquito nets by UNICEF etc.</p> <p>-Availability of drugs, vaccines etc for treating sicknesses</p>	<p>-Poor Staff attitude and indiscipline</p> <p>-Poor roads infrastructure.</p> <p>-Poor community understanding of the CHPS concept</p>	<p>infrastructure.</p> <p>-Untimely disbursement of funds</p> <p>-Inadequate commitment of donors to projects</p> <p>-Inadequate ambulance services</p> <p>-Refusal of doctors to accept postings to the region and Municipality</p> <p>-High cost of sponsoring medical doctors</p>
	High prevalence of communicable diseases (Malaria, Rier blindness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of health facilities (District Hospital & CHPs) 	- Commitment of	-Unwillingness to change their behavior	-Inadequate funding

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
			government towards eradication of Malaria & TB -Support from NGOs	-Inappropriate cultural practices -High illiteracy rate -Lack of medical facilities -Lack of enough trained medics	-Inadequate number of Development Partners -Inadequate number of visiting doctors
	Inadequate Health Infrastructure (CHPS & Residential accommodation for medical staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of human resource • DACF 	-Donor support -Ministry of Health -Health Institutions	-Inadequate funding -Land acquisition -Lack of cooperation -Poor communication of projects -Over politicization of projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding from donors • Conditionality from donors irregular/late release of funds
<i>Comment: The DA should increase the number of CHPS compounds to increase geographical access to health services</i>					
	-High stigmatization and discrimination -High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities	-Availability of health facilities across the Municipality -Willingness of the people to practice safe sex.	-Existence of the Ghana AIDS commission. -Availability of ART for people living with HIV/AIDS. -Presence of CBO's and	-Immoral behavior especially amongst the youth. -Non-adherence to safe sex practices. -Inadequate VCT and	-Inadequate funding for Ghana Aids Commission -Influx of PLWHA from Burkina Faso into the Municipality.

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
HIV & AIDS and STIs			<p>NGOs undertaking HIV/AIDS activities. E.g. PLWHA</p> <p>-Sound government policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and care.</p>	<p>care centers.</p> <p>-High stigmatization</p> <p>-High pressure on health care services</p>	
	High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS.	Presence of numerous CBOs in the Municipality.	Donor and government support for HIV/AIDS initiatives.	High illiteracy rate.	Absence of a cure for HIV/AIDS.
<p><i>Comment: Responsible agencies should be financially empowered to intensify education on HIV/AIDS especially the need for condom use, voluntary testing and none stigmatization to help reduce the high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the Municipality.</i></p>					
Social Policy and Social Protection	<p>-Ineffective targeting of social protection policies and programmes</p> <p>-Limited coverage of social protection interventions</p>	<p>-Availability of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>-Presence of Gender Desk Office</p> <p>-Activities of local NGOs</p> <p>-Availability of organized PWD groups</p>	<p>-Creation of the Ministry of Gender Social protection</p> <p>-Presence of the LEAP programme</p> <p>-Availability of donor support</p>	<p>-Low capacity and inadequate staff of the DSW&CD</p> <p>-Inadequate and late release of funds to pursue planned programmes</p>	-Inadequate funds

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<i>Comment: The LEAP programme should be retargeted and also up-scaled to cover more households</i>					
Child Development and Protection	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	-Availability of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development -Presence of Gender Desk Office	-Creation of the Ministry of Gender Social protection -Passage and enforcement of the Children Act -Presence of DOVVSU -Governments' policies on women and children. -Coalition of NGOs on the rights of the child	-Insensitivity of the general public to issues affecting children	-Inadequate funding for children issues
	Low awareness on Child Rights issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Social Welfare Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Ministry of Women & Children Affairs Existence of law protecting children NGOs dealing with Children Existence of CHRAJ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate cultural practices and beliefs High illiteracy rate Ignorance of the Child rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of capacity of existing institutions to handle Child right issues -Poor funding -Lack of political will

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
					-Inadequate Child Right institutions
Youth Development	Limited employment opportunities especially for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of energetic youth -Presence of irrigation dams -Availability of vast fertile land at Oncho Freed Zone -Existence of Youth Employment Programme -Existence of Youth-in-Agric Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government desire to create jobs • Existence of the Private Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate credit facilities • Politicization of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicization of employment opportunities
Disability	Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development -DAs willingness to include disability issues in its planning activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of the Ministry of Gender Social protection -The passage of the Disability Act. -Provision of 2% of the DACF for the disabled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Negative Cultural beliefs towards the disabled -Inadequate data on the disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of resources and rehabilitation centers for PWDS -Late release of the PWD fund
	Inadequate data on the	On-going	Available funds for	Cultural stigma	Inadequate collabo

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	vulnerable.	programmes for the vulnerable and excluded.	programmes in support of the vulnerable and excluded.	placed on the vulnerable and excluded.	ation between stakeholders.
<i>Comment: The vulnerable and excluded in the Municipality should be considered and involved in development decision. Efforts should also be made to provide protection and justice for them.</i>					
Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of REP -Presence of YEA - -Rehabilitation of dams and dug outs -Promotion of dry season farming through DADU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of the Ministry of Employment - Region -Presence of SADA -Poverty alleviation fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of poverty profile of the Municipality -Inadequate water resources for dry season farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low presence of NGOs -Over politicization of poverty alleviation fund
<i>Comment: Being an agrarian community, the DA should provide more water resources to promote dry season farming/gardening to help generate income for the people during the off farm season.</i>					

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Thematic Area: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society					
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	Poor participation of women in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well organized women groups High interest among women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Development Partners Policy on affirmative action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cultural practices -High illiteracy among women folk -Workload on women -Women as their own enemies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male dominant society
	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills for PWD's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of association of the disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Donors/development Partners Political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance of the disability law Inappropriate cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding Inadequate trained personnel Inadequate logistics
	Low physical accessibility of PWDs to public institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of association of the disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Donors/development Partners Political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ignorance of the disability law -Low capacity to handle issues of People With Disability (PWDs) -Inappropriate cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding Inadequate trained personnel Inadequate logistics
	Inadequate infrastructure & Personnel for the Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Protection Unit of NYEP Availability of Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of Regional Police Training School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate office accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Negative public perception about

KEY FOCUS AREA / SECTOR	KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
	apparatus (Police & Fire)	office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment of Central Government to fight crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate residential accommodation Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Police Limited interest of Development Partners in the Police Inadequate funding to the Police Service
	Absence of a permanent Court structure & residential accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land Availability of staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding Cumbersome land acquisition process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding from Central Government
	Weak Area Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of structures Councilors in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Partners & CSOs support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding for councils Inadequate logistics Dilapidated structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No support from Central Government
	Presence of cultural/traditional practices that affect women & Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed Traditional rulers Victim awareness Religious bodies Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to cultural/traditional beliefs & practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to change
<p><i>Comment: The decentralised departments in the District and the District sub-structures should be strengthened to performance the respective roles effectively.</i></p>					

In analysing the present circumstances in the District, expressed in the POCC presented above, it is clear that all the variables stated above have influences in the development process of the District.

The District intends harnessing all the opportunities and potentials to the maximum in an attempt to tackling the many and varied development issues in the District which will manifest in the living conditions of the people in the District.

From the analysis presented in the POCC, it is clear that some potentials and opportunities exist which can be harnessed to solve most of the developmental problems identified in the District.

Some of these include the existence and function of most of the key decentralized departments, the existence of rich and diverse cultural tourist resources, mineral deposits which are currently untapped as well as the existence of some NGOs in the District, collaboration with other development partners, other structures and institutions at the area council and community levels such as the Traditional set up, area councils, unit committees etc.

External funding sources such as DACF, DDF, NGGA, IBIS, UNICEF, GUBKATIMALI, are all advantages which can be fully exploited in an attempt to quicken the development process of the District. Some of the donor funded projects on-going are NORST and CWSA which are basically into water and sanitation. It is also very much anticipated that all activities, programmes/projects stipulated in the various sections of the District's 2018-2021 MTDP will make use of all relevant resources available in the District so as to ensure that expected outputs, outcomes and impacts are achieved.

It is also expected that over the plan period, 2018-2021 inflow of resources from our development partners and donors shall be sustained if not increased. This is very necessary if much is to be achieved over the period of plan implementation.

In addition, with programmes, projects and activities well-structured under the various thematic areas to meet specific objectives which it is believed are geared towards achieving the overall goal of the District. District intends continuing with its collaboration with various NGOs and development partners in the District as a means of maximizing both efforts and resources available at any point in time.

By strengthening this relationship and appropriate measures put in place to take advantage of all available opportunities and potentials available while at the same time taking measures to either minimize or eliminate the challenges and constraints that may arise in our development effort, much can be achieved over the period of plan implementation.

2.4 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts was subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted. (For detailed application of the internal consistency/compatibility analysis, see annex2.1).

The conduct of the sustainability analysis led to sustainable prioritised issues, which is presented as shown in Table2.7 below:

Table 2.7: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources ▪ Limited number of skilled industrial manpower ▪ lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development ▪ Distressed but viable industries ▪ Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ▪ Limited local participation in economic development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ Low domestic saving rate ▪ High cost of capital, ▪ Limited availability of medium to long term financing

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to credit by SMEs ▪ Predominant informal economy ▪
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ▪ Low level of irrigated agriculture ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ Poor farm-level practices, ▪ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ▪ Lack of insurance for farming activities ▪ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ▪ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ▪ Lack of credit for agriculture ▪ Inadequate access to land for agriculture production ▪ Low quality genetic material of livestock species ▪ Low level of husbandry practices, ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ▪ Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system ▪ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak extension services delivery ▪ Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) ▪ High cost of aquaculture inputs ▪
CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY (Social Development)	Create opportunities for all	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at the Basic and Secondly levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ▪ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ▪ Negative perception of TVET ▪ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics ▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
		HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality health care

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate emergency services ▪ Poor quality of healthcare services ▪ Unmet needs for mental health services ▪ Unmet health needs of women and girls ▪ Increased cost of healthcare delivery ▪ Inadequate financing of the health sector ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ▪ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ▪ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ▪ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
		FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of hunger in certain areas ▪ Household food insecurity ▪ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies ▪ Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems ▪ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases ▪ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates ▪ Inadequate sexual education for young people ▪
		WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uncoordinated development of shared water resources with neighbouring countries ▪ Inappropriate management of freshwater resources ▪ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality ▪ Surface mining, desertification, ▪ Negative impact of climate variability and change ▪ Widespread pollution of surface water ▪ Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data ▪ Improper protection and development of water resources ▪ High unaccounted-for water ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Poor planning for water at MMDAs ▪ Inadequate maintenance of facilities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells ▪ Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery ▪ Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislations regulating the decentralized development system in the water sectors ▪ Delay in implementing plans for water sector ▪ River bank encroachment ▪ High loads of sediments ▪
		CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of children’s rights violation ▪ Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law ▪ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour ▪ Inadequately resourced correctional facilities ▪ Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their re-integration into society ▪ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs ▪ Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour ▪ Child neglect
		GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality ▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
		Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak social protection systems ▪ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ▪ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions ▪ Lack of sustainable funding
		DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ▪ Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability ▪ Lack of appropriate Legislative Instruments for the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715). ▪ Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development ▪ Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs ▪ Ignorance of PWDs personal rights ▪ High unemployment rate amongst PWDs ▪ Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities
BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (ENVIRONMENT,	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built	PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Poor demarcation of conservation areas • Encroachment of conservation areas • Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS)	Environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing loss of endangered species • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires • Inadequate staff • Weak enforcement of regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas
		ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems • Improper management of E- waste • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Incidence of acute respiratory illness caused by air pollution • Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles, • Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem

		DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, • Inadequate preparedness and response
		TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTUR:ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deterioration of roads • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance • Lack of operational standards for public transport services. • Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system • Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT) • Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations • High incidence of road accidents
		INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low broadband wireless access • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services • Inadequate online privacy and security of data.
		DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uncovered drains• Poor landscaping
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		HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for DA • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements
BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS(GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY)	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioners • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy • Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation by the diaspora in development

Table 2.8: Prioritisation programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
Management and administration	3	2	2	0	7	4 th
Infrastructure delivery and Management	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Social service delivery	3	3	2	1	9	2 nd
Women in Agricultural Development	1	3	3	1	8	3 rd
Planting for Food and Jobs	1	2	2	0	5	6 th
Environmental and sanitation management	0	1	3	2	6	5 th
Community Led Total Sanitation Programme	2	0	2	0	4	7 th
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management	0	0	1	2	3	8 th
Economic development	2	3	2	1	8	3 rd

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and

3.1 District Goal

The District Development Goal which is derived from The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057) *a just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development that seeks to support Ghana's determination to accelerate the growth of the economy, and to achieve the long-term national development plan (LTNDP, 2018-2057)*), which has been infused with Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) recommendations, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Gender issues, focuses on policies, strategies and programmes relating to continued Building an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy; Creating an equitable, healthy and disciplined society; Building safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment ; with effective efficient and dynamic institutions; as well as Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs , that are necessary to thrust the economy into higher growth trajectory with high levels of national income and broad-based social development.

The overall district development goal therefore is **to achieve an improved living standard of the people through an efficient business environment, with equal opportunities for all in a decentralized democratic and peaceful environment.**

3.2 Development Prospects for 2018-2021

A development framework can be described as the overall scope for preparing plan proposals. Planning is said to be future oriented, but unfortunately, the future itself is uncertain and hence unpredictable. Therefore, the development framework based on a number of assumptions seeks to forecast the future state of the District in terms of population, production, environmental conditions and social needs as they fall under the five thematic areas, namely;

1. Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
3. Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment
4. Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions
5. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

Development projections are very crucial for the attainment of the district goal. The knowledge of current and future need of the district will be determined in the section below so as to make informed decisions regarding the intervention required for 2018-2021. Prioritized issues identified in the previous chapters are used as basis and taking into consideration not only demographic projections, district, regional and national targets but also service standards.

3.3 Population Projections

Population projection is a very imperative forecasting exercise in development planning. This is because population is at the centre of all planning exercise; it is the basis of all other planning projections and

proposals. It is important that development projections are depicted to know the trend of most developmental activities in the District. The projections are going to be shown for total population, population density, population structure, staffing and enrolment levels in schools, housing stock, internally generated funds and many others.

In population projections, it is always important to make assumptions, given the uncertain nature of population. A careful consideration is given to social development with the basic aim of improving the quality of life and the welfare of people during the planned period. These are issues such as population, health, water and sanitation, education and agricultural needs.

Fortunately for this plan period, the 2000 population and Housing Census figures served as the authoritative source of the population projections as shown below.

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the District had a total population of 81,115 and population growth rate of 2.3%. Based on this data, the following projections were made using the Exponential Method. This has been preferred in view of the length of the period of the projection (2014-2021) and the nature of the variables and that constitute the population dynamics; namely;

- The Birth Rate
- The Death Rate
- The Rate of Migration

The choice of this method is also premised on the assumption that variation in fertility in Ghana is very minimal because it is attached to social attitude and perceptions, which are very slow to change. It is therefore assumed that changes in fertility in the District will be insignificant during the plan period. The growth rate will remain the same during the planning period.

- The population growth rate is held constant
- The change in migration shall remain minimal, and
- The sex composition remains unchanged over the planning period
- National growth rate 2.7% , Regional growth rate 3.4% (2000 Population Census)

Projection for Housing Sector

The increase in population over the planning period will require the provision of additional houses (rooms). Accordingly, the expected housing needs required for 2014-2017 has been estimated using the following assumptions.

- There will be a favourable environment for housing development in the district.
- Household and families can afford housing facilities.
- The government policy on family planning has an impact on the household size reducing it from 5.7 in 2000 to 5.1(MTDP 2014-2017) in 2018 up to 2021.
- The number of household per house has remained the same.
- The average number of rooms per house will be the same as in 2010.

Projections for the Health Sector

- That with the national development theme of Developing Human Resource ,the healthcare delivery system will be willing to post workers to the district during the planned period.
- The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.
- That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

During the plan period, issues of human resource shortages, poor working environment, inadequate residential accommodation and incentives in the health sector need to be tackled seriously.

Projections for the Education Sector

The human resource base of the District needs tremendous improvement so that people can take up the current challenge of obtaining skilful employment. Since it is the policy of the government to increase school participation rate to 100% under the FCUBE Programme, there is therefore the need for the District to assess its educational needs and make objective projections for the future.

To achieve quality basic education in the District, the number of schools and teachers that would be needed was projected. These projections are based on the following assumptions:-

- That with the national policy of free and compulsory basic education (FCUBE) supported by the Capitation Grant and the NEDPAD School Feeding programme, the school participation rate will increase by the end of the planned period.
- The national standard for number of pupil per classroom over the nursery primary and JHS will remain constant over the planned period.
- The school going age population of 3 – 15 shall be used for the planning period.
- All teachers are teaching a maximum of thirty hours per week.
- The population of each year in each cohort is equally distributed. Each year represent therefore 20% of the cohort population.
- Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.

Considering the spatial distribution of population within the District, the following standards have a wider effect. Primary school standard; 1:1500 people, and JSS standard 1:2500; with this number of schools needed to meet the expected enrolment from 2014-2017

Demand for Teachers with the national norm of PRT of 1: 27 nursery, 1:35 for primary and 1:35 for JSS, the number of classrooms and teachers needed to support the District educational demand is projected:

Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, and accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas. During the planned period, additional trained teachers and furniture for pupils will be needed. The ratio 1:1 in both seating and writing places for school pupils as indicated in Table shows the level of demand.

Projections for Water Sector

There is high demand for potable water facilities in the District. Using the standard established by community water and sanitation agency and Ghana Water Company, the demand for potable water for 2018-2021 period is projected in the table below with a standard of 300 people to one (1) for standpipe and borehole. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

- All defective water infrastructure will be repaired
- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litre per day
- The maximum walking distance 500m.

The distribution of public toilet facilities skewed in favour of only two major towns, Bunkpurugu and Nakpanduri, must change and cover the whole district. The distribution demand per Area Council is shown in the table below

Projections for Sanitation Sector

Under sanitation, projections were made for toilet facilities, toilet facilities demand and refuse disposal.

Using a standard of one (1) toilet, that is a 12-seater KVIP toilet to 600 people, the District toilet needs was assessed as below. There is an urgent need for toilet facilities in the district. With the increase in population in 2014 there would be the need for more toilets throughout the District. The over concentration of these facilities in the major communities must change to cover the whole district

Projection for Agriculture

Under agriculture, the major economic activity of the district employing about 72% of the labour force, projections have been made for 4 major cash crops cultivated in the district for the period 2018-2021. These projections took cognizance of a number of assumptions. They are as follows:

- That with the national policy root and tuber improvement and marketing, Food security (maize production), Planting for Food and Jobs programme will still remain by the end of the planning period.
- The national average extension officer to farmer of 1:2500 will remain constant over the planned period.
- That the basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain Agricultural workers in the district.
- There will be no major drought or natural disaster, the variation in the weather will be as usual.

- There will be an increase in the average calorific intake in Ghana from 1700 cal per day per household to 2000 cal against 2500 cal internationally. The requirement of a household per year is therefore 730,000 cal (2000 cal X 365).

3.5 Adopted Goals, Objectives and Strategies

GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

GOAL 2: MAINTAIN A STABLE UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

GOAL 3: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

GOAL 4: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

THEMATIC AREA: Build an Inclusive Industrialized and Resilient Economy

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

Objective 1: Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials

Strategies:

- Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry
- Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials including cassava, soya beans, maize, cashew, shea nut, groundnuts, rice and selected fruits,
- Collaborate with industry, especially the beverage industry, to replace imported raw materials with local ones

Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development

Strategies:

- Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth
- Tackle the currently poor management of entrepreneurship training infrastructure and facilities across the country
- Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services

- Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
- Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services
- Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements

Objective 3: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development

Strategies:

- Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain
- Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry
- Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export
- Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products

Objective 4: Ensure improved Public Investment

Strategies:

- Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water
- Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument
- Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support
- Institute tax relief and incentives for agriculture investment
- Restructure MOFA to have a marketing department to work with MOTI to support the demand-driven agenda
- Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level

Objective 5: Improve production efficiency and yield

Strategies:

- Reinvigorate extension services
- Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme
- Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain
- Promote commercial and block farming

- Implement 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
- Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts

Objective 6: Improve Post-Harvest Management

Strategies:

- Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution
- Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities
- Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative
- Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers
- Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system

Objective 7: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth

Strategies:

- Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain
- Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation
- Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital
- Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations
- Support the youth to have access to land

Objective 8: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Strategies:

- Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
- Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock
- collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats
- Facilitate access to credit by the industry

- Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption

Objective 9: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management

Strategies:

- Eliminate revenue collection leakages
- Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
- Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue

Objective 10: Improve public expenditure management

Strategies:

- Support the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management
- Ensure effective financial management and oversight

**THEMATIC AREA: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY
(Social Development)**

Goal: Create opportunities for all

Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Strategies:

- Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level
- Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children
- Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs
- Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education

- Accelerate the implementation of policy on 60:40 admission ratio of Science to Humanities students at the tertiary level
- Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels

Objective 2: Strengthen school management systems

Strategies:

- Re-align and revamp existing public technical and vocational institutions for effective coordination and standardization
- Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education
- Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery
- Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization
- Enhance quality of teaching and learning
- Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

Objective 3: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education

Strategies:

- Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change
- Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology
- Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units

Objective 4: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Strategies:

- Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care
- Expand and equip health facilities
- Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services
- Strengthen the referral system

- Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
- Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services
- Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery
- Establish National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) office in the district

Objective 5: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality

Strategies:

- Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services
- Intensify implementation of malaria control programme
- Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases
- Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy
- Strengthen rehabilitation services
- Intensify efforts for polio eradication
- Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)
- Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels

Objective 6: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

Strategies:

- Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
- Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
- Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
- Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
- Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)
- Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy

Objective 7: Ensure food and nutrition security

Strategies:

- Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste
- Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods
- Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems
- Promote healthy diets and lifestyles
- Reduce infant and adult malnutrition
- Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels
- Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions

Objective 8: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Strategies:

- Reduce system and commercial losses
- Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems
- Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems
- Improve water production and distribution systems
- Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery
- Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs
- Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities
- Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework
- Enforce buffer-zone policy
- Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development systems in the water sectors
- Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6
- Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting
- Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management

Objective 9: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

Strategies:

- Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities
- Review, gazette and enforce DAs’ bye-laws on sanitation
- Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
- Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector
- Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services
- Establish National Sanitation Fund
- Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign
- Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation
- Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan
- Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste.
- Provide public education on solid waste management
- Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity
- Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management

- Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions
- Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous wastes and other wastes in line with Basel Convention

Objective 10: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions

Strategies:

- Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs
- Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life

Objective 11: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

Strategies:

- Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of DAs
- Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children
- Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers
- Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant
- Increase awareness on child protection

Objective 12: Ensure the rights and entitlements of children

Strategies:

- Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development
- Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs
- Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults
- Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers
- Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child
- S
- End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage.

Objective 13: Promote economic empowerment of women.

Strategies:

- Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants
- Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title

- Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons
- Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues
- Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders
- Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.

Objective 14: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

Strategies:

- Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets
- Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets
- Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
- Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries
- Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups,
- Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable
- Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme

Objective 15: Build capacity for sports and recreational development

Strategies:

- Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees
- Establish educational and training centres for sports administration and management
- Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition
- Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels
- Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions
- Strengthen existing agencies and sporting federations to develop and promote various sporting disciplines
- Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports
- Promote gender equity in sports
- Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition
- Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports

THEMATIC AREA: BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS)

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

Policy Objective 1: Protect existing forest reserves

Strategies:

- Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the district
- Enhance capacity of DA to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes
- Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems
- Accelerate the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Develop an early warning system for detection of Invasive Alien species
- Develop guidelines for reporting and managing invasive alien species
- Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations

Objective 2: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion

Strategies:

- Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves
- Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.
- Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework.
- Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.
- Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking
- Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire
- Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management
- Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.
- Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management

- Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture
- Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife based industries and livelihoods
- Develop efficient energy technologies

Objective 3: Enhance climate change resilience

Strategies:

- Implement Ghana’s commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21)
- Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes
- Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds
- Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge
- Improve and harmonize agricultural research, including application of climate models
- Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture
- Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government
- Manage climate-induced health risks
- Develop climate responsive infrastructure
- Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes

Objective 4: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

Strategies:

- Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction
- Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters
- Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management
- Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively

Objective 5: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Strategies:

- Road Transport
- Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links

- Expand and maintain the national road network
- Develop a more rigorous public transport system to help alleviate congestion in metro buses
- Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.
- Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services
- Prioritise international corridor development programme towards upgrading of Tamale-Yendi and construction of Yendi-BUNKPURUGU -Nachamba road
- Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in

Objective 6: Enhance application of ICT in national development

Strategies:

- Improve telecommunications accessibility
- Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT
- Increase citizens' accessibility to data platforms
- Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide
- Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure
- Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony

Objective 7: Address recurrent devastating floods

Strategies:

- Construct storm drains in BUNKPURUGU township to address the recurrent devastating floods.
- Establish National Hydrology Authority (NHA) to develop long-term solutions to flooding and the protection of inland and sea coastlines.
- Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste
- Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs

Objective 10: Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities

Strategies:

- Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes.
- Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities

- Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos
- Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones

THEMATIC AREA: BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY)

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Objective 1: Improve decentralised planning

Strategies:

- Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
- Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning
- Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level
- Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)

Objective 2 Strengthen fiscal decentralization

Strategies:

- Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of DA staff
- Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization
- Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)
- Review and harmonise financial sector legislation
- Improve service delivery at the DA level

Objective 3: Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

Strategies:

- Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability
- Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue
- Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government

Objective 4: Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes

Strategies:

- Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)
- Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change
- Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials
- Ensure the implementation of value for money audit
- Ensure implementation of recommendations of the Auditor General and Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament.
- Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.

Objective 5: Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development

Strategies:

- Civil Society Organisation
- Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs
- Media
- Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media
- Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role

Objective 6: Promote discipline in all aspects of life

Strategies:

- Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth
- Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change
- Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth
- Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior

Objective 7: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

Strategies:

- Create an enabling environment for development communication
- Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society
- Provide sustainable financing for development communication

THEMATIC AREA: STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

Objective 1: Integrate Ghanaian Diaspora into National Development

Strategies:

- Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy
- Reposition Diaspora Affairs Bureau to effectively support the Diaspora
- Promote and protect the welfare of Ghanaian nationals abroad
- Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora
- Facilitate the implementation of the Representation of the People Amendment Law (ROPAL)
- Create database of all Ghanaians outside Ghana linked to the national identification system
- Enhance advocacy on implementation of the Dual Citizenship Law

- Create a conducive environment for return of Ghanaian emigrants and their reintegration

MATRICES OF MEDIUM-TERM POLICIES AND STRATEGIES, 2018-2021
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
1. STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes ☒ Systemic abuse in the exemptions regime ☒ Narrow tax base 	1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) 1.2.4 RIGF) to develop an IGF Policy (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) 1.2.5 Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)	Ministry of Finance Bank of Ghana Ghana Revenue Authority Audit Service National Pensions Regulatory Authority	SDG 16, 17 AU 1, 4, 9, 20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls ☒ High and unsustainable public sector wage bill 		1.2.6 Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.4) 1.2.10 Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing (SDG Targets 12.7, 16.6) 1.2.12 Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)	Parliament Controller and Accountant-General MDAs and MMDAs Securities and Exchange Commission State Enterprise Commission Office of the Senior Minister Public Sector Reform	

				Secretariat	
2. INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	☒ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2.2 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	2.2.1 Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2) 2.2.2 Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)	Ministry of Energy Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	SDG 2, 9, 12 AU 4, 5, 7, 9
	☒ Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel	2.4 Ensure improved skills development for industry	2.4.1 Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4) 2.4.2 Develop in collaboration with trade unions a database of trained apprentices and artisans	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry of Trade and Industry	SDG 4, 9, 17 AU 2, 4,5,7,9
3. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit	3.1 Enhance business enabling environment	3.1.6 Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17) 3.1.7 Institute effective commercial dispute mechanisms in support of private sector growth and development (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.b)	Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Finance Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives, Ministry of Communications Ministry of Information	SDG 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 4,5,20

	Limited access to credit for SMEs	3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Business Development Ministry of Special Development Initiatives Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Bank of Ghana	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,4,5
4. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor marketing systems High cost of production inputs	4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	4.1.1 Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9) 4.1.2 Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) 4.1.3 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) 4.1.4 Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3) 4.1.5 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)	MMDAs Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development COCOBOD	
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	4.2 Ensure improved public investment	4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1) 4.2.6 Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Roads and Highways Ministry of Trade and Industry MMDAs Ministry	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

			(SDG Target 16.6) 4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) 4.2.8 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)	of Local Government and Rural Development	
	<p>☒ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ☒</p> <p>☒ Low proportion of irrigated agriculture ☒</p> <p>☒ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ☒</p> <p>☒ Erratic rainfall patterns ☒</p> <p>☒ Encroachment on designated irrigation sites ☒</p> <p>☒ Ineffective engagement of women and people with</p>	4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>4.3.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)</p> <p>4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>4.3.8 Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)</p> <p>4.3.10 Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2)</p> <p>4.3.11 Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2)</p> <p>4.3.12 Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation (SDG Target 7.2)</p> <p>4.3.14 Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.3.15 Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>4.3.17 Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</p> <p>Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana</p> <p>Irrigation Development Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana</p> <p>Investment Promotion Centre</p> <p>Water Resources Commission</p> <p>Water Research</p>	SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

	<p>disabilities in irrigation ☒ High cost of energy for irrigation</p>			Institute Private Enterprise Federation	
	<p>☒ Poor storage and transportation systems ☒ Poor farm-level practices ☒ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers ☒ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p>	4.4 Improve postharvest management	<p>4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) 4.4.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) 4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) 4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) 4.4.5 Reorganise the National Food Buffer Stock Agency to be more efficient and market oriented to give incentives for private sector participation (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.17) 4.4.6 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) 4.4.7 Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities (SDG Targets 2.b, 17.10, 17.12) 4.4.8 Implement food safety standards (i.e. food safety markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing (SDG Target 2.c) ☒</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 AU 5</p>
	<p>☒ Lack of database on farmers ☒ Limited insurance for farming</p>	4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and	<p>4.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) 4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9,</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and</p>	<p>SDG 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17 AU 1,3,4,5,20</p>

	<p>activities ☒ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ☒ Low transfer and uptake of research findings ☒ Limited application of science and technology</p>	<p>innovatio</p>	<p>17.18) 4.5.4 Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10, 10.5) 4.5.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8) 2.a) 4.5.7 Develop local fertiliser industry based on gas and petroleum resources to improve agricultural yield and save foreign exchange (SDG Target 2.3</p>	<p>Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Association of Ghanaian Industries Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen Peasat Faes Association of Ghana Best Faes Assoiatio</p>	
	<p>☒ Ageing farmer population ☒ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ☒ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ☒ Lack of credit for agriculture ☒ Inadequate access to land for agriculture production ☒ Low quality genetic material of livestock</p>	<p>4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.5 Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a) 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3) 4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1) 4.7.8 Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats (SDG Target 2.4) 4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p>	<p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research</p>	<p>SDG 2, 8, 16 AU 4, 5</p>

	<p>species ☐ Low level of husbandry practices, ☐ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ☐ Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock ☐ Inadequate and poor quality data ☐ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems ☐ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</p>				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMEN

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<p>☐ Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>☐ High number of untrained teachers at basic level</p> <p>☐ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>☐ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</p> <p>☐ Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)</p> <p>☐ Low participation in nonformal education</p> <p>☐ Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system</p> <p>☐ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</p> <p>☐ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p>	<p>1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>1.2 Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>1.1.6 Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)</p> <p>1.1.7 Accelerate implementation of the policy of 60:40 admission ratio of science to humanities students at tertiary level (SDG Target 17.6)</p> <p>1.1.8 Facilitate</p>	<p>MOE, Scholarship Secretariat, NCCA, MHCI, COTVET, GES, MoF, GETFund, faithbased organisations, CHASS, MoGCSP, TAs, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, UTAP, Student Loan Trust, NCTE, GES Trust Fund, NVTI</p>	<p>SDG 4, 9, 13, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 2, 18</p>

	<p>Educational system focused on merely passing exams</p> <p>☒ Poor linkage between management processes and school operations</p>		<p>implementation of language policy</p> <p>1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target</p> <p>1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.9 Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)</p>		
2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<p>☒ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</p> <p>☒ Inadequate emergency services ☒ Poor quality of healthcare services ☒ Unmet need for mental health services ☒ Unmet health</p>	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>2.1.1 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) 2.1.2 Expand</p>	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, NMC	SDG 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16 AU 3

	<p>needs of women and girls ☐ Increased cost of healthcare delivery ☐ Inadequate financing of the health sector</p>		<p>and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 2.1.4 Adopt and implement strategy for development of local pharmaceutical production (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b) 2.1.5 Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) 2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.7 Scale up the integration of traditional medicine in the health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) 2.1.8 Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) 2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6) 2.1.10 Ensure enactment and</p>		
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			<p>implementation of legislative instrument for the Mental Health Act. (SDG Targets 3.4, 16.6) 2.1.11 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) 2.1.12 Promote health tourism (SDG Targets 10.7, 16.6) 2.1.13 Promote use of ICT and e-health strategies in healthcare delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6) 2.1.14 Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c) 2.1.15 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) 2.1.16 Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6) 2.1.17 Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)</p>	
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	<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>☒ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>☒ Wide gaps in health service data</p>	<p>2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>2.2.1 Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>2.2.3 Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>2.2.4 Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>2.2.5 Finalise and implement health sector decentralisation policy and strategy (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.6 Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2.2.7 Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.8 Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.9 Expand and equip</p>	<p>GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS,</p>	<p>SDG 3, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 3</p>
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			medical training facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.2.10 Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees (SDG Target 3.c)		
	☒ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.5 Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</p> <p>2.3.6 Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6) 2.3.7 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.8 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for</p>	GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, Ghana AIDS Commission, PPAG, N&MC	SDG 2, 3, 16 AU 3

			<p>elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.9 Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>2.3.10 Develop and implement a national health policy for the aged (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.11 Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p>		
	<p>☒ High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination</p> <p>☒ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p>☒ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>☒ Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test</p>	<p>2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration</p>	<p>GAC, GHS, DHS, MoH, NHIS, Narcotics Control Board, FDA, NPC, NHIS, PPAG, N&MC, MMDAs</p>	<p>SDG 3</p> <p>AU 3</p>

	kits, condoms)		among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) 2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)		
3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Prevalence of hunger in certain areas ☐ Household food insecurity ☐ Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies ☐ Inadequate efforts to manage food maintenance systems ☐ Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems ☐ Infant and adult malnutrition ☐ Increased incidence of diet-related, noncommunicable diseases 	3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<p>3.1.1 Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)</p> <p>3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>3.1.3 Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>3.1.6 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2)</p> <p>3.1.7 Scale up proven, cost-effective,</p>	MOH, MMDAs, CSIRFRI, CSOs, MoFA, academia, NGOs, GSA, FDA, MOTI, private sector, development partners, GHS, MoYS, MoE, MOFA, NDPC, MLGRD, MMDAs, MOGCSP, MoF, MOC, NDPC, FBOs, other relevant institutions	SDG 2, 3, 12 AU 1,3,4,5

			nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)		
	<p>☒ Weak FNS institutional framework and coordination</p> <p>☒ Poorly coordinated M&E for FNS across sectors</p> <p>☒ Inadequate FNS research, data and information systems</p> <p>☒ Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</p> <p>☒ Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>☒ Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels</p> <p>☒ Weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming</p> <p>☒ Weak food control systems</p>	3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	<p>3.2.5 Develop a FNS M&E framework and integrate it in the national M&E system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>3.2.6 Strengthen FNS research, data and information management systems (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>3.2.7 Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security (SDG Target)</p> <p>3.2.8 Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>3.2.9 Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	MoH, FDA, CSIR, academia, CSOs, DPs, MoFA-(SRID, MED), NMIMR, GSA, MoTI, CSIR-FRI, FBOs, MLGRD, MMDAs, private sector, MOF	<p>SDG 2, 3, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1,3,5, 12,20</p>
4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<p>☒ Weak management of population issues</p> <p>☒ High</p>	4.1 Improve population	4.1.1 Strengthen coordination, planning,	NPC, NDPC, GSS, MoE, MoH, GES, GHS, RIPS	SDG 3, 5, 16, 17

	<p>fertility rate among adolescents ☒ Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services ☒ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>☒ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes ☒ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates ☒ Inadequate sexual education for young people</p>	<p>management</p>	<p>implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>4.1.2 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.3 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>4.1.4 Restructure and reposition Births and Deaths Registry (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>NPC</p> <p>4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.8 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive</p>	<p>(UG)</p>	<p>AU 1, 17,18</p>
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			<p>healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p> <p>4.1.10 Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>☐</p>		
	<p>☐ Changing population structure with youth bulge</p> <p>☐ Untapped benefits of the youth bulge</p> <p>☐ High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</p> <p>☐ High youth unemploymen</p>	4.2 Harness demographic dividend	<p>4.2.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>4.2.2 Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.2.3 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent</p>	<p>NDPC, GSS, NPC, B&DR, MoH, GES, GHS, teaching hospitals, CHAG, faith-based organisations, Health Facility Regulatory Authority, media (GBC), FDA</p>	<p>SDG 2, 3, 4, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 3,5</p>

			<p>girls and women in their fertility ages (SDG Target, 2.1, 2.2) 4.2.4 Strengthen public institution efforts to engender young peoples tust addressig thei priorities effectively while creating opportunities for effective engagement (SDG Target 16.6) 4.2.5 Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment (SDG Target 16.6) 4.2.6 Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3) 4.2.7 Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people (SDG Target 17.17) 4.2.8 Strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend (SDG Target 4.4)</p>		
	<p>☒ Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration</p> <p>☒ Absence of relevant data</p>	4.3 Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic	<p>4.3.1 Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (SDG Target 11.a) 4.3.2 Improve living conditions of female</p>	<p>MLGRD, IOM, GSS, MINT, Labour Department, GNCM, NDPC, ME/GES, MMDAs, MFARI, MIMR,</p>	<p>SDG 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 13, 17,20</p>

	<p>on net migration in Ghana ☒ Brain drain and waste</p> <p>☒ Inadequate structures for reintegration of return emigrants</p> <p>☒ Ineffective management of migration in Ghana</p> <p>☒ Low capacity of government, CSOs and private sector in migration management ☒ Inadequate funding for National Migration Programme</p> <p>☒ Growing economic disparities</p> <p>☒ Increased barriers to regular migration ☒ Human trafficking ☒ Internally displaced persons</p>	development	<p>head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2) 4.3.3 Mainstream migration in district development (SDG Target 10.7)</p> <p>4.3.4 Provide adequate funding for implementation of National Migration Programme (SDG Target 17.)</p> <p>4.3.8 Create an enabling environment to enhance the return of Ghanaian migrants and their reintegration (SDG Target 10.7)</p>	Mol, GIS, MoH, GHS, MoF,	
5. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	<p>☒ Increasing demand for household water supply ☒ Poor planning for water at MMDAs ☒ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ☒ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells ☒</p>	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>5.1.1 Reduce system and commercial losses (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.b)</p> <p>5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply</p>	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, and Sanitation Directorate, CWSA, CONIWAS, MMDAs, Ghana Water Company, Water Resources	<p>SDG 6, 15, 16,17</p> <p>AU 1, 7, 12,20</p>

	<p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in water service delivery ☒ Inconsistencies and conflicts in implementation of legislation regulating decentralised development systems in water sector ☒ Delay in implementing plans for water sector ☒ River bank encroachment ☒ High load of sediment and nutrients in surface water ☒ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ☒ Poor quality of drinking water</p>		<p>systems (SDG Target 17.3) 5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) 5.1.4 Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) 5.1.5 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) 5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) 5.1.7 Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) 5.1.8 Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework</p>	<p>Commission, FDA, PURC, MLGRD, Office of Head of Local Government Services</p>	
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			<p>(SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>5.1.10 Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating decentralised systems in the water sectors (SDG Targets 6.6, 17.14)</p> <p>5.1.11 Develop the Water for All programme, in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>5.1.12 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>5.1.13 Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>5.1.14 Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.15 Develop payment for ecosystem services for water resource management (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.a)</p> <p>5.1.16 Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes (SDG Target 6.6)</p> <p>5.1.17 Promote</p>		
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			conduct of regular assessments of effluents in river bodies to control pollution (SDG Target 6.3)		
	<p>☒ High prevalence of open defecation ☒ High user fee for sanitation services ☒ Poor sanitation and waste management ☒ Unsustainability of sanitation and health services ☒ Low level of investment in sanitation sector ☒ Poor hygiene practices ☒ Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in sanitation and hygiene services delivery ☒ Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans ☒ Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralised system in sanitation sectors</p>	5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) 5.2.3 Establish National Sanitation Fund (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.5 Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) 5.2.6 Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) 5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) 5.2.8 Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to move towards elimination of the plastic and electronic waste menace (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 12.5) 5.2.9 Provide public</p>	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, GWCL, Water Resources Commission, MLGRD, CWSA	<p>SDG 6, 11, 12, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 4, 7, 10,20</p>

			<p>education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) 5.2.11 Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3) 5.2.12 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.15 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) 5.2.16 Enforce national laws and regulations on importation of hazardous and other waste in line with Basel Convention (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 5.2.17 Develop a policy</p>		
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			to encourage eco-labelling of products and commodities (SDG Target 16.6)		
6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ High incidence of poverty ☒ Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across the country and among different population groups ☒ Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	6.1.1 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) 6.1.2 Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4) 6.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions regarding poverty reduction (SDG Target 16.6)	GSS, GHS, MOGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dept. of Social Welfare, Parliamentary Select Committee on Poverty, MELR	SDG 1, 16 AU 1,17,
	☒ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical area	6.2 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	6.2.2 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a) 6.2.3 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	GSS, GHS, MGCSP, MoF, MLGRD, Dept. of Social Welfare, Parliamentary Select Committee on Poverty, MELR	SDG 1, 9, 11, 17 AU 1,17,

<p>7. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</p>	<p>☒ Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, steetis and online hazards ☒ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare ☒ Poor quality of services for children and families ☒ Weak capacity of caregivers ☒ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ☒ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ☒ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>	<p>7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p>	<p>7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetis, hild olie potetion and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2) 7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 7.1.3 Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.4 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.5 Decentralise Department of Children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.6 Develop child protection management</p>	<p>MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD, MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD, traditional authorities, religious institutions, CSOs, NCCE</p>	<p>SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,1</p>
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			<p>information system (SDG Target 17.18) 7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 7.1.8 Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4) 7.1.9 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) 7.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>MoGCSP</p>		
	<p>☒ High incidence of child rights violations ☒ Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law</p> <p>☒ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>☒ Poorly resourced</p>	7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>7.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child</p>	MoGCSP, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service, DSW, DoC, DCD, Ministry of Local Government, CSOs, FBOs, traditional authorities MoF, Judicial Service, Legal	SDG 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 AU 1,1

	<p>correctional facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Inadequate professional staff assisting with reformation of children in correctional centres and their reintegration in society ☒ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs ☒ Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour ☒ Child neglect 		<p>development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2) 7.2.3 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) 7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated Social Services Programmes for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2) 7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3) 7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>7.2.7 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG</p>	<p>Aid Scheme, MMDAs, GHS, GES, National Disability Council, media</p>	
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			Targets 16.2, 16.6)		
8. THE AGED	<p>☒ Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>☒ Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>☒ Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</p>	8.1 Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<p>8.1.3 Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>8.1.4 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2, 16.b)</p> <p>8.1.5 Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.6, 17.14)</p> <p>8.1.6 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, 1.6, 10.2, 16.6)</p> <p>8.1.7 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and</p>	MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, NCCE, Media	SDG 1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 3,12

			<p>modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)</p> <p>8.1.8 Create safe spaces, recreational daycare centres and homes for the elderly (SDG Target 11.7)</p> <p>8.1.9 Pay adequate attention to gender variations in ageing (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p>		
	☒ Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care	8.2 Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged	8.2.1 Enhance geriatric healthcare in the Ghana Health Service through the training of geriatric healthcare professionals and caregivers (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c)	MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW	SDG 3 AU 1, 3,17
9. GENDER EQUALITY	☒ Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality	9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>9.1.2 Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c)</p> <p>9.1.5 Institute gender-responsive budgeting and</p>	MCRA, National House of Chiefs, MoJAGD, MOGCSP, MELR, Parliament, MOE, GES, NCPD, Regional Houses of Chiefs, MLGRD, CSOs, Labour Department and other	SDG 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1,2,3,17,20

			<p>training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <p>9.1.6 Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)</p>	stakeholders	
	<p>☑ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p>	<p>9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	<p>9.2.2 Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <p>9.2.3 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)</p> <p>9.2.5 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)</p> <p>9.2.6 Enact and enforce legislation to ensure fair pay,</p>	<p>MLNR, MLGRD, MoF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MELR, MOFA, MOJAGD, Parliament, Lands Commission, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoGCSP, MMDAs, private sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, Ministry of Information, NBSSI, AGI, Labour Department and other stakeholder</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10</p> <p>AU 1, 3, 17,20</p>

			<p>conditions of service, and promotions in both formal and informal economy (SDG Targets 8.8, 10.4)</p> <p>9.2.8 Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p> <p>Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p>		
10. SOCIAL PROTECTION	<p>☒ Weak social protection systems ☒ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ☒ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions ☒ Lack of sustainable funding</p>	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>10.1.4 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p>10.1.5 Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all 10 regions (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.8)</p> <p>10.1.6 Strengthen access for</p>	MoGCSP, MoE, MoH, MoF, MLGRD, MoA, NPC, GSS, MMDAs, LGSS, CSPPS, Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs, DPs, NGOs, DPs	<p>SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 17,18</p>

			<p>vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 10.1.7 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) 10.1.8 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) 10.1.9 Sustain fisher folk input support schemes (e.g. premix fuel, outboard motors, provision of prescribed gear, hooks etc.) (SDG Targets 2.3, 14.b) 10.1.10 Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6) 10.1.11 Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4) 10.1.12 Establish</p>		
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			<p>well-resourced shelters for abused persons (SDG Target 11.1) 10.1.13 Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system (SDG Target 5.4) 10.1.14 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>		
<p>11. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>☒ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ☒ Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability ☒ Lack of appropriate legislative instruments for implementation of the Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) ☒</p>	<p>11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development</p>	<p>11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 11.1.6 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18) 11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets</p>	<p>MoGCSP, NCPD, and MoE, GFD, CSOs, MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, NCCE, AESL, LUSPA, MoH, MoC, NVT</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 8, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11, 12, 17,18</p>

	<p>Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development ☒ Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs ☒ Ignorance of PWDs personal rights ☒ High unemployment rate among PWDs ☒ Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</p>		<p>10.2, 16.7) 11.1.9 Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) 11.1.10 Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, notably Regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit) (SDG Targets 8.5, 8.8)</p>		
	<p>☒ Low participation of PWDs in decision making</p>	<p>11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p>	<p>11.2.1 Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 11.2.2 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 11.2.3 Facilitate the exercise of PWD rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 11.2.4 Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of</p>	<p>National Association of Private Schools, EC, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Aviation, Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Railways Development, GHA, GES, NCCE, GJA, NMC, GES</p>	<p>SDG 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,2</p>

			PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)		
	<p>☒ Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</p> <p>☒ Inadequate education on accessibility standards</p> <p>☒ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs</p> <p>☒ Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</p> <p>☒ Limited access to education for PWDs</p> <p>☒ Low self-esteem and selfconfidence among PWDs</p> <p>☒ Poor living conditions of PWDs</p>	11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p>11.3.2 Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education (SDG Targets 4.a, 4.5)</p> <p>11.3.3 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)</p> <p>11.3.4 Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>11.3.5 Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>11.3.6 Promote the eradication of disability-</p>	MELR, MoI, NMC, MASLOC, NYA, MOJAGD, Parliament, GES, MoF, AESL, MDAs, TAs, GHS, NGOs, media and other stakeholders	<p>SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>

			<p>related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) 11.3.7 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) 11.3.8 Rehabilitate centres for skills training and provide assistive devices (SDG Target 4.a) 11.3.9 Encourage use of sign language in public institutions (SDG Target 4.7) 11.3.10 Implement productive social inclusion interventions (SDG Target 10.2) 11.3.11 Strengthen measures for early identification, assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth. (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.d) 11.3.12 Provide incentives for manufacturers of teaching and learning aids and appliances needed for PWDs. (SDG Targets 4.2, 4.a) 11.3.13 Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)</p>		
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			11.3.14 Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2) 11.3.15 Facilitate PWDs access to justice (SDG Targets 10.3, 16.3, 16.b) 11.3.16 Amend Legal Aid Act to better cater for PWDs (SDG Targets 16.3, 16.6)		
12. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision making, monitoring and evaluation ☒ Lack of objective national productivity measurement ☒ Weak and ineffective implementation of labour policies, laws and standards ☒ High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth ☒ Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market ☒ Increasing incidence of casualisation of 	12.1 Improve human capital development and management	12.1.1 Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy (SDG Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.5) 12.1.2 Finalise and implement National Human Resource Development Policy (SDG Target 8.3) 12.1.3 Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term (SDG Target 1.b) 12.1.4 Revamp public employment centres across districts (SDG Targets 16.6) 12.1.5 Develop a National Productivity index	MELR, Labour Department, Department of Factories Inspectorate, FWSC, MDPI, NVTI, YEA, ICCS, OIC, NPRA, COTVET	SDG1, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,2

	<p>employment ☒ Poor industrial relations among partners ☒ High disability unemployment ☒ High exploitation of labour</p>		<p>(SDG Target 1.b) 12.1.6 Strengthen enforcement of existing labour laws and regulations as well as the labour administration systems (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6) 12.1.7 Promote harmonious industrial relations (SDG Targets 9.b, 17.14) 12.1.8 Strengthen existing laws to eliminate informalisation of jobs in the formal economy (SDG Target 8.3) 12.1.9 Strengthen employment coordination, in all sectors of the economy (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.14) 12.1.10 Promote and enforce deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws (SDG Target 17.15) 12.1.11 Introduce mandatory job impact assessment for all publicsector projects or initiatives. (SDG Targets 8.3, 17.15) 12.1.12 Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs (SDG Target 8.5)</p>		
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	<p>☒ Weak consultative processes for informal economy workers</p> <p>☒ Non-availability of a comprehensive Informal Employment Policy</p> <p>☒ Unfavourable macroeconomic conditions for the informal economy</p> <p>☒ Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal economy</p> <p>☒ Poor documentation on the informal economy</p> <p>☒ Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>☒ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>☒ Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>☒ Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology</p> <p>☒ Inadequate social protection in the labour market</p> <p>☒ Weak cooperative regulatory systems</p> <p>☒ Weak linkages between academia, training</p>	<p>12.2 Promote the creation of decent job</p>	<p>12.2.1 Place job creation at the centre of national development agenda (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.15)</p> <p>12.2.2 Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>12.2.3 Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>12.2.4 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>12.2.5 Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>12.2.6 Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions (SDG Target 8.2)</p> <p>12.2.7 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG</p>	<p>MELR, NLC, Labour Department, TUC, Ghaa Eploes Association, Department of Factories Inspectorate, PSC, FWSC, Market Quees Associations, MoGCSP, SSNIT, NPRA, RegistrarGeeals Depatet, NIA, EXIM Bank, GFD, other stakeholder</p>	<p>SDG 4, 8, 9, 17</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20</p>

	institutions and industry		<p>Targets 8.3, 8.6) 12.2.8 Ensure implementation of affirmative action or positive discrimination with respect to vulnerable groups for participation in public interventions (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.3, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.b, 17.15) 12.2.9 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3) 12.2.10 Create an effective coordination system for management of labour migration issues and the elimination of child labour for decent work outcomes (SDG Targets 8.7, 8.8) 12.2.11 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4) 12.2.12 Regulate the job market and encourage the formal and informal economy to create decent employment (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5) 12.2.13 Strengthen capacity of informal labour unions to engage in social dialogue (SDG</p>		
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			Targets 16.6, 16.7) 12.2.14 Build capacity of informal economy (SDG Target 8.3)		
13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<p>☒ Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>☒ Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes</p> <p>☒ Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>☒ Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practice</p>	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>13.1.2 Strengthen the links between education and the labour market (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.3 Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b)</p> <p>13.1.4 Ensure the creation of youth desks in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>13.1.5 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>13.1.6 Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p>	MoYs, NYA, MDAs, YES, GSS, CSOs, OoP, MoF, NDPC, Scholarship Secretariat, MoE, MELR, GES, NVTI, MLGRD, DCD, LGS, YEA, MMDAs, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Council for Tertiary Education, MoF, AGI, MoTI	SDG 4, 8, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 5, 18

			<p>13.1.7 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3) 4.3, 4.1)</p> <p>13.1.10 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6) 13.1.11 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6) 13.1.12 Strengthen and harmonise the implementation of evidencebased youth employment programmes (SDG Target 17.18) 13.1.13 Strengthen coordination of youth related institutions and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14) 13.1.14 Strengthen career guidance counselling offices in schools (SDG Target 4.4). 13.1.15 Facilitate access to credit for</p>		
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			the youth (SDG Target 8.10) 13.1.16 Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices (SDG Targets 16.7)		
	<p>☒ Lack of effective participation of the youth in politics and electoral process</p> <p>☒ High incidence of violence and crime</p> <p>☒ Limited respect for the rights of the youth</p> <p>☒ Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</p>	13.2 Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<p>participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance</p> <p>13.2.1 Strengthen inclusion of civic education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>13.2.2 Develop effective framework for youth involvement in politics and civic activities, with opportunities for young people to practice political and civic engagement throughout the electoral cycle (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>13.2.3 Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence, especially among the youth (SDG Target 16.1)</p> <p>13.2.4 Promote awareness of the rights and</p>	<p>NYA, MoGCSP, DOVVSU, NCCE, CSOs, MoI, MoYS, PPAG, YAM, Curious Minds</p>	<p>SDG 4, 10, 16</p> <p>AU 1, 2, 12,18</p>

			responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)		
14. SPORTS AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure ☒ Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities ☒ Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities ☒ Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands ☒ Absence of disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities ☒ Limited community-level sports and recreational activities 	14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	14.1.2 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1) 14.1.3 Promote local manufacturing and affordability of sports and recreational equipment (SDG Target 9.1) 14.1.4 Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities (SDG Targets 1.3, 16.b) 14.1.5 Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7) 14.1.6 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 14.1.7 Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) 14.1.8 Promote less-recognised sporting activities	MoYS, NSA, NSC, GFA, GOC, MoF, AGI, MoT	SDG 1, 9, 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 9, 10,20

			(SDG Targets 1.a, 17.3) 14.1.9 Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Weak capacity for sports development and management ☒ Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports ☒ Declining interest in locally organised sports by general public ☒ Weak institutions for marketing and promotion of locally organised sports ☒ Lack of gender equity in sports ☒ Weak public-private sector collaboration in sports development ☒ Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines 	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	14.2.7 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports (SDG Target 16.7) 14.2.8 Promote gender equity in sports (SDG Target 5.c) 14.2.9 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition (SDG Target 4.7) 14.2.10 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports (SDG Target 17.17)	MOYS, NSA, NSC, GFA, GUC GES, MOF MWH, MoGCSP AttorneyGeeals Depatet, Lands Commission, MLGRD, MMDAs, MoTAC	SDG 4, 5, 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 9,10, 20

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
1. PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Loss of forest cover ☐ Poor demarcation of conservation areas ☐ Encroachment on conservation areas ☐ Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions ☐ Increasing loss of endangered species 	1.1 Expand forest conservation areas	<p>1.1.3 Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)</p> <p>1.1.5 Map and assign conservation status through by-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans (SDG Targets 14.1 14.2, 14.3, 14.5, 15.9)</p>	Forestry Commission, LC, MLNR, EPA, MESTI, MMDAS, CSOs, MOTCCA, NDPC, academia, LUSPA, CERSGIS, NCCE, CCM	SDG 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7,12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber ☐ Forest fires ☐ Inadequate staff ☐ Weak enforcement of regulations ☐ Insufficient logistics to maintain 	1.2 Protect forest reserves	<p>1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)</p> <p>1.2.4 Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)</p> <p>1.2.5 Develop early-</p>		

	boundaries of protected areas		warning system for detection of invasive alien species (SDG Target 15.8) 1.2.8 Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)		
3. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Inappropriate management of freshwater resource ☒ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality ☒ Surface mining and desertification ☒ Negative impact of climate variability and change ☒ Widespread pollution of surface water ☒ Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data ☒ Inadequate protection and development of water resources 	3.1 Promote sustainable water resources development and management	3.1.1 Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources (SDG Targets 6.5, 17.14) 3.1.3 Promote efficient water use (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.a) 3.1.4 Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning (SDG Targets 6.5, 15.9) 3.1.6 Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with voluntary organisations and traditional leaders (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6) 3.1.7 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) 3.1.10 Map and assign conservation status to wetlands (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1) 3.1.11 Enforce appropriate legislation to protect wetlands (SDG Targets 6.6, 15.1) 3.1.12 Strengthen involvement of local communities in	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Water Research Institute, MMDAs, Meteorological Authority, CERGIS, SADA, Hydrological Services Department, MOEP, Lands Commission, EPA, LUSPA, MESTI, Energy	SDG 6, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 1,3

			management of wetlands (SDG Target 6.b)	Commission	
5. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ☒ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants ☒ Destructive impact of plastic waste on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems ☒ Improper management of e-waste ☒ Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas ☒ High incidence of acute respiratory illness caused by air pollution ☒ Emissions from poorly maintained 	5.1 Reduce environmental pollution	<p>5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)</p> <p>5.1.3 Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10)</p> <p>5.1.4 Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)</p> <p>5.1.5 Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1, 12.a)</p> <p>5.1.6 Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4)</p> <p>5.1.7 Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)</p> <p>5.1.8 Ensure companies, especially large and transnational companies, conform to sustainable practices (SDG Target 12.6)</p> <p>5.1.9 Review and enforce laws on marine resource exploitation (SDG Target 14.2)</p> <p>5.1.10 Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917) (SDG Targets 3.9, 6.3, 16.b)</p>	MESTI, DVLA, EPA, MC, LC, Chamber of Mines, AGI, MMDAs, CSOs, academia, PEF, Energy Commission, Fisheries Commission	SDG 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 AU 1,7, 11,12

	vehicles ☒ Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations				
6. DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	☒ Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions ☒ High incidence of wildfires ☒ Inappropriate farming practices	6.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	6.1.1 Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) 6.1.2 Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7) 6.1.3 Promote training, research-based and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management. (SDG Targets 14.a, 15.2, 15.9) 6.1.4 Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 6.1.5 Promote and develop financing mechanisms for forest value chain management (SDG Targets 2.a, 17.17) 6.1.6 Enact and enforce Legislative Instrument on tree tenure (SDG Targets 15.2, 16.6) 6.1.7 Develop efficient energy technologies (SDG Targets 7.1, 7.3, 7.a)	MESTI, Forestry Commission, EPA, National Biosafety Authority, NDPC, academia, CSOs, MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, private sector, Lands Commission SDG	SDG 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 AU 7, 11,12, 20
	☒ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ☒ Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	6.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	6.2.1 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1) 6.2.2 Enact and enforce strict and punitive legislation for wildlife crimes, including poaching and trafficking (SDG Targets 15.7, 15.c, 16.6) 6.2.3 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent	MESTI, Forestry Commission, EPA, National Biosafety Authority, NDPC,	SDG 6, 12, 14, 15, 16 AU 7, 11,12

			<p>governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs). (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6)</p> <p>6.2.4 Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public. (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.6)</p> <p>6.2.5 Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture (SDG Target 15.b)</p> <p>6.2.6 Promote the use of Lesser Used Species (LUS) (SDG Target 15.1)</p> <p>6.2.7 Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)</p>	<p>academia, CSOs, MOJAGD, MLNR, WRC, NCCE, MOF, private sector, Lands Commissio</p>	
<p>7. CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE</p>	<p>☒ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>☒ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p>	<p>7.1 Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>7.1.1 Ipleet Ghaas oitets ude Pais Cliate Ageeet (COP21) (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8) 7.1.2 Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8) 7.1.3 Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4) 7.1.4 Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) 7.1.5 Improve and harmonise</p>	<p>MOFA, EPA, MESTI, CSIR, MMDAs, CSOs, Hydrological Services Department, FC, GIDA, MOFA,</p>	<p>SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16</p> <p>AU 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17</p>

	<p>☒ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>☒ Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds</p> <p>☒ Vulnerability to climate change</p>		<p>agricultural research, including application of climate models (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.a) 7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) 7.1.7 Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges through linkages between research, industry and government (SDG Targets 13.2, 16.6) 7.1.8 Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) 7.1.9 Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</p>	<p>COCOBOD, FC, GMeT, NDPC, MOGCS</p>	
	<p>Loss of trees and vegetative cover ☒</p> <p>Degraded landscapes</p> <p>☒ Inefficient energy use</p>	<p>7.2 Reduce greenhouse gases</p>	<p>7.2.1 Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) (SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6)</p> <p>MESTI</p> <p>7.2.2 Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity, focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors (SDG Target 3.d) 7.2.3 Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3) 7.2.4 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2) 7.2.5 Promote urban forestry (SDG Target 11.7) 7.2.6 Update and facilitate implementation of the National Low Carbon Growth (LCG) strategy (SDG Targets 13.1, 13.2)</p>	<p>MESTI, EPA, GMeT, FC, MRH, MLNR, MLGRD, MOTCCA, NDPC</p>	<p>SDG 3, 11, 13, 15, 16</p>

8. DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<p>☒ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>	<p>8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>8.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</p> <p>8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</p>	<p>NADMO, EPA, MLNR, MESTI, MRH, MLGRD, MMDAS, CSOs</p>	<p>SDG 1, 3, 5, 11, 13</p> <p>AU 5, 7, 12, 17</p>
9. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	<p>☒ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ☒ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <p>☒ Rapid deterioration of road</p>	<p>9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) 9.1.5 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17) 9.1.6 Prioritise international corridor development programme towards completion of Western, Central and Eastern corridors. (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) 9.1.7 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) 9.1.8 Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>9.1.14 Mainstream climate change into the transport</p>	<p>MoT, MRH, PEF, GHA, DFR, MMDAs, MLGRD, GIPC EPA, GRTCC, Road Cotatos Association, BRRRI, DUR, MoF, Ghana Police Service (MTTU), Koforidua Training Centre, Parliament, DVLA, relevant</p>	<p>SDG 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17</p> <p>AU 1,10,20</p>

			sector (SDG Target 13.2)	professional institutions	
10. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<p>☒ Low broadband wireless access</p> <p>☒ Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>☒ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>☒ Inadequate online privacy and security of data</p>	10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	<p>10.1.4 Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>10.1.5 Increase access to data platforms (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18)</p> <p>10.1.6 Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>10.1.7 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>10.1.8 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>10.1.9 Develop and maintain online</p>	Ministry of Communications, NITA, National Data Centre, NIA, MMDAs, MoTI, CERSGIS, SADA, MEST	SDG 9, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 4, 10, 12,1
	☒ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	10.2 Expand the digital landscape	<p>10.2.7 Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)</p> <p>10.2.8 Promote business process outsourcing and IT enabled services (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.9 Establish innovation hubs and promote a software and applications industry (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.10 Develop and use ICT as a platform to increase the flow of information on employment and teleworking opportunities (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.11 Promote deployment of an e-voting system for national,</p>		

			<p>parliamentary and constituency elections (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10, 16.7)</p> <p>10.2.12 Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10)</p> <p>10.2.13 Promote the establishment of ICT parks in the district (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</p>		
14. DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Recurrent incidence of flooding ☒ Poor waste disposal practices ☒ Poor drainage system ☒ Silting and choking of drains ☒ Uncovered drains ☒ Poor landscaping 	14.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	<p>14.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)</p> <p>14.1.4 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans in the District (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)</p>	MLGRD, Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Roads and Highways, MDAS and MMDAs, Built Environment Professional Organizations, MMDA	SDG 9, 11 AU 1, 2, 10, 12
15. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	☒ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	15.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	<p>15.1.1 Institute a robust maintenance scheme for roads and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2)</p> <p>15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)</p> <p>15.1.4 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance (SDG Target 17.9)</p>		SDG 9, 11, 17 AU 1, 10, 11,12

17. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ☒ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ☒ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning ☒ Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<p>17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</p> <p>17.1.4 Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b)</p> <p>17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	MESTI, MLGRD, LUSPA, MWH, MLNR, Lands Commission, Works Dept., GREDA, MoPln, MZD	SDG 11, 16, 17 AU 1, 10, 12
18. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ High rate of rural-urban migration ☒ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services ☒ Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources ☒ Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers ☒ Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development 	18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>18.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agrobased industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>18.1.4 Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)</p> <p>18.1.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</p> <p>18.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b,</p>	MLGRD, MLNR, Ministry of Works and Housing MMDAs, private sector developers, financial institution	SDG 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17 AU 1, 5, 10,12

			17.17)		
20. ZONGOS AND INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Proliferation of slums ☐ Deteriorating conditions in slums ☐ Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development ☐ Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities 	20.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	20.1.3 Strengthen and enforce the legal framework related to the prevention of slums (SDG Target 1.b) 20.1.4 Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities (SDG Target 11.1, 11.3) 20.1.5 Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17) 20.1.6 Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)	Ministry of Inner City and Zongo Development, MLGRD, other MDAs, MMDAs	SDG 1, 10, 11, 17 AU 1, 4, 10, 12

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation ☐ Ineffective sub-district structures 	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	2.1.1 Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalise performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a) 2.1.2 Resolve discrepancies in inter-	MLGRD, NALAG Institute of Local Government Studies Ministry of Foreign Affairs	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12,13

	<p>☒ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p> <p>☒ Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>☒ Weak capacity of local governance practitioner</p>		<p>district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1)</p> <p>2.1.3 Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)</p> <p>2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>2.1.5 Strengthen capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.</p>	<p>and Regional Integration</p> <p>District Assemblies</p> <p>Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE</p>	
	<p>☒ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>☒ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local</p>	<p>2.2 Improve decentralised planning</p>	<p>2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</p> <p>2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning</p>	<p>NDPC, MLGRD, NALAG Institute of Local Government Studies MMDAs, RCCs MoPln, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government</p>	<p>SDG 16, 17</p> <p>AU 11,12</p>

	level ☒ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Service, NCCE	
	☒ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ☒ Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy ☒ Expenditure decisions taken at the central government level ☒ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ☒ Interference in utilisation of statutory funds allocation ☒ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 2.3.3 Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) 2.3.4 Review and pass the Municipal Finance Bill (SDG Target 17.3) 2.3.5 Review and harmonise financial sector legislation (SDG Target 17.14) 2.3.6 Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a, 17.3) 2.3.7 Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	MoF, MLGRD, MDAs, NALAG, Institute of Local Government Studies, MMDAs, RCCs, MoPIn, District Assemblies Common Fund, Local Government Service, NCCE	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12, 20
	☒ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ☒ Weak	2.5 Improve popular participation at regional and	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 2.5.2	MLGRD, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs and related	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12

	capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue	district level	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) 2.5.3 Stegthe Peoples Asselies oept to eouage itizes to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)	institutions	
3. PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<p>☒ Weak sanction regimes ☒ Limited public and community ownership ☒ Low public interest in public institutions</p> <p>☒ Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking</p>	3.1 Deepen transparency and public accountability	<p>3.1.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>3.1.2 Strengthen the sanctions regime inherent in public accountability mechanisms (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6)</p> <p>3.1.3 Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 3.1.4 Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 3.1.5 Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 3.1.6 Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 3</p>	Public Accounts Committee, NCCE, CHRAJ Ministry of Information, Council of State, Peace Council, NMC, GJA, media houses, PRINPAG	SDG 16, 17 AU 11, 12, 1
4. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL	☒ Limited modernisation and use of technology in	4.1 Build an effective and efficient	4.1.1 Clarify the roles of institutions to address conflicting mandates and improve coordination (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	PSC, OHCS, FWSC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	SDG 16,17

L REFORM	public sector ☒ Undue interference in the functioning of public sector institutions ☒ Inefficient public service delivery ☒ Poor work ethic ☒ Lack of linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in the public service ☒ Poor record keeping	government machinery	4.1.2 Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 4.1.4 Improve leadership capability and delivery in the public service (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 4.1.5 Improve accountability in the public service. (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 4.1.7 Empower citizens to demand quality public services (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 4.1.8 Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitise citizens on their rights and responsibilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 4.1.11 Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) 4.1.12 Improve documentation within the public sector (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.10, 16.a)	and Regional Integration, PRAAD, NITA/AITI	AU 11,12
5. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	☒ Weak coordination of the development planning system ☒ Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies ☒ Ineffective M&E of implementation of	5.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	5.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 5) 5.1.4 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19) 5.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic	PSC, OHCS, FWSC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, PRAAD, NITA/AITI	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

	<p>development policies and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Inadequate financial resources ☒ Inconsistencies in the format and content of policies formulated ☒ Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 		<p>Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)</p> <p>) 5.1.8 Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes (SDG Target 17.14)</p> <p>5.1.9 Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)</p>		
6. HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure ☒ Politicisation of the security services ☒ Inadequate personnel ☒ Weak collaboration among security agencies. ☒ Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies. ☒ Low professionalism of the service 	6.1 Enhance security service delivery	<p>6.1.1 Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6.1.5 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>6.1.6 Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6.1.7 Rehabilitate and increase number of custodial facilities and rehabilitation centres (SDG Target 16.1)</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, National Security, Judiciary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Office of the President, NCCE, GAF, GNFS, GPS, PS, GIS, NACOB, National Peace Council, National Commission for Small Arms,</p>	<p>SDG 16</p> <p>AU 11,12, 13</p>

				Parliament, MMDAs, traditional authorities, religious bodies, Prisons Service	
	<p>☒ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>☒ Proliferation of small arms</p>	6.2 Enhance public safety	<p>6.2.5 Develop a comprehensive programme to address the cultivation and trade in cannabis, including alternative livelihoods (SDG Target 3.5)</p> <p>6.2.6 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)</p> <p>6.2.9 Enhance border management technology, infrastructure and institutional inspection (SDG Targets 9.1, 16.4)</p> <p>6.2.10 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>6.2.11 Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, National Security, Judiciary, NCCE, GAF, GNFS, GPS, PS, GIS, NACOB, National Peace Council, National Commission for Small Arms, MMDAs, traditional authorities, religious bodies, Prisons Service	<p>SDG 3, 8, 9, 10, 16</p> <p>AU 11,12, 13</p>
7. CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC	<p>☒ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>☒ Low transparency</p>	7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<p>7.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National AntiCorruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)</p> <p>7.1.2 Undertake comprehensive institutional and legislative reforms (SDG Targets 16.6,</p>		

CRIME	and accountability of public institutions ☒ Misappropriation of funds by public office holders ☒ Abuse of discretionary powers		16.a) 7.1.3 Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7) 7.1.7 Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials (SDG Target 16.5) 7.1.11 Strengthen implementation of Whistle Blowers Act (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6) 7.1.12 Ensure the implementation of value-for-money audits (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.b)		
9. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Media ☒ Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education ☒ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities ☒ Low capacity of the media for watchdog role 9	9.1 Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national developmen	<u>Civil Society Organisation</u> 9.1.1 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17) <u>Media</u> 9.1.2 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.3 Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.4 Strengthen	NCCE, MOE, Ministry of Information, GES, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs National House of Chiefs, Council of State, Peace Council, MLGRD, MOGCSP, NMC, GJA	SDG 1, 10, 16,17 AU 11, 12,13

			National Media Commission to play its media oversight function (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)		
	<p>Traditional authorities</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes</p> <p>Negative cultural practices</p> <p>Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes</p> <p>Religious bodies</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p>		<p>Traditional Authorities</p> <p>9.1.5 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)</p> <p>9.1.6 Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions</p> <p>9.1.7 Strengthen National and Regional Houses of Chiefs to promote development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>9.1.8 Continue the implementation of chieftaincy line of succession documentation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>9.1.9 Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7, 16.a)</p>		
10. ATTITUDINAL	Weak national values such as	10.1 Promote discipline in all	10.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill	NCCE, MOE, GES,	SDG 4, 12, 16,

CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM	patriotism and loyalty to the state ☒ Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life ☒ Political and civic apathy ☒ Political polarisation ☒ Ineffective advocacy strategie	aspects of life	patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7) 10.1.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15) 10.1.3 Promote culture and a good value system as ingredients and catalysts for economic growth (SDG Targets 4.7, 12.b) 10.1.4 Launch a Good Society campaign to promote positive national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline (SDG Target 4.7) 10.1.5 Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior (SDG Target 17.15) 10.1.6 Formulate and implement a consensus-driven national values policy (SDG Target 17.14) 10.1.7 Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies (SDG Target 16.10) 10.1.8 Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behavior (SDG Target 17.15)	NMC	17 AU 2, 11,12
11. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	☒ Inadequate ownership and accountability for District development at all levels ☒ Polarised media	11.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in	11.1.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.2 Promote social behaviour change around a set of shared values of the good society (SDG Targets	Ministry of Information, NCCE, CHRAJ, NADMO, media houses, PRINPAG,	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12

	<p>landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Insufficient funding of development communication ☒ Weak capacity of development communication institution 	the development dialogue	<p>16.7, 16.10) 11.1.3 Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.4 Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.5 Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.10) 11.1.8 Provide sustainable financing for development communication (SDG Target 17.3)</p>	<p>training institutions, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, NMC, GJA</p>	
12. CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☒ Gaps in the governance regime for emerging areas in the creative and cultural industries ☒ Weak capacity of culture institutions ☒ Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development ☒ Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector ☒ Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry ☒ Inadequate cultural infrastructure 	12.1 Promote culture in the development process	<p>12.1.1 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14) 12.1.2 Review and implement cultural policy framework (SDG Target 8.9) 12.1.3 Revamp Centres for National Culture (SDG Targets 8.9, 16.6) 12.1.4 Support the establishment of national theatres and museums (SDG Target 8.9) 12.1.5 Restructure the National Commission on Culture (SDG Target 16.6) 12.1.6 Enhance capacity for development of culture industry (SDG Target 16.a) 12.1.8 Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of cultural and creative arts sectors for development of culture (SDG Target 16.a) 12.1.9 Establish mechanisms to eradicate</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MoTCCA), NCC, GTA, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, National House of Chiefs, Ghana Hoteliers Association and Travel and Tours Federation (GHATToF), MoF, NDPC, MMDAs,</p>	<p>SDG 4, 8, 12, 16, 17 AU 11, 12,16</p>

	Growing negative influence of foreign culture		negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b) 12.1.10 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)		
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GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	☒ Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	1.3 Poote Ghaas political and economic interests abroa	1.4.1 Ensure participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development through the implementation of diaspora engagement policy (SDG Target 16.7) 1.4.2 Reposition Diaspora Affairs Bureau to effectively support the diaspora (SDG Target 16.6) 1.4.3 Promote and protect the welfare of Ghanaian nationals abroad (SDG Targets 17.6, 17.12,) 1.4.4 Attract and retain mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with Ghanaians in the Diaspora (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 1.4.5 Facilitate implementation of the Representation of the People Amendment Law (ROPAL) (SDG	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ghana Immigration Service, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Office of the President, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12,16,19

			Target 17.6) 1.4.6 Create database of all Ghanaians outside Ghana linked to the national identification system (SDG Target 16.9) 1.4.7 Enhance advocacy on implementation of the Dual Citizenship Law (SDG Targets 16.9, 16.3, 16.b) 1.4.8 Create a conducive environment for return of Ghanaian emigrants and their reintegration (SDG Targets 16.9, 16.b		

Table 8: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2022	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Revenue Collection • Availability of some form of data • Poor implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plan 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes • Narrow tax base • Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls □ High and unsustainable public sector wage bill
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor value addition to agric produce • Insufficient financing of industrial and service sector • Inadequate skilled staff 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate employment opportunities 		
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffing for efficient health delivery services • Poor health delivery services • Inadequate health service coverage • Low utilization of existing health facilities • Undue Insurance Claims • Poor management practices • Inadequate Teaching and Learning Materials • Deficient Educational infrastructure • Inadequate District's Education Staff. 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons • Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems • Infant and adult malnutrition • Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively 	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains

	<p>lower yields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Household food insecurity • No of irrigated agriculture • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Lack of database on farmers • Limited insurance for farming activities • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Low transfer and uptake of research findings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for DAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Uncovered drains • Poor landscaping • Poor road surface and network • Rapid deterioration of road • Low electricity coverage • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation • Ineffective sub-district 	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability

	<p>structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue • Low public interest in public institutions • Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources • 		<p>of leadership at the local level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery at the local level • Weak capacity of local governance practitioner • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue • Low public interest in public institutions • Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking • Weak coordination of the development planning system • Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources
		<p>Ghana's role in international affairs</p>	

Table 9: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes • High cost of electricity, Inadequate and unreliable electricity, supply • Limited supply of raw, materials for local, industries from local, sources • Lack of contiguous land, for large-scale industrial, development • Severe poverty , underdevelopment, among rural communities • Limited local, participation in economic development • Poor marketing systems, High cost of production and inputs • Inadequate development of investment in processing and value addition • Poor storage and transportation systems, Poor farm-level practices, • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock • Inadequate and poor quality data • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Low skills development • Unreliable utilities • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools • Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) • Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational system focused on merely passing exams • Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Unmet need for mental health services • Unmet health needs of women and girls • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups High incidence of persons • Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms) • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates • Inadequate sexual education for young people •
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonisation in • water service delivery Inconsistencies and conflicts in implementation of legislation regulating decentralized development systems • River bank encroachment • waste management • Unsustainability of sanitation and health services • Low level of investment in sanitation sector Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans

Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes • Communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes • Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life ☒ Political and civic apathy • Political polarization • Ineffective advocacy strategies
Ghana's role in international affairs	☒

CHAPTER FOUR: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District Assembly

4.1 Introduction

Using the adopted objectives, adopted strategies, programmes, sub-programmes and activities developed to fulfil the needs and aspirations of the people, this chapter presents the implementation framework over the entire plan period. It indicates the activities to be executed, where they will be executed, year of execution, cost of implementation, source of funding and agencies responsible for execution. This is informed by the critical needs of the people, the responsiveness of the project to the developmental problems of the district, the availability of funds to ensure full implementation of projects, the rippling effects of the project, sensitivity of the project to vulnerable and excluded groups, and projects that are on-going. The following tables are the Composite Programmes of Action of the District.

4.2 Programme of Action (PoA)

Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted District Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce improved varieties which are high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant crops	New and improved varieties introduced					10,000			DAD	BNDA
				Sensitizing farmers					20,000			DDA	BNDA	

				farmers on the proper use of agro-chemicals	sensitized on the proper use of agro-chemicals									
				Undertaking of various crop demonstration regions with farmers	A number of demonstration farms established eg Soya beans, Maize etc							60,000	BNDA	DAD
				Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities	Improved seeds production facilitated after AEAs were trained.							36,000	BNDA	DAD
				Intensify field Demonstrations / field days/study tours	Field demonstrations, field days, study tours on improved technology intensified				10,000			5,000	BNDA	DAD

				Build capacity of certified seed growers and support them	Capacity of certified seed growers resourced and capacity built.						2,000	15,000	BNDA	DAD
				Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties	Existing technological packages of improved crop varieties identified, updated and disseminated						3,000		BNDA	DAD
	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as			Train AEAs on improved seeds production to facilitate seed growers activities	Improved seeds production facilitated after AEAs were trained.				6,000				BNDA	DAD

	raw materials														
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion			Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 700 starters	700 people provided with start-up kits							30,000	BNDA	MASLOC	
				Sponsor 700 youth in apprenticeship	600 youth supported									BNDA	MASLOC
				Link 14 livestock FBOs to Credit and markets sources	14 FBOs linked to credit sources					2,000				DAD	BNDA
Improve Post-Harvest Management	1.Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage,			Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage	Food and buffer stock company resourced					10,000		20,000	DAD	BNDA	

	transportation, processing, packaging and distribution			Train farmers on improved means of storing grains using agro-chemicals.	Farmers trained on improved means of storing grains						30,000	DAD	BNDA
				Construct 3 storage facilities to prevent post-harvest lost	Post Harvest Losses reduced by 80%						2,000,000		
	2. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative			Educate financial institutions to grant credit facilities	Credit facilities granted to potential exporters after being educated.								
Promote agriculture as a viable	1. Support youth to go into agricultural	Promote irrigation	Train extension workers	Construct 4 no. irrigation dams in	4 irrigation dams constructed					20,000		DAD	BNDA

business	enterprise along the value chain 2.Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	development	on irrigation and water management technology	the district										
			Women in Agriculture Development (WIAD)	Extension services to reach all farmers especially women	Women have access to extension services					20,000			DAD	BNDA
				Establish farm mechanisation centre	Farm mechanisation centre established in the district					2,000,000			DAD	BNDA
				Train and link women farmers to financial institutions to access micro credit	Women are linked to financial institutions for micro credit					20,000			DAD	BNDA

				Facilitate tractor services for female farmers	Female farmers have access to tractor services					5,000			DAD	BNDA
				Provision of improved seeds for female farmers	Improved seeds are provided to women					6,000			DAD	BNDA
				Purchase and installation of processing machine for groundnut , Shea nuts	Processing machine purchased and installed in the district						100,000		DAD	BNDA
				Facilitation of Tractor Services for female farmers	Women have access to tractor services					30,000			DAD	BNDA
Improve	1.Eliminate			Inspection	Books of					1,000			Finance	BNDA

fiscal revenue mobilization and management	revenue collection leakages			of books of revenue collector	collectors inspected								Department	
	2.Strengthen revenue institutions and administration			Set targets for revenue collectors	Revenue target set annually					20,000			Finance Department	BNDA
				Periodic reporting of mobilization performance	Performance periodically reported					15,000			Finance Department	BNDA
	3.Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue			Hold review meetings with revenue collectors	No. of meetings held					12,000			Finance Department	BNDA
				Build capacity for revenue staff and Assembly Members	All revenue staff trained								Finance Department	BNDA

				Update/establish District revenue and socio-economic database	Database updated annually						2,000		Finance Department	BNDA
						—————								
SUB-TOTAL														

Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education	Construction of 8 no. 6 unit classroom blocks with ancillary for Primary Schools	improved quality education	■	■	■	■	2,100,000			BNDA	GES/GETFUND
					improved quality education	■	■	■	■					
				Construction of 8 No. 2 Unit classroom blocks with	improved quality education	■	■	■	■	1,280,000			BNDA	GES/GETFUND

in quality educat ion at all levels				ancillary for KG										
				Construction of 12 no. 3 unit classroom blocks with ancillary for JHS Schools	improved quality education					1,600,000				BNDA GES/GETFUND
				Construction of 6 No. Teachers' quarters	improved quality education improved quality education					1,110,000				BNDA GES/GETFUND
				Rehabilitation of dilapidated classroom blocks for selected schools	Dilapidated classroom blocks rehabilitated					500,000				BNDA GES/GETFUND
				Provision of 600 tables and benches for dining hall	improved quality education					175,000				BNDA GES
				Provision of 4000 dual desks, mono desks, hexagonal desks and teachers desks	improved quality education					600,000				BNDA GES

				for selected basic schools									
				Organise mock exams for BECE candidates	BECE Performance improved				40,000			BNDA	GES
				Support for Culture and sports	Support for Culture and sports activities provided				60,000			BNDA	GES
				Support needy but brilliant students	Needy but brilliant students supported				100,000			BNDA	GES
				Monitor schools in the District	Schools in the district are monitored					15,000		BNDA	GES
				Organised Capacity Building for 100 SMC/PTA executives	Capacity Building for 100 SMC/PTA executives organised				20,000		30,000	BNDA	GES
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning		Health Delivery	Provide permanent office of NHIS in the district	Permanent office of NHIS in the district provided				200,000			BNDA	NHIA
				Construction of 7 No. CHPS compounds in	Quality Healthcare delivery								BNDA

ble and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care			7 electoral areas											
				Provision of 40 hospital and 10 delivery beds to selected CHPS compounds and Health centre	Quality Healthcare delivery					2,000,000				BNDA	GHS
				Construction of office accommodation for the District Health Administration	Office accommodation for the District Health Administration constructed and furnished					600,000				BNDA	GHS
				Construction of residential accommodation for district medical Doctor	Quality Healthcare delivery					250,000				BNDA	GHS
				Construction of residential accommodation for Medical Officer in the district hospital	Residential accommodation for medical Officer in the district hospital constructed					250,000				BNDA	GHS

				Advocate for the construction of modern district hospital	Construction of modern district hospital is advocated for					20,000			BNDA	GHS
	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services													
				Support to district Ambulance committee	District Ambulance committees supported					30,000			BNDA	GHS
				Maintenance of Ambulance vehicle	Ambulance vehicle maintained regularly					20,000			BNDA	GHS
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality Strategies:	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services			Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign on family, its methods, benefits as well as side effects	DHMT supported to embark on regular education campaign on family, its methods, benefits as well as side effects					40,000			BNDA	GHS
				Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign	DHMT and GES support to campaign against teenage					30,000			BNDA	GHS/GES

				against teenage pregnancy	pregnancy									
				Support immunisation programme	Immunisation programme supported							14,000	BNDA	GHS
				Support the adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	3T malaria treatment by health professionals supported							30,000	BNDA	GHS
	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme			Support the DHMT to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	DHMT support to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)							40,000	BNDA	GHS
Ensure the reduction of new	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing			Formation of HIV/AIDS clubs in schools	HIV/AIDS clubs in schools formed					10,000			BNDA	GHS
				Drama and quizzes on	Drama and quizzes organised					15,000			BNDA	GHS

HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups Strategies:	(HTC) programmes			HIV/AIDS among schools										
				Observe HIV/AIDS day in the district	District edition of HIV/AIDS day observes					32,000			BNDA	GHS
				Conduct voluntary counseling and testing	voluntary counseling and testing conducted					5,000			BNDA	GHS
	Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods			Support the DHMT to educate the citizenry on the need for constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	Support provided to DHMT to educate the citizenry on the need for constituents of balanced and nutritious meals								BNDA	GHS
				Train women on how to make soya milk using soya beans	Women trained on how to make soya milk using soya beans							30,000	BNDA/REP	GHS
Improve access to safe	Provide bore holes, mechanized		Water	Construct 150 boreholes in various communities	150 boreholes constructed in various communities					120,000		100,000	BNDA	DPs

and reliable water supply services for all	boreholes and small town water systems			Construction of 20 no. mechanised boreholes	20 no. mechanised boreholes constructed						1,000,000	BNDA	DPs	
				Repair 25 broken down water facilities/boreholes	25 broken down water facilities/boreholes				60,000				BNDA	DPs
				Monitor the activities of WSMT/WATSAN	Activities of WSMT/WATSAN monitored				20,000				DPCU	DWST
				Preparation of District Water and Sanitation Plan	District Water and Sanitation Plan prepared				30,000				DPCU	DWST
				Extension of Bunkpurugu and Binde water system to houses	Sustainable Provision of potable water system					35,000			DPCU	DWST/WSMT
				Build capacity for the development and implementation of	Capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities							40,000		DPs/DPCU

				sustainable plans for all water facilities	developed									
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services			Environmental and Sanitation	Review, gazette and enforce DAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Bye-laws on sanitation of DA reviewed, gazetted and enforced							30,000		
				Procurement of 3 motor bikes to environmental health in 3 Area councils	Improved transport system among the staff at the Area Councils					27,000			BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Organise Public education on Hygiene,	public education on Hygiene organised							11,000	BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Construct 1 No. Slaughter House	1 No. Slaughter house constructed					100,000			BNDA	EHSU/DWD
				Construction of public toilets for markets	Improve Sanitation					400,000			BNDA	EHSU/DWD
				Solicit support for the construction of household	Solicit support for the construction of household latrines for the					100,000		300,000	BNDA	EHSU/DP

				latrines for the pro poor	pro poor									
				Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign								BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation using CLTS Concept	Strategies to end ODF developed and implemented					30,000		400,000	BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Organise DICCS Meetings monthly	DICCS Meetings organised monthly						8,000	18,000	BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Evacuate unauthorised refuse dumps	Unauthorised refuse dumps Evacuated					100,000			BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Provide public education on solid waste management	Public education on solid waste management provided					10,000			BNDA	EHSU/DP
				Monitor and	Implementation					20,000			BNDA	EHSU/DP

				evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	of sanitation plan evaluated									
				Provide financial support to PWDs	Financial support to PWDs provided	████████████████████					30,000	CD&SW	BNDA/DPs	
				Provide Skills training for 70 PWDs in soap making, batik tye and dye	Skills training provided for PWDs in Soap Making and batik tye and dye	████████████████████				4,000		CD&SW	BNDA/DPs	
				Provide financial support to the aged and vulnerable	financial support to the aged and vulnerable provided	████████████████████					40,000	CD&SW	BNDA/DPss	
Ensure effective child protection	Mainstream child protection interventions into development			Organise public campaign against child labour	Public campaign against child labour organise	████████████████████					8,000	CD&SW	BNDA/DPss	
				Form and train community	community child protection	████████████████████				5,000		CD&SW	BNDA/DPss	

and family welfare system	nt plans and budgets of DAs			child protection (CPTs) committees formed and administered										
				Render support for children who are in conflict with the law	support to children who are in conflict with law rendered					20,000			CD&SW	BNDA/DPss
				Monitor 80 communities on the activities of CPT in promoting and protecting the rights of children in the communities	80 CPTs communities are monitored								CD&SW	UNICEF/DPss
				Organise a review meeting in 3 area councils with child protection teams executives	Review meetings in 3 area Councils with CPTs organised						16,000		CD&SW	BNDA/DPss
				Engage 400	400 youth in					25,000			CD&SW	BNDA/DPss

				youth in apprenticeship	apprenticeship engaged									
Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable eg. Children and women				Expand the Complementary Basic Education (CBE) programme	CBE programme expanded					8,000			GES	Plan Ghana
				Organise 80 mass meeting to discuss the importance of government/N GOs policies and programmes relevant to the people development in 10 communities	80 mass meetings are organised					20,000		40,000	CD & SW	DPS
				Train 60 women groups in record keeping and entrepreneurs	60 women groups trained in record keeping and entrepreneurship					6,000			REP/CD & SW	MWCSP

				hip									
				Expand the LEAP programme	LEAP program expanded					5,000	5,000	BNDA/CD & SW	MWCSP
				Education of 45 communities on dangers of domestic violence	45 communities are sensitised on dangers of domestic violence						40,000	BNDA/CD & SW	MWCSP
				Education of 40 communities on possible ways of reducing HIV and AIDS and stigmatization of PWDs	40 communities are educated on ways of reducing HIV and AIDS stigmatisation						40,000	GHS	CD&SW
				Register victims of child trafficking, force marriage, and child labour	Victims of Child trafficking, force marriages and child labour are registered					4,000	10,000		

Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Ensure resilient built environment	Infrastructure development	Zoning	Conduct regular site inspection	Regular site inspection conducted	████████████████				80,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD
				Digitised layouts of selected communities	Layouts of selected communities digitised	████████████████				30,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD
				Continue Street naming and	Street naming and Property	████████████████				500,000		300,000	DPCU/PPD	DWD

Construct storm drains in BUNKPURUGU and other towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.			Property Addressing Exercise	Addressing continued									
			Organise routine building inspection	Organise routine building inspection				15,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD	
			Prepare layouts in areas of BUNKPURUGU, Nakpanduri etc	layouts prepared and adopted				60,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD	
			Construct 10 No. Culverts and Drains	10 culverts and drains constructed				650,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD	
			Rehabilitation/Shaping of Selected Roads	Reshaping/rehabilitation of selected roads completed				600,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD	
			Construction of Lorry Station in BUNKPURUGU	BUNKPURUGU Lorry Station constructed				2,000,000			DPCU/PPD	DWD	
			Extension of Electricity to 70 communities and newly developed areas in BUNKPURUGU	70 communities are connected to the national Grid				1,000,000			DPCU/PPD/DWD	MoE/VRA/NEDCO	
			Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Streets lights	Street lights are maintained				50,000			DWD	DPCU	
Promote	Disaster		Formation of	Disaster Clubs are									

climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture	Prevention		Disaster Clubs in Second Cycle schools annually	formed and trained					120,000			NADMO	BNDA
			Organise Sensitisation campaign to popularise and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	Sensitisation campaign on climate change responses organised					20,000			NADMO	BNDA
			Organise Zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	Zonal tour to monitor disaster prone areas is conducted					19,000			NADMO	BNDA
			Organise public education on floods, Epidemics, Rains, Windstorm, domestic and bush fire	Public education on floods, windstorm etc organised					11,000			NADMO	BNDA
	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion		Collaborate with Forestry Commission (FC) to Plant Trees to serve as windbreak in Communities	Tress are planted annually to serve as windbreak					80,000			NADMO /BNDA	FC

	planning and budgeting			meetings every year to discuss plans implementation	meetings organised					0				
				Organised Mid-year and Annual review meetings each year	Mid-year and Annual reviews meetings each year organised					32,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Facilitate 3 area councils meetings	3 area councils meetings facilitated						30,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Build capacity of assembly persons	Assembly Persons capacities are built					40,000			BNDA	DPCU
				M&E and supervision of DACF projects	M&E and supervision of DACF project are conducted					35,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Preparation of annual action plans and composite budgets annually	Annual action plans and composite budget are prepared annually					20,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Monitoring and supervision of DDF projects	Monitoring and supervision of DDF projects conducted					30,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Organise refresher training for DWST	DWST refresher training organised					10,000			BNDA	DWST/DWD
Strengthen	fiscal	Management and	Form revenue task	Revenue task force					6,000		Financ	BNDA		

decentralization Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of DA staff	administration	force	formed and trained								e Depart ment	
	Revenue mobilisation	Build capacity of revenue staff	Revenue Collectors capacities are built						10,000		Financ e Depart ment	BNDA
		Organise Area council durbar on the need to honour tax/fee fixed	Area Council durbars organise						15,000		Financ e Depart ment	BNDA
		Procurement of value books and other logistics	Value books and other logistics procured and in use						20,000		Financ e Depart ment	BNDA
		Training and logistics support to revenue collectors	Training and logistics support to revenue collectors						16,000		Financ e Depart ment	BNDA
		Mount revenue barriers	Revenue Barriers are mounted at vantage points						4,000		Financ e Depart ment	BNDA
		Updating of revenue database by end 2015	Revenue database updaed						25,000		Financ e Depart ment	DPCU

Improve popular participation at district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralization	Quarterly General Assembly meetings organised each year	Quarterly General Assembly meetings organised					80,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Quarterly meeting of Executive committee organised	Quarterly meetings held					2,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Organise DISEC Meetings	DISEC meetings organised and serviced					26,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Organise and service quarterly meeting of five(5) statutory	five(5) statutory committees meetings are					3,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Organise Management/Staff meeting	Management/Staff meeting are organised					12,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Other sub-committee meetings organised	Other sub-committee meetings organised and serviced					25,000		BNDA	DPCU
				Repair and Maintenance of Office Vehicle, furniture and building	Repairs and maintenance carried out					45,000		BNDA	DPCU

				Repair and Maintenance of Office building	Repairs and maintenance carried out					80,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD	
				Provide Logistics for the running of the assembly	Logistics provided for the running of the assembly					100,000			BNDA	DPCU	
Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue		Governance		Train General Assembly and Sub-Committees on their roles & responsibilities	Improved performance of Assembly persons					30,000			BNDA	DPCU	
				Capacity building of traditional authorities (Workshops,	Capacities of Traditional authorities are built					45,000		30,000	BNDA	DPCU	
				Support for traditional and cultural activities district wide	Support for traditional and cultural activities district wide offered						70,000			BNDA	DPCU
				National Celebrations and regional programmes supported	National Celebrations and regional programmes supported						400,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Support towards Community Initiated Projects/Counterpar	Community Initiated Projects/Counterp						800,000			BNDA	DPCU

				t funding	art funding is supported									
				MTDP Review and M & E of PPP	MTDP Review and M & E of PPP					30,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Provide consultancy services	Consultancy services provided					45,000			BNDA	DPCU
				To support Monitoring and peace keeping activities of security agencies	Monitoring and peace keeping activities of security agencies supported					60,000			BNDA	DPCU
				Completion of 1 No. 12 Rooms Compound house for DA Staff	12 room compound house for DA staff completed					200,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD
				Construction of 1 No. Residential Accommodation for DCD	1 No. Residential Accommodation for DCD constructed					250,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD
				Construction of 1 No. Residential Accommodation for DFO	1 No. Residential Accommodation for DFO constructed					230,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD
				Construction/Rehabilitation of 2 Area Councils	Deepened decentralization					100,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD
				Completion of District	Completion of					1,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD

				Assembly Complex	District Assembly Complex completed					,000				
				Operation and Maintenance of official Vehicles and Immovable Assets of the Assembly	Operation and Maintenance of official Vehicles and Immovable Assets of the Assembly					35,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD
				Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries	Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries					80,000			BNDA	DPCU/DWD
SUB-TOTAL														

GRAND TOTAL: GHC¢ 36,008,800

Table: Template for Indicative Financial Strategy

				EXPECTED REVENUE							
	PROGR	SUB	TOTAL COST	GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL	GAP	Summary of revenue	Alternative course of

S / N	AMME	PROGR AMME	(2018-2021)				DACF	DDF	REVENUE		mobilisation strategy	action
1	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	-General Administration -Finance and Revenue mobilization	16,292,912.47	7,393,200	55,853.44	4,000,000	901,683.25	51,413.00	16,402,149	,	-Sensitize business operators to acquire licenses & also renew when it expires -Intensify education on payment of basic and property rate -Intensifying revenue task force and monitoring team activities -Building capacity of revenue collectors -Setting weekly targets for revenue collectors	

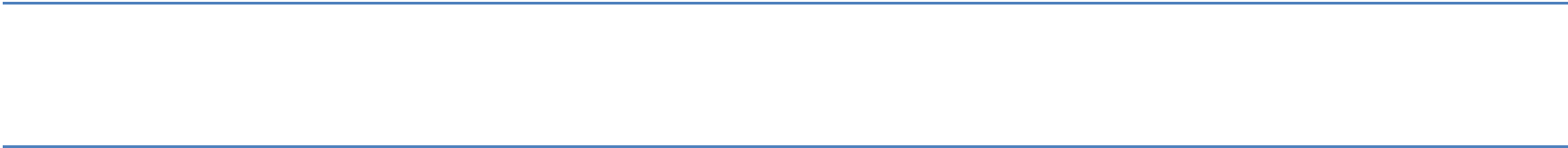
2	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	7,100,087	2,450,087500	13,963.36	2,500,000	951,890.71	347,835.86	7,100,087	-		
3	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	-Educ. & Youth Development -Health delivery	22,993,500	14,250,500	8,020,000	4,020,200	1,775,249.06	260,941.14	22,993,500	-		
4	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	18,086,901.23	19,856.83	13,080,000	13,080,000	39,360.00		18,086,901.23	-		
5	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION	National Disaster Mgt Organisation	575,400	200,000	50,000	-	26,200.00		575,400	-		
			36,008,800	29,141,088.23	1,707,712.47	33,600,000	3,694,383.02	660,190.00	36,008,800			

Summary

Total Number of Projects = **90**

Total Projected Cost of MTDP = **GHC¢ 36,008,800**

Total Projected Budget= **GHC¢ 36,008,800**



5.6 Annual Action Plan

5.6.1 Goal 1: Economic Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
Skill training /capacity building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train 10 farmer groups on improved crop/livestock production. 2. Provide affordable credit to SC business 3. Educate/sensitize community members on the benefits of savings 4. Increase the skills of farmers on value chain production 5. Build the capacities 10 farmer groups on post-harvest losses 6. Provide market stores in 5 small towns 7. Link business to affordable credit for increase production 	District wide						→		200,000	1000	30,000	BUC	CA

	8. Provide Tax education campaigns;												
Rural electrification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the extension of electricity to communities through the provision of 2,500 LV poles to 60 communities 2. Extend street lites to 10 small Towns with the district 	All electoral areas							200,000	2,000	300,000		
Promoting tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize durbars and radio discussions to sensitize people on existing tourist sites 2. Identify unique tourist sites for development 3. Mainstream tourism development in District Development plans 4. Develop the Kwame Nkrumah Guest into an attractive tourist site 5. Develop the Nakpanduri scape into a para-gliding tourist site through ppp 	District wide							350,000	2000	10,000		

	<p>6. Construction of access roads to tourist sites and forest reserves.; Nakpanduri scape</p> <p>7. Provision of water, telephone, electricity and sanitary facilities at tourist sites.</p> <p>8. Promote private investment into affordable accommodation facilities for use of domestic tourists</p>												
<p>Increase Agricultural productivity (Improve service delivery)</p>	<p>1. Organize National farmers day</p> <p>2. Rehabilitate and furnish MOFA administration block</p> <p>3. Complete 1 duty post bungalow for DDA</p> <p>4. Procure 10 new motorbikes for 10 staff</p> <p>5. Sensitize 10 farmer groups on the formation of marketing co-operatives to enable them access high price for crops</p>	District wide						40,000	2000	120,000	DADU	FD	

Promote sustainable industrialization	6.	14. Equip 20 farmer groups with appropriate technologies to produce watermelon																		
	7.	15. Establish 40 on-farm demonstrations in maize, sorghum and cowpea																		
	8.	16. Organize 2-day training for 80 seed producers																		
	9.	17. Train farmers 10 groups on land and water management techniques																		
	10.	18. Train 30 farmer groups on the correct use of agro-chemicals																		
	11.	Train 20 farmers groups on disease prevention and management																		
	12.	Train on disease identification and reporting																		
	13.	5. Train farmer 50 farmer group on records keeping																		
	14.	Organize 5 field days on seed production of maize, kapala, cowpea and soya beans																		

	<p>15. Conduct demonstration on storage facilities</p> <p>16. . Liaise with research to establish 5 adaptive trials on maize, sorghum, rice, cowpea, and soya bean Varieties</p> <p>17. Conduct 12 field day annually</p> <p>18. Construction of 6 No. Small scale irrigation dams at :</p> <p>19. Construction of 9 No. Tube wells for all year farmin</p>	Gbankoni; Kpentuang; Jimbale ;Bisting Nyalinkpe ;Nasuan; Gbankurugu; Kparisok;and Tojing										
Value-Chain Addition in production	<p>1. Facilitate the procurement of appropriate Agro-processing machines for 14 groups</p> <p>2. Organize entrepreneurial development programmes for 21 organized economic groups</p> <p>3. Organize entrepreneurial</p>	District wide						30,000	1000	35,000	DADU	BAC

	<p>development programmes for 100 private sector operators (Business men and women)</p> <p>4. Support 200 economic groups and 100 individual business men and women with micro credit.</p>												
Livestock production	<p>1. Organize workshop on improved husbandry practices in livestock/poultry production</p> <p>2. Train 20 farmers groups on disease prevention and management</p> <p>3. Train 10 farmer groups on fodder banks and pasture management</p> <p>4. Train on disease identification and reporting</p> <p>5. Train farmer 40 farmer group on records keeping</p> <p>6. Train 40 farmer groups on improved guinea fowl production</p> <p>7. Establish on-farm demonstration on livestock prophylaxis Train 10 farmer groups on the processing of poultry</p>	District wide							20,000	2000	80,000	DADU	VS



	<p>and livestock to add value</p> <p>10. Train livestock farmers on banking procedures, regulation and savings mobilization techniques credit</p> <p>11. Identify and link viable livestock farmer groups to financial institutions to access credit</p> <p>12. Establish early warning system of pest and disease of livestock and poultry Train 60 butchers and chop bar operators on meat hygiene</p> <p>23. Conduct inspection of animals and issue movement and slaughter permits</p> <p>24. Sensitize farmers to seek veterinary services annually</p> <p>25. Facilitate the formation of livestock and poultry farmers groups</p> <p>26. Vaccinate 10,000 pets against rabies annually</p> <p>28. Vaccinate 10,000 ruminants against anthrax</p> <p>29. Vaccinate 50,000 birds against New Castle Disease</p>												
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<p>Increasing the number of SMCs</p> <p>Increase access to affordable credit and capital by</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize business groups and train them on business management strategies 2. Link SMCs to affordable credit from accredited PFIs 3. Train SMCs on banking procedures, regulation and savings mobilization techniques credit 4. Organise entrepreneurial development programmes for 20 Agro-processing groups 5. Organise entrepreneurial development programmes for 100 private sector operators (Business men and women) 6. Support 100 economic groups and 200 individual business men and women with micro credit. 	<p>All town /Area Councils</p>							<p>3,000</p>	<p>2000</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>BAC</p>	<p>DADU</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. 												

5.6.2 GOAL 2: Social Development

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
EDUCATION AND TRAINING													
Pre-tertiary education Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	1. Training of 200 Untrained Teachers 2. Recruit and post 50 teachers to 25 KGs 3. Sponsor 50 Teacher Trainees annually 1. Community sensitization on girl-child education 4. Construction of 10 No . Teachers' Quarters 5. Provide adequate textbooks to all basic schools 6. Provision of incentive packages to teachers in remote areas of the district	Selected communities	0						40,000	4000	80,000	GES	DP
Construction of more classrooms in schools with more pupils Provision of classrooms to communities without	1. Construction of 10 No. Day-care centres 2. Construction of 21 No. 3-Unit classroom blocks 3. Construction of No. 28 6-Unit classroom	Selected communities	10 7 6	10 7 6					1,000,000	10,000	2,000,000	GES	DP

schools	4. Provision of 2,000 dual desks 6. Construction of 17 No Provide adequate textbooks to all basic schools 6. Provision of incentive packages to teachers in remote areas of the district 7. Conduct STME clinics annually												
Achieve Gender equality and empower all women	2. Provide basic needs to girl-children (School Uniforms, bags, pens, pencils 3. Increase No. of school under feeding prog							60,000	3,000	100,000	GES	DP	
Health													
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Health infrastructure and facilities	.Construct and equip DHMT office complex 2. Construct and equip 5 community health compounds (CHC) at 3. Construct and equip 2 Laboratories in Bunkpurugu, 4. Provide medical equipment for three health centres (Bunkpurugu, Binde and Yunyoo) 5. Sponsor the training of six Medical Assistants and 20	Konchian – Gberuk; Gbetmunpak, Najong, Nanpotibauk, Gbingbalanchet, Nakpanduri, Nasuan, Yunyoo, Binbagu, and Kambatiak health centres						1,000,000	20,000	2,000,000	GHS	NHD/DP	

	<p>Clinical Staff . Intensify the campaign to enroll more community members into the MHIS 8. Sponsor the training of 6 laboratory technicians Malaria Carry out community durbars on sign and symptoms of malaria and appropriate steps to take 4.Procure equipment/supplies(B P apparatus, weighing scales, microscopes, haemoglobinometers, centrifuge, etc) 5.Training/refresher of prescribers on FIMCI 6.Training/refresher of prescribers 7.Train CIMCI volunteers on new anti malaria drug 8. Procure and distribute 50,000 permanent ITNs 9. Carry out community durbars on the importance of sleeping under ITNs 10. Carry out twice re-treatment of Temporary ITNs 11. Carry out community durbars on the importance of IPT in pregnant women and children 12. Hold monthly clean-up campaigns in</p>	<p>District wide</p> <p>District wide</p>											
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	<p>work places and homes.</p> <p>13. Identify all breeding sites for mosquitoes</p> <p>14. Spray all breeding sites for mosquitoes</p> <p>15. Hold radio discussions on new drugs policy and compliance</p> <p>16. Hold community durbars on the new drugs policy and compliance</p> <p>17. Train all health staff on the effective management of malaria by the use of standard treatment protocols/guidelines</p> <p>18. Train all community health volunteers on Home-Base Care</p>											
<p>Maternal and child mortality</p> <p>Family planning education and sensitization</p>	<p>1.Sponsor the training of 10 additional mid-wives</p> <p>2. Construct and equip 4 maternity units at</p> <p>3. Procure communication equipment</p> <p>4. Carry out communities durbars in all Town/Area Council to sensitize the populace in the importance of facility delivery</p> <p>5. Provide Incentive package for Link Agents(LA) and Community Health</p>	<p>Nasuan, Yunyoo , Bimbagu and Gbingbani</p>						20,000	5000	80,000	GHS	NHD/DP

	<p>Volunteers to motivate them to accompany expectant</p> <p>6. Carry out all community maternal death audits (verbal autopsy).</p> <p>7. Monitor and supervise</p> <p>8. Create 15 additional outreach points to provide immunization activities.</p> <p>10. Train health staff on increasing immunization coverage at sub-district levels.</p> <p>11. Carry out monthly outreach and static clinics.</p> <p>12. Train Community Health Volunteers on defaulter tracing.</p> <p>13. Carry out quarterly mop-ups/defaulters tracing</p> <p>14. Conduct yearly EPI coverage survey</p> <p>15. Provide incentive package for teams involved in immunization activities.</p> <p>16. Carry out community durbars on the importance of immunization</p>												
Increasing access to healthcare	Complete and upgrade Bunkpurugu health centre to a hospital							700,000	10,000	1,000,000	GHS	NHD/DP	

	<p>Construct and furnish 8No. CHPS Compounds</p> <p>Upgrade 5No. CHPS to Health centres / clinics</p> <p>Construct 12No. WASH facilities in Health facilities</p>	Selected facilities										
HIV/AIDS	<p>1. Supervise and monitor the activities of CBOs in HIV/AIDS prevention</p> <p>2. Form and train 400 peer-educators</p> <p>3. Train 20 health workers on counseling skills for HIV/AIDS (VCT/PMTCT)</p> <p>4. Provide VCT testing kits in all health facilities</p> <p>5. Sensitize public on availability of VCT services</p> <p>6. Train health care providers on nursing care for PLWHAs</p> <p>7. Train 264 community health volunteers on home base care for PLWHAs</p> <p>8. Provide anti-Retroviral drugs</p> <p>9. Collaborate and</p>	District wide						50,000	2,000	30,000	GHS	NHD/DP

	network with other development partners on home base care for PLWHAs 10 . organize MSHAP activities											
Population management Reduce income and spatial inequality	1.Community sensitization on the socio-economic effects of high population growth rate 2.Organize durbars in 40 communities to sensitize on the need for family planning 3. Provision of family planning products 4. Education on the utilization of family planning products	District wide						20,000	2,000	30,000	GHS	NHD/DP
Nutrition security End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	1. Construct 1 supplementary feeding centres 2. Train 30 Centre attendants 3. Procure tables and benches for 15 centres 4. Procure cooking utensils for 15 centres 5. Procure food for 2 centres 6. Prepare and designate 5 health facilities baby	Selected communities District wide						250,000	2000	140,000	GHS	DADU/DP

	<p>friendly</p> <p>7. Create 20 mother-to-mother support groups</p> <p>8. Organise quarterly meetings with 56 existing groups to support and encourage mothers at communities.</p> <p>9. Train 112 facilitators of mother to mother support groups. Educate/sensitize health staff at community levels on policies</p> <p>14. Assess the level of breastfeeding in the District.</p> <p>15. Print and display policies at appropriate places</p> <p>16. Assess the current stat of complementary feeding and methods of preparing complementary foods</p> <p>17. Organise refresher training for 70 health works</p> <p>18. Organise training for 112 facilitators of mother support groups.</p>												
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	<p>19. Advocate and sensitize on complementary feeding and method of preparing complementary food.</p> <p>20. Carry out growth promotion and monitoring in 30 communities</p> <p>21. Carry out yearly survey to determine the nutritional status of children and women</p>												
Water and sanitation													
<p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Access to Sanitation/Hygiene</p>	<p>Validation of the DESSAP</p> <p>Preparation and gazette of sanitation bye-Laws</p> <p>Preparation of an ODF plan</p> <p>1.Tiger and monitor 70 communities under CLTS</p> <p>2.Organize Supervisory activities and declare 70 communities as ODF by 2019</p> <p>3. Construction of 10 No. 10-Seater KVIP toilets in 10 Ten markets</p> <p>4. Construction of 20 No. 10-Seater and 20 No. 6-Seater KVIP toilets in 40 schools</p> <p>4. Conduct hygiene promotion in all</p>	Selected communities							30,000	2000	200,000	EHD	GHS/NAD MO

	communities 6. Provision of refuse disposal sites in Bunkpurugu, Nakpanduri, Binde/Najong and Nasuan 7. Provision of sanitary tools 8. Provision of 10 No. refuse containers 9. Construction of WASH facilities slaughter houses at Bunkpurugu, Nakpanduri, Bimbagu, Nasuan, and Binde 10. Preparation of EPP in 40 Communities											
Access to potable water	1. Construction of 120 No. boreholes with hand pumps in 60 communities 2. construction of Small Town Water Supply System in 6 communities 3. Formation of WASC Committees in all borehole communities 4. Training of WSMT committees on facility maintenance 5. Training of personnel of WSBs of Bunkpurugu and Binde 6. Community sensitization on payment of water tariffs in	Bunkpurugu and Binde						250,000	3000	1,000,000	EHD	DWD/NA DMO
Environmental	1. organize durbars to							230,000	8000	350,000	EHD	DADU/N

sustainability	Sensitize communities on the effects of farming on the banks river 2.Help communities to plant trees along water banks 3. establish bye –laws against pollution /destruction of water bodies in communities with water bodies/rivers 4.Preparation of an environmental protection plan												ADMO



5.6.3 GOAL 3 Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlements


MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD)													
Rehabilitation and upgrading of Town roads and feeder roads Transport Infrastructure	1. Rehabilitate 100 kilometres of non-maintainable feeder roads in the district. 2. Routine maintenance of 250 kilometres of feeder roads in the district. 3. surfacing of Bunkpurugu Town roads (10 Kilometres) 4. Resurfacing of Nakpanduri-Bunkpurugu Feeder road (30 Kilometres) 6. Organize sensitization workshops for community members and/or representatives on preventive maintenance of roads.	Selected Roads	34KM 89KM						440,000	1000	2,00000 0	DWD	GSOP
Sensitization of communities on protection of the environment	Hold annual durbars for chiefs, opinion leaders, and community members on the environment at sub-district level. 2. Organize education	District wide							40000	3000	20000	CD/SW	

<p>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</p>	<p>campaign on tree growing in communities prone to environmental degradation 3. Organize annual training workshops for farmer groups at sub-district level. 4. Training and Provision of adequate logistics for DEMC, CDMCs, DVs and Fire volunteers to undertake monitoring. 5. Establishment of 14 Community Tree Nurseries (2 in each TAC) 6. Growing of 1,000 trees annually in each Electoral Area (30,000 trees annually district wide). 7</p>											
<p>Green economy Climate Variability and Change</p>	<p>Creation of buffer (50 metres) along the banks of Rivers (River bank protection). 8. Establishment of 200 hectares of woodlot in 20 communities 9. Enact and implement bye-laws on illegal mining in the district. 10. Identification and provision of alternative livelihood training to people engaged in</p>	<p>District wide</p>						<p>4000</p>	<p>3000</p>	<p>50000</p>		

Disaster prevention and Management	environmental degradation activities (e.g. Harvesting of fuel wood, charcoal burning 11 Formation and strengthening of Community Environment Committees; 12 Provision of adequate logistics to DEMC for effective monitoring of the												
Settlement planning Human Settlements and Development Rural Development	1.establish TCPD in the district 2. form a committee in charge of ensuring the enforcement of building regulations 3. Formation of a SAT committee to carry out the Government policy direction of SNA D/A must insist on enforcing settlement plan; building permits ; removing unauthorized structures	District Wide							10000	1000	50,000	TCPD	PU/DWD
E- Location Street Naming and Property Addressing	Collaborating with TCPD to produce a zoned settlement plan Formation of a SAT committee to carry out the Government policy direction of	District wide							20,000	2000	40,000	TCPD	PU/DWD

5.6.4 Goal 4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY														
Peace and security Conflict mediation /resolution	1. Community sensitization on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms 2. Training of Traditional Authorities, Opinion 3. Increase the number of police /security personnel in the district 4. Engage conflicting communities on frequent dialogue on the consequences of conflict/by DISEC;REGSEC/NG Os 5. Provide necessary logistics for security agencies in the district residential accommodation for the Police in ;Binde and Bimbagu 3. Construction of Police Station and barracks at Bimbagu and Binde 4. Provision of office and residential accommodation for Ghana Immigration Service in Bunkpurugu	District wide							20,000	5000	25,000	CA		

	& Gberukunkook 5. Provision of transport for the Police 6. Provision of more security personnel (Police)											
Promoting decentralization and popular participation	Training of Assembly persons 2. Training of DA staff 3. Procurement of 4 No. Pick-up vehicles and 50 No. motor-cycle for DA persons /secretariat 4. Procurement of 10 No. Computers for DA secretariat 5. Establish award scheme and reward deserving staff/pensioners 6. Hold 4 No. DA sessions annually 7. Hold 4 No. Executive committee meetings annually 8. Hold 36 No. Subcommittee meetings annually 9. Conduct 7 No. Sub-district level and 1 No. district level Peoples' Assemblies annually 10. Conduct 1No. annual review 11. Conduct 2 No. mid-year reviews 12 Preparation and implementation of MTDPs; Annual Action Plan; composite budget ; fee fixing resolution 13 Preparation of							53,000	2000	20,000	CA	

	<p>Quarterly/annual progress reports</p> <p>REVENUE</p> <p>1.Establish district data-base on ratable items</p> <p>2.Review of current revenue collection system;</p> <p>3. Strengthen the capacities of revenue collectors through training;</p> <p>4.Updating of the district nominal roll on ratable items through fee fixing resolutions;</p> <p>5.Tax education/ sensitization campaigns;</p> <p>6. conduct regular monitoring on revenue collection at the TACs level;</p> <p>7. Training of Town/Area council Admin. Secretaries, Treasurers and staff of the District Finance office.</p> <p>8. Quarterly inspection/audit of financial records Town/Area councils.</p> <p>9. Hold annual awards ceremony for deserving workers, including revenue collectors.</p> <p>10. Hold stakeholders' workshops annually on payment of levies for about 46 participants.</p> <p>11. Hold annual</p>												
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	<p>durbars once in each sub-district capital on payment of levies.</p> <p>12. Up-grade five (5) markets with basic facilities (Stalls and Sheds).</p> <p>13. Provision of water, telephone, electricity and sanitary facilities at tourist sites.</p> <p>14. Establishment of Brick and Tile</p>												
Strengthening Town/Area councils	<p>1. Training of executives and TAC personnel</p> <p>2. Provision of 7 No. motor-cycles for TACs</p> <p>3. Conduct performance reviews of TACs annually</p> <p>4. Reward deserving staff of TACs annually</p> <p>5. Hold 28 No. TAC sessions annually</p>	All Town/Area Councils						30,000	2000	25,000			

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

6.1 Purpose of the M&E Plan

The Assembly has the responsibility to plan and implement Programmes and Projects that aim at improving the standard of living of the people in the district. The M&E plan is to enable the Assembly, the people, the region and other stakeholders determine, through evidence based information the effects of the various interventions in terms of positively transforming the lives of all the beneficiaries in the district. It is also to enable the district generate reliable, valid and dependable information to the district and national authorities to formulate policies and make evidence based decisions to further improve the lives of the people in the country. Specifically, the plan seeks to do the following:

- i. Track the progress of implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021
- ii. Provide a framework for monitoring the linkages between resource allocation and the DMTDP objectives
- iii. Provide the framework for collection and collation of relevant data to measure outcomes of LDPF implementation in the district
- iv. Assign M&E responsibilities to various stakeholders in the district
- v. Serve as a tool for documenting lessons learnt during the implementation of DMTDP
- vi. Ensure stakeholder participation in the M&E process.

6.2 The Process of Developing the M&E Plan

The preparation of the M&E plan involved a participatory process bringing together all relevant stakeholders with a view to eliciting all critical inputs needed to make the document not only holistic but also ensure the 'buy-in' of all for effective implementation of the plan. The participatory process involved the following:

- Data collection, collation and analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- Analysis of M&E capacities and conditions
- Identification M&E indicators
- Development of the monitoring matrix
- Development

6.3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

The execution of the M& E activities of the Assembly entails eliciting and effective utilization of the input of stakeholders with varying interests, needs, influences and responsibilities. The identification and analysis of these stakeholders their interests for the effectively management, as well as smooth implementation of plans, programmes and projects in the district.

Table 19. M & E Stakeholder Analysis

S/N	STAKEHOLDERS	INTEREST/RESPONSIBILITY	INVOLVEMENT IN M&E
1	NDPC	Guidelines and policy direction	M&E preparation, evaluation and dissemination
2	LGSS	Technical assistance and job analysis	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
3	MLRD	Policy direction, guidance, performance targets and advisory services.	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
4	DACF Secretariat	Financial resources /advisory services	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
5	RCC	Technical assistance, capacity building and performance targets, supervision / project monitoring	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
6	District Assembly	Decision making, formation of bylaws, adoption/approval of plans/programme and projects.	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
7	Members of parliaments	Decision making, Common fund to support programme/ projects	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
	Traditional Authorities	Advisory services , demand for accountability	M&E seminars ,meetings; project supervision, & reporting
	Other MMDAs	Guidelines advisory services / project collaborations	Data Collection results dissemination
	CSO/Donors	Advocacy, financial resources , transparency& Accountability, technical/ capacity building support	M&E workshops, project supervision /inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting
	Media	Transparency & Accountability Dissemination of information /education.	project supervision /inspection and Communication
	Consultants	Technical services	M&E plan preparation and reporting

6.4 Monitoring And Evaluation Matrix

This part of the plan presents the District M&E Matrix which provides a framework for presenting indicators and targets for the District's Medium Term Objectives. It summarizes the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including a list of methods to be used in collecting the data. The matrix also shows the linkage of DMTDP to LTDF policy Goals/Sub-goals

Table : Monitoring Matrix

MTDP; to achieve an improved living standard of the people through an efficient business environment, with equal opportunities for all in a decentralized democratic and peaceful environment.						
NDPF Polic: (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY.						
Objective1 ; To increase Incomes of households by 5% annually						
Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
% Increase in productivity and increasing incomes	outcome			DSS		DA/DSS
% Increasing savings	outcome			DSS		DSS
Objective 2 To increase rural electrification coverage by 20% by 2021						
Number of communities covered	outcome			VRA		DA/VRA
Objective 3; To increase tourism development by 40%by 2021						
Number of new tourist sites identified	output			GTB		
Number of tourist site developed	output			GTB		
Number of tourist Centre established	output			GTB		
Number of durbars and radio discussions held to promote tourism	output			GTB		
To Increase Agricultural production by 5% annually						
Number of farmer groups trained;	output			DADU		
Number of farmer groups who access to credit;	output			DADU		
Number of personnel employed and l trained	output			DADU		
% Increase in livestock production	outcome			DADU		
% increase in Poultry production	outcome			DADU		
% increase in the production of legumes	outcome			DADU		
% increase in the production of cereals	outcome			DADU		

Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
Objective 4; To provide 7 SC Agro- processing industries for the seven Towns/Area Councils						

Number of Agro-processing industries provided	output			DADU		
Number of area councils with Agro-processing machines	output			DADU		
Objective 5; To increase SMCs access to credit by 10%						
Number of new businesses	output			BAC		
Number of business that have increased in seize	output			BAC		

Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
Education						
Objective 1; To increase access to quality pre-tertiary education						
% increase in the provision of educational infrastructure	outcome			GES		DA/GE S
Number of school gross enrolment	output			GES		DA/GE S
Rate of gender parity in primary and junior secondary schools				GES		DA/GE S
% of BECE passes in the district	outcome			GES		DA/GE S
% passes in WASCE in the district	outcome			GES		DA/GE S
Number ECD (KG & Nurseries)	output			GES		DA/GE S
Number Primary	output			GES		DA/GE S
Number JHS	output			GES		DA/GE S
Number SHS	output			GES		DA/GE S
Technical and Vocational Inst.	output			GES		DA/GE S
Number of Trained teachers in the district	output			GES		DA/GE S
Health						
Objective 2; to increase access to quality healthcare services						
% of infrastructure of the health sector expanded	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
% improvement in family Planning and Adolescent reproductive health service delivery	outcome	300		GHS		GHS/D A
% reduction in maternal, Neonatal, and Child deaths	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A

% increase in prevention and control of communicable diseases	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
% increase in skilled delivery	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
% increase in the human resource base of the health sector especially the critical staff situation in the district	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
Rate of OPD attendance	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
% increase in NHIS membership	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
% increase in claims	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of Hospitals	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of Clinics	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of Polyclinics	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of Health centers	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of CHPS Compounds	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Objective 3; To reduce the incidence of HIV / AIDS infection by 30% by end of 2021						
Number of HIV cases recorded	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Rate of infection	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
Objective 4; To reduce child malnutrition of 13% to 5% by end of 2021						
Rate of exclusive breast feeding in the district	outcome			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of mal-nutrition rehabilitation centres	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Number of health officer trained on nutrition rehab.	output			GHS		GHS/D A
Water and sanitation						

Objective 5. Increase sanitation/ OD coverage by 70% in 2020						
	output					EHD/D A
Number of communities declared ODF						
						EHD/D A
Percentage access to sanitation						
Objective 6; Increase access to potable water from 78% to 95% by 2021						
	output					EHD/D A
Number of boreholes drilled						
	output					EHD/D A
No. of communities with access to potable water						

6.4.1 Goal 2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

Sub-goal; Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

6.4.3 Goal 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Sub-Goals

1. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air
2. Water resources Management
3. Information and Communications Technology (ICT)
4. Governance and Institutional Development
5. Land administration and management
6. Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion
7. Climate Variability and Change
8. Disaster Management
9. Human Settlements and Development
10. ICT for development

Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
Objective 1; rehabilitate and up-grade 40% feeder road networks by 2020						
Number of communities connected with Feeder roads engineered (km)	output			DWD		DWD/D A
Number of tarred roads(km)	output			DWD		DWD/D A
Number of up-graded roads(km)	output			DWD		DWD/D A
Objective 2;To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 20%in the district by end of 2021						

Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
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Number of seedlings nursed	output			DF/DADU		DF/DADU
Size of degraded communal land reclaimed (hectres)	output			DF/DADU		DF/DADU
Size of protected areas	output			DF/DADU		DF/DADU
Objective 3 ;educate people on the district physical planTo ensure 40% compliance with building regulations by 2021						
Number of education/sensitization for a organized	output			TCPD		DA/TCPD
Rate of compliance to building regulations	outcome			TCPD		DA/TCPD
To ensure that 40% of small towns/ communities are provided with street Names and Property Addresses						
No. of communities with SNPA				TCPD		DA/TCPD
Number of properties addressed				TCPD		DA/TCPD

6.4.3 Goal 4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Sub-goal: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Objective 1; To reduce conflict and insecurity by 50% by 2020						
Number of communal conflicts recorded annually	output			GPS/GAF/GIS		DISEC/SF
Number of criminal cases recorded annually	output			GPS/GAF/GIS		DISEC/SF
Number of Conflict prone communities	output			GPS/GAF/GIS/NADMO		DISEC/SF
Number of people displaced by conflict	output			GPS/GAF/GIS/NADMO		DISEC/SF
Number of lives lost in conflict						
Value of Property destroyed by conflict	outcome			GHS/NADMO		
% of women participation in decision making in the district	outcome			DPCU		DA
Number of stake holder consultation and participation in DA programs	Output			DPCU		DA
Number of general District Assembly Meetings held	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Executive Committee Meetings	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Public Relations and Complaints Committee Meetings	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Tender Committee Meetings	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Tender Review Meetings	output			DPCU		DA
Number of sub-committee meetings held	output			DPCU		DA
Number of DPCU meetings	output			DPCU		DA
Number of DPCU/RPCU engagements	output			DPCU		DA
Number of DPCU Meeting Reports Submitted to RPCU	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Town/Area Councils	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Town/Area Councils Operating	output			DPCU		DA
Number with adequate structures (Offices)	output			DPCU		DA

Number with permanent staff	output			DPCU		DA
Number of Unit Committee	output			DPCU		DA

Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
Objective 2;To increase revenue generation of the District Assembly by 10% annually						
Amount of revenue mobilized Annually				DF		DF/DA
Objective 3;To reduce the incidence of outmoded cultural practices by 30%						
No. of victims of domestic /gender abuse;	output			DCD/SW		DCD/SW
Duration of funerals;	outcome			DCD/SW		DCD/SW
Number of forced /child marriages recorded	output			DCD/SW		DCD/SW

6.4.4 Goal 5 GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sub-goal : Contribute to global efforts towards a just and peaceful world

Indicators	Indicator types	Baseline	Target	Data sources	Monitoring	Responsibility
Objective 1 To enhance the reduction of narcotic; smuggling, human trafficking, By 20%						

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar/Communication strategy

The table below is a Schedule/ calendar to help in timely implementation of the plan. It spells out **who** and **when** to undertake **what** tasks.

Table 6.: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Activities	Time Frame				Actors	Budget
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
DMTDP Evaluation				Feb. 2018	DPCU	
DMTDP Mid Term Evaluation			Feb.		DPCU	
Annual Progress review Workshops	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	DPCU	
Submission of Annual Progress Report	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	DPCU	
Dissemination	May	May	May	May	DPCU	
Mid-year review workshops	July	July	July	July	DPCU	
Submission of Mid-year review reports	August	August	August	August	DPCU	
Quarterly Review Meetings (with development partners)	Mar	June	Sept	Dec Mar June Sept Dec Mar June Sept Dec Mar June Sept Dec	DPCU	
Quarterly field visits	Mar	June	Sept	Dec Mar June Sept Dec Mar June Sept Dec Mar June Sept Dec	DPCU	

6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

For effective implementation of the M&E Plan for the period 2018-2021, there is the need for the preparation of a comprehensive budget for it. This section outlines the budget for the implementation of the M&E Plan. Below is the table outlining the budget.

The monitoring and evaluation budget is presented in table below.

Table 6.7 District Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for the Plan Period 2018 - 2021

Activity	Quantity/ Frequency	Unit Cost Gh¢	Number Of Years	Total Cost Gh¢
Stationery and Logistics				
Tonner Cartridges	8	200	4	1,600.00
Flip Chart Stand	2	180	4	360.00
Flip Chart Sheets	10	7.5	4	75.00
A4 Sheets	10 reams	7	4	70.00
Pencils	10 pkts	2.4	4	24.00
Pens	20 packets	7.5	4	150.00
Markers	15 pkts	6.5	4	97.50
Small Size Note pads	50	0.75	4	37.50
Plastic Files	60 pcs	0.35	4	21.00
Purchase 1 Laptop computer	1	1000		1,000.00
Purchase LCD Projector	1	800		800.00
Purchase of 4X4 Double Cabin Pickup	1	40,600		40,600.00
Fuel	45 gls/month	5.4	4	11,664.00
Dissemination of M&E Reports. - FM Discussions - Sub Districts. - Community Fora - General Assembly Meeting.	500 4	 55	 4	 800.00

Miscellaneous Expenses.		1000	4	4,000.00
SUBTOTAL				61,299.00
Contingency (5%)				3,064.95
Total M&E Cost				64,363.95

Source: Authors' construct (Field survey 2017)

Monitoring and evaluation of the action in chapter six is complemented with communication strategy to involve other stakeholders in the district development process in order to obtain support for the implementation of Monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

6.6.1 How Data will be Collected and Collated

The essence of gathering data for Monitoring and Evaluation is to assess the progress and impact of programs and projects on the socio-economic life of the people. The collection of data therefore would take cognizance of the indicators and activities identified in the Core and Specific Indicators.

Data will be collected by the DPCU and other relevant departments. The collection of data will be done through projects site visits and its subsequent progress reports. Data collection for the entire plan will be collected through various departments and agencies monitoring projects in the district.

The data to be gathered for the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) implementation process would consist of demographic, socio-economic, revenue and expenditure of the Assembly as may be required by the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and specified by the M&E guidelines.

Data gathered would be reviewed with all stakeholders before collation is done. This would be done through a data validation forum as specified by NDPC to ensure that the right type of data devoid of errors and inconsistencies have been collected. Data would be gathered from both primary and secondary sources.

The primary data that would be collected will include but not limited to the following

Process Data: It includes the operations of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), Sub-District Structures, tendering and contract awards, compliance with audit recommendations.

Input Data: This includes government transfers (DACF) and other transfers from development partners (DDF) and Non-Governmental Organizations and Internally Generated Funds.

Output Data: This covers construction projects, crops and animal production, school enrolment.

Outcome/Impact Data: This looks at literacy rate, BECE Results, Infant Mortality Rate. Maternal Mortality Rate, Teacher/Pupil Ratio, Doctor/Patient Ratio etc.

The data gathered would also indicate the contributions the various programmes and projects are making towards the achievement of the goal and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014-2017.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) would collect data from Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs), Ministries, Departments and Agencies(MDAs) and their decentralized agencies such as the Community Water and Sanitation Agencies(CWSA), Ministry of Food and Agriculture(MOFA), Ghana Health Service(GHS), Ghana Statistical Service(CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS) surveys and National Census Reports.

6.6.2 How Data will be Analyzed and Used

The DPCU would perform the role of collecting and collating all data on monitoring and evaluation gathered by decentralized agencies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) analyze and report to the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders. The results would be analyzed using various tables and diagrams like bar, pie charts and graphs. The data when analyzed and interpreted is expected to highlight the key areas of concern so that interventions would be identified to ensure successful implementation of the plan.

The analysis would further inform the performance of all the indicators (core and district specific indicators) and the critical areas of concern to the citizen. Each indicator would be examined to enable the appropriate action to be taken to address the findings. The basis of this analysis is to record and report on the performance of each indicator towards the realization of the goal, objectives and targets of the DMTDP 2017-2021.

The results when analysed would enable the lessons learnt to be fed into the District Annual Action Plan and subsequent DMTDPs. The results would use as lessons for further plans and would be documented in reports. The results of the analysis would thus be used as follows;

- To identify key problems and challenges to project and plan implementation in the district
- To find solutions to problems being encountered in project implementation

6.6.2 How and when to Report on Findings

Reporting is important for monitoring and evaluation of projects and mechanisms would be put in place to ensure effective reporting of monitoring and evaluation activities.

Monitoring and evaluation would be done regularly and at the end of every monitoring exercise; all the stakeholders would be made aware of the key observations and findings which would be done through the use of M&E reports. The DPCU would also brief the District Chief Executive (DCE), the Presiding Member (PM) and other actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified and stated in the M&E report.

There would also be quarterly M&E reports which would be prepared by the DPCU. The DPCU would include all the findings and reactions in its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (APR). The APR would sum up all the M&E activities in the year. The District APR Reports would be submitted to the RPCU, NDPC and other Development Partners based on demand and mandate.

According to the NDPC monitoring and evaluation guidelines, it is pertinent to send feedback on monitoring and evaluation of projects to all relevant stakeholders. The aim of disseminating this information is to ensure accountability for financial resources used and to enlighten the parties on the status of developments of projects in the district.

Specific to the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District the following entails how the dissemination of monitoring reports will be conducted. Copies of the quarterly and annual progress reports would be made available to the DPCU, stakeholders at the Sub-District and Community levels to share the contents of the reports to enhance accountability, transparency and good governance. This has the propensity to boost the commitment of the stakeholders and to identify themselves with the interventions that would result from the Monitoring and Evaluation exercise. The implied strategies to be used for the dissemination include;

- Announcement on radio station, discussions and broadcast at the district information Centre
- Meeting with traditional rulers, opinion leaders, representatives of the Sub-District Structures and the people in an extended DPCU meeting.

The DPCU will also develop a feedback mechanism through the assembly members who would convey from their constituents to the district Assembly lessons learnt from the monitoring report so as to incorporate their experiences or lessons into the planning and decision making processes.

6.10 Which Evaluations will be done and how

The evaluation determined to be carried-out by the district is development evaluation. Also quarterly and mid-term evaluations will be done to examine the impact of projects and programmes.

Further, there would be a strong commitment on the part of the DPCU to conduct impact evaluations. These would be enhanced through the quarterly, annual and mid-term evaluations of the DMTDP 2014-2017 to assess the performance of the programmes and projects contained therein. It would enable all the development actors to determine the level of performance, the extent to which the objectives are being met and the impact of these interventions on the lives of the people.

For enrichment of the monitoring and evaluation process the DPCU has also strategized to carry out the following forms of evaluation;

6.6.3 Strategic Evaluation

Strategic Evaluation will be undertaken when specific issues require deeper understanding to reduce the range of uncertainties associated with the multiple of options available for addressing them. It will also be required whenever the urgency of an issue poses high risk to stakeholders and/or has generated conflicting viewpoints.

6.6.4 Impact Assessment

Impact Assessment is necessary in any programme and project implementation process. It is a comprehensive tool for assessing the impact of implemented programmes and projects on the lives of the beneficiaries in terms of their social, economic and environmental ramifications. It is employed to enhance sustainable development and to ensure that programmes, projects and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally friendly and sustainable.

6.13 Thematic Evaluation Studies

Thematic Evaluation Studies would be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of thematic policies, programmes and projects from the experiences gained during the implementation of the sector strategies (health, education, agriculture etc.)

6.6.5 Beneficiary Assessments

Beneficiary assessment will also be undertaken to examine the extent to which the projects have impacted on the people. This will aid to understand the mood of the beneficiaries for whom the interventions are intended in terms of quality, efficiency and the effectiveness as well as the relevance of the policies, programmes and projects during and after implementation.

6.6.6 How Participatory M&E will be done

The district assembly will also endeavor to conduct a participatory monitoring and evaluation. The participatory monitoring and evaluation is aimed to serve as a contemporary tool for performance evaluation of the district. Also this exercise is to help find from all stakeholders the extent to which the interventions or projects have helped people and vulnerable groups as a whole in the district. To achieve this, the DPCU would actively involve the Community Members and Traditional Authority, Assembly Members, Unit Committees, Women, Children, the Physically Challenged, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Development Partners in the monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP 2017-2021.

The following participatory monitoring and evaluation tools and methodologies would also be adopted for social analysis and participatory impact assessment. This would instill social accountability in the task bearers as well as beneficiaries.

- Citizen Report Cards
- Community Score Cards
- Focus Group Discussions and
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Expenditure

6.7 Collaboration with Development Partners

The DPCU would forge an effective collaboration with its Development Partners. There would be quarterly review meetings to discuss the M&E Reports and for the outcomes to be fed into subsequent monitoring and evaluation exercises. This would afford the development actors the platform to assess the effectiveness of their concerted effort in scaling up the quality of life of the people thereby reducing poverty and hunger.

MONITORING FORMAT

A. Project identification

- A1. Project title:
- A2. Project code:
- A3. Project location:
- A4. Implementation agency(s):
- A5. Monitoring agency(s):
- A6. Date of monitoring:

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

B1. Topics for monitoring:.....

B2. Starting date:

- Original date:
- Actual date:
- Remarks:

6.8 Communication Strategy

Communication is key to the promotion of transparency and accountability. It also promotes team spirit and team work since every actor in the particular activity is aware of what is going on. It is intended to ensure that the plan reflects the actual needs of the people and ensure a sense of ownership of the plan the plan. It will be disseminated to all stakeholders in the district. This will raise enthusiasm and commitment to the implementation of the plan. It will also demonstrate transparency and recognition stakeholders' contribution. A communication strategy as contained in the table below will therefore be adopted to inform relevant stakeholders of the plan and its content.

Table 6.8: Strategy for Sharing the Content and Progress of the Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District MTDP

Stakeholders/Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Timeframe	Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of plan and progress reports 	Review, Approval and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Personal delivery • Postal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of plan • Progress reports 	Harmonisation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Personal delivery • Postal • Presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Staff of Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Copies in offices • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Assembly persons and Unit Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Copies in area councils • Public hearings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Heads of Decentralised Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Copies in offices • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly • Project Specific M&E Reports 	DPCU

Stakeholders/Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Timeframe	Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
Development Partners (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abridged copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails • Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Workshops • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
NGO/CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan • Quarterly 	DPCU
Private Sector and Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation • Stakeholder meetings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan 	DPCU
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the plan • Progress 	Awareness creation and ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation/durbars • Copies in area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After approval of plan 	DPCU

Stakeholders/Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Timeframe	Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
	reports		councils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public hearings • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Project Specific M&E Reports 	

6.9 Evaluation

Evaluation is conducted into greater detail at the project level. It is aimed at assessing whether the resources invested have yielded the desired results in terms of output and benefits and whether the benefits have reached the intended target population. The following format is recommended for evaluation of project.

6.9.1 EVALUATION FORMAT

A. Project identification

- A1. Project title:
- A2. Project code:
- A3. Project location:
- A4. Implementation agency(s):
- A5. Monitoring agency(s):
- A6. Date of monitoring:

Table 6.9 Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance					
Efficiency					
Effectiveness					
Impact					
Sustainability					
Others					

Adapted from JICA, 2004

6.10 Calendar for Monitoring and Evaluation

Activities	Actors	Budget			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
DMTDP Evaluation	DPCU	December	December	December	December
DMTDP Mid-term evaluation	DPCU	July	June	June	June

Annual progress review workshop	DPCU	November	November			November			November	
Annual progress report	DPCU	January, 2018	January 2019			January, 2020			January, 2021	
Dissemination of MTDP and annual action plans	DPCU	April	January			January			January	
Quarterly review meetings (with partners)	DPCU	March, June, September and December	March, June, September and December			March, June, September and December			March, June, September and December	
Quarterly field visits		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jan	Feb	Feb	Mar	Apr

6.11 Conclusion

As a product of broad stakeholder consultations, this plan provides adequate directions towards expanding opportunities for the socio-economic empowerment of the people. It reviews the performance of District in the previous plan period, analyses the current situation of the District and provides clear steps toward realizing the District's development focus. It will therefore consolidate and improve upon the gains made in the previous plan period. Again, the MTDP tailors the development goals, objectives, strategies, Programmes and projects of the District along the pillars of the GSGDA II and the regional development strategy in order to ensure the achievement of both district and broad national development goals. It must also be emphasized that, the plan preparation process was highly participatory in order to ensure stakeholder ownership and commitment. This MTDP is therefore a compilation of stakeholder ideas, needs and aspirations harmonized with national and regional development priorities.