

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL
DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT**

CHEREPONI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NORTHERN REGION

DISTRICT MEDIUM - TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)

PREPARED BY:
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CHEREPONI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
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ACRONYMS

%	Percentage
AAP	Annual Action Plan
AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Center
CDA	Chereponi District Assembly
BECE	Basic Certificate Examination
CBOs	Community –Based Organizations
CBRDP	Community-Based Rural Development Project
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive

DDF	District Development Facility
DEHU	District Environmental Unit
DFO	District Finance Officer
DFR	District Feeder Roads
DMHIS	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSW	District Social Welfare
DWAP	District Wide Assistance Project
E	East
Etc.	Etcetera
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
Km	Kilometer(s)
Km ²	Kilometer square
Kv	Kilo volts
M	Meter(s)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD&E	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
N	North
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NORPREP	Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme

OPD	Out Patient Department
PM	Presiding Member
PTAs	Parent Teacher Associations
RCH	Reproductive Child Health
RM&E	Unit Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
SMCs	School Management Committees
SMI	Small and Medium-scale Industries
S. F. P	School Feeding Programme
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
T&CP	Town and Country Planning
VRA	Volta River Authority
W	West
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Chereponi District Assembly wishes to express its profound gratitude to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) who issued the guidelines for the preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs). Its gratitude also goes to all those who helped in the production of this District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021, Special mention must be made of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) and the Plan Preparation Team who played a lead role in the preparation of this Plan. We wish to thank all individuals and institutions who provided useful data.

The Assembly also expresses its appreciation to the our Honourable Member of Parliament (M.P), the Presiding Member (P.M.), Honourable Assembly Members, Heads of Departments of the Assembly, Traditional Authorities and Opinion Leaders who spent their precious time to participate in the public fora and contributed immensely in updating the District Profile. They also contributed to bring out the district development problems and prescribed measures aimed at mitigating problems for the achievement of the needs and aspirations of the people.

(HON. ABDUL RAZAK TAHIDU)
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 20 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for “Decentralization and Local Government” that creates a framework for citizens’ participation in decision-making and local governance. The authority of Local development planning under the decentralized planning system is assigned to District Assemblies. Participatory approaches to planning are required with the identification of communities’ problems forming the basis of prioritization of development efforts.

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) provides the legislative framework for decentralized planning in Ghana. By this Act, District Assemblies are the District Planning Authorities and the function of development planning is transferred to them. They are also responsible for the implementation of development policies and programmes coordinated by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021, a 4- year plan for the Chereponi District Assembly was prepared based on the guidelines issued by the NDPC which was to facilitate the translation of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people.

Background of Chereponi District Assembly

Chereponi District is one of the twenty-eight (28) administrative districts in the Northern region of Ghana. It is located between latitudes $10^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ S and $10^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ N eastwards and

longitude 10⁰ 10¹ N and 10⁰ 20¹ S northwards. It shares boundaries with the following Districts; Gushegu District to the West; Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District to the North; Saboba and Yendi Districts to the South and South-West and The Republic of Togo to the East bordered by the River Oti.

The District has a total land area of approximately 1,374.7sq km (2010 PHC). This is merely an estimate because no geographic information system has captured accurate information for the district since its inception.

Politically, Chereponi District is made up of one (1) Town and five (5) Area Councils. The Town Council is Chereponi while the Area Councils are Wenchiki, Tombu, Tambong, Nansoni and Wonjuga. The Chereponi District in total has 169 (2010, PHC) settlements, 100 Unit Committees, 20 Electoral Areas, 31 Assembly members (20 elected and 11 Government appointees), a Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive. The District has just one (1) Constituency.

Vision of Assembly

To be a peaceful District with equitable representation, vibrant economy, access to quality education, health services, food security and a sound environment

Mission Statement

To improve the living standards of the people of Chereponi through good governance, effective mobilization and judicious use of both human & material resources in a holistic manner.

Functions of the Assembly

The District Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative authority in the district. It has deliberative, legislative and executive powers. The Assembly's main statutory functions provided in Section 10 of Act 462 and the fourth schedule of its Establishment Instrument LI 2018 includes the following;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and environment in the district.
- Promote and support productive activities
- In cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district and;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such duties as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act

Core values of Chereponi District

The core values of the Chereponi District Assembly include the following:

a) Selflessness

Assembly staff should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their families or friends.

b) Integrity

Assembly staff should not place themselves under any financial or other obligations to any individual or organization that might influence them in the performance of their duties, including awarding of contracts.

Justice and Fairness

In carrying out public business including making public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, officers should make choices based on merit solely.

c) Accountability

District Assembly staff should be responsible to both employer and public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny that is appropriate to their office and offence.

d) Transparency

Assembly staffs should be as open as possible about all their decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict access to information and

release it only when the wider public interest clearly demands that the information should be released.

e) Leadership

Assembly staff should strive to excel in all their endeavors in order to be examples for others and encourage them to follow their footsteps

Process of preparation of the DMTDP

The Chereponi District Assembly used participatory method in preparing the plan. The following activities were carried out;

- A plan preparation team of sixteen (16) members within the District Planning

Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) was formed to coordinate the plan preparation.

- The General Assembly, the sub-committees, communities as well as the Area/ and Town Councils were sensitized, on the 2018-2021 District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP).
- The team collected and analyzed data from the departments, the private sector and the sub-structures.
- The performance of the implementation of the GSGDA II of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) was reviewed with the objective of evaluating the extent to which the projects and programmes were implemented, the achievements and failures, challenges faced and the way to improve upon future plans implementation.

- Community Needs Assessment was conducted in all, Town and Area Councils to solicit for the needs of the people with representatives from all the 20 electoral areas.
- Two (2) public fora were held at the District Library. The first was on validation of the issues identified during the problem identification, analysis of data to review/update the district profile and the district's performance under the 2014-2017 GSGDA II. The second was on the discussion of the draft district development plan.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The objective of the plan was to involve major stakeholders in the preparation and produce a plan that meets the needs and aspirations of the people.

It was also to facilitate the achievement of the district's goal of improving living standard of the people through modernized and increase agriculture production within a decentralized environment and efficient local government administration.

Scope and Direction of Development Programmes, Sub-Programmes and activities For 2018-2021

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021, a 4- year plan for the Chereponi District Assembly was prepared based on the guidelines issued by the NDPC which was to facilitate the translation of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018 – 2021) into programmes, sub-programmes and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people. The plan was prepared under the five (5) goals, namely:

1. Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy
2. Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline 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 Development Plan was as well prepared within the framework of implementation of the international development frameworks such as AU Agenda 2063, UN Agenda 2030 (SDGs).

CHAPTER ONE

CHEREPONI DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE AND CURRENT SITUATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter takes a look at the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) whose implementation started in 2014 and ended in 2017. The chapter outlines the status of performance of the district in implementing programmes and projects under GSGDA II and other interventions for the past planning period including those of the sectors at the district level.

1.1 VISION OF CHEREPONI DISTRICT

To be a peaceful District with equitable representation, vibrant economy, access to quality education, health services, food security and a sound environment

1.2 MISSION OF CHEREPONI DISTRICT

To improve the living standards of the people of Chereponi through good governance, effective mobilization and judicious use of both human & material resources in a holistic manner

1.3 FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The District Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative authority in the district. It has deliberative, legislative and executive powers. The Assembly's main statutory functions provided in Section 10 of Act 462 and the fourth schedule of its Establishment Instrument LI 2018 includes the following;

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1.4 CORE VALUES OF CHEREPONI DISTRICT

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1.5 ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT PERFORMANCE UNDER GSGDA II (2014-2017)

The development focus of the district for the planning period, that is, 2014 to 2017 was **‘addressing inequalities in access to basic social services and poverty reduction towards achieving accelerated growth’**. The access implied a situation where people could easily have quality and equal access to basic social facilities.

A number of projects, policies and programmes were therefore implemented during the period from the district’s development plan based on GSGDA II.

1.5.1 Implementation of Programmes/Projects/Activities

The Chereponi District Assembly (CDA) during the period of review implemented a number of programmes and projects in order to achieve its development objectives. The departments of the assemblies spearheaded the implementation of these activities.

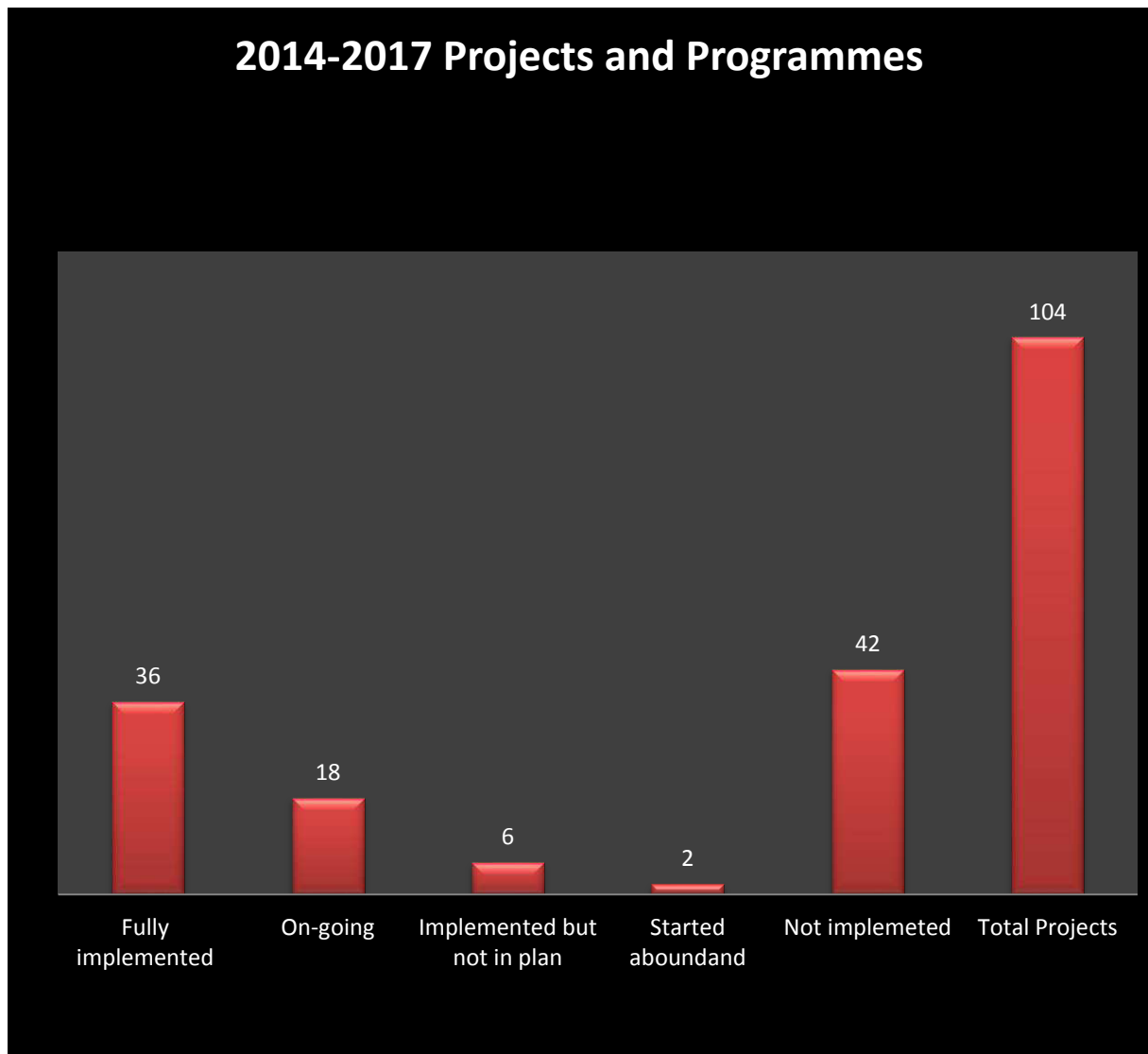
An analysis of the entire plan implementation reveals that only 56% success was achieved representing 36% fully implemented projects, 18% on-going and 6% implemented but not in the MTDP. Whereas 42% of activities were not implemented. The performance was however not impressive generally due to inadequate release of funds. Departments such as Agriculture, Disaster Management, and Social Development received little or no funding to carry out its activities.

The delay and late releases of funds from central government such as the DACF and DDF equally affected the completion and implementation of most physical projects. In spite of these inhibiting conditions, some other funding from UNICEF for some Local project and

implementation of projects in the area of water and sanitation by CWSA operating in the district enhanced the successes gained.

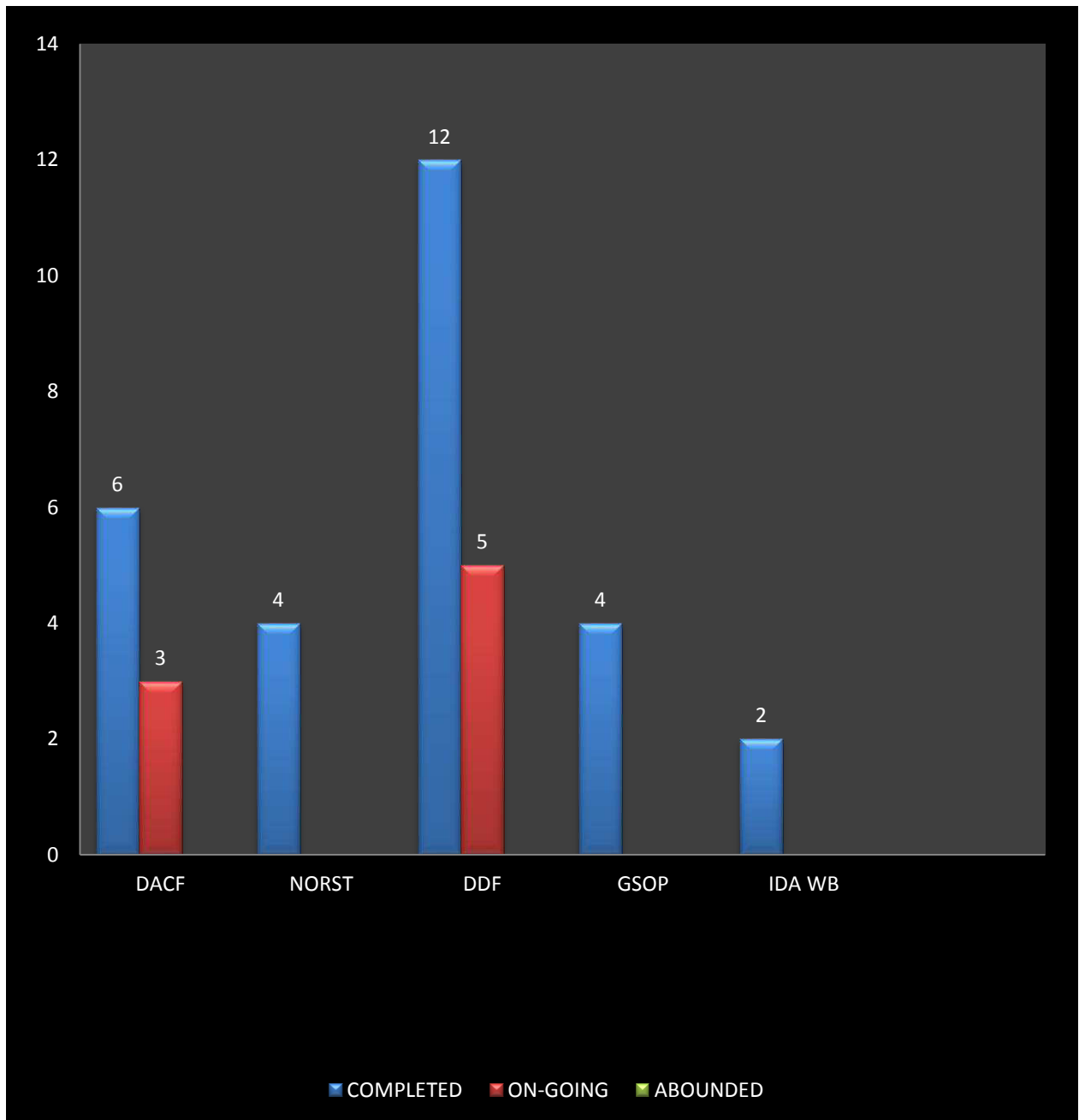
The Chart below shows the analysis of the planned projects and programmes for 2014-2017

FIGURE 1.1: 2014-2017 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES



Source: 2017 District Planning Coordinating Unit

FIGURE 1.2: FUNDING SOURCES OF CDA PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES FROM 2014-2017



Source: 2017 District Planning Coordinating Unit

TABLE 1.1 PERFORMANCE OF CHEREPONI DISTRICT FROM 2014 – 2017

Period	Thematic Area (1) : Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector						
	Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation						
	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Develop tourism	Promote tourism	Ensure the development of Eco-tourism, culture and historic sites	0	2	Not implemented	Identified yet to develop
2015			Encourage the formation of tourism clubs in schools	0	0	Not implemented	Not implemented
2016			Encourage the formation of tourism clubs in schools	0	2	2 sites identified	Bridge between Togo and Chereponi and Mystery stone in Chere Community
2017			Ensure the development of Eco-tourism, culture and historic sites	0	1	Not implemented	DA is still putting together various historic sites for an assessment by Ghana Tourist Board
	Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs						
2014	Develop Micro, Small and Medium	Improve capacity of SMEs	Training in soap and pomade making	0	1200	280 beneficiaries	The records do not indicate that, there was a baseline in 2013. But there was a target

	Scale Enterprises		Form and Strengthen Local Business Associations	0	150	165	The centre exceeded her target of 150 by 15
			Business improvement trainings	0	150	128	The centre did not meet her target due to lack of funds
			Provision of start-up kits	0	50	0	
2015			Training in soap and pomade making	0	1200	760	The centre did not meet her target due to lack of funds
			Business improvement trainings	0	100	45	The centre did not meet her target due to lack of funds
2016			Training in soap making		250	135	The centre did not meet her target due to lack of funds
			Provision of start-up kits	0	5	0	The centre did not meet her target due to lack of funds
			Business improvement trainings	0	75	50	The centre did not meet her target due to lack of funds
2017			Business Improvement trainings	0	100	50	

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Thematic Area (2) : Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: To reduce the risk associated with Agriculture, increase domestic competitiveness and integration							
2014	Food security	Increase agricultural productivity	Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production		35	50 farmers trained	Urea and N.P.K fertilizers supplied
			Train and strengthen FBOs		40	37	Inadequate AEAs
			Provide extension services		10,000	10,500 home/farm visited	Exceeded target
			Provide motorbikes for AEAs/ DAOs	4	10	5 Motorbikes procured	Inadequate fund
			Conduct demonstration on soil fertility management	0	1	9 demonstration laid in Wenchiki,, Adibo, Ando Nyamanu, Namariku, Sangbana, Jakpa Namor, Tacheku.	60 farmers under took study tour

			Conduct field days on demonstrations	0	20	22 demos held for 834 farmers	
	Livestock development		Provide livestock extension delivery	0	8000	650 community visits	6 veterinary officers
			Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	0	100	86 farmers trained	
			Vaccinate livestock and poultry against schedule disease	0	0	Cattle 3763, Sheep 3790 Goats 983, Poultry 12000, Pig 10, Donkey 5, Dog 18, Cat 8 Vaccinated	
			Undertake census and conduct disease surveillance in livestock/birds	0	1	0	Census not done due to funding issue
2015	Food security	Increase agricultural productivity	Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	0	35	50 farmers trained	Exceeded targets
			Train and strengthen 8 FBOs	0	8	12	Exceeded targets
			Provide extension services to farmers	0	20,000	15,000home/farm visited	Successfully done
	Programs	Sub program	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
	Livestock and aquaculture development		Provide livestock extension delivery	0	1000	900 community visits	3 veterinary officer
			Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	0	100	130 farmers trained	Supported by RING Project

			Vaccination of all poultry, livestock and pets	0	5000	480 poultry, 34 pets	
			Undertake census and conduct disease surveillance in livestock/birds	0	1	0	Census not done due to funding issue
2016	Food security	Increase agricultural productivity	Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	0	35	80 farmers trained	
			Train and strengthen 8 FBOs	0	8	10 FBOs trained	Inadequate logistics
			Provide extension services	0	1500	1600 home/farm visited	
	Livestock and aquaculture development	Provide livestock extension delivery	0	1400	1600 community visits	6 veterinary officer	
		Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	0	100	300 farmers trained	Successfully done with RING Support	
		Vaccination of all poultry, livestock and pets	0	5000	5000 vaccinations carried out		
		Undertake census and conduct disease surveillance in livestock/birds	0	1	0	Census not done due to funding issues	
	Train 15 farmers in fish farming	0	15	1 farmer trained	Inadequate funds		
2017	Increase agricultural productivity	Training of 735 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	0	735	1000 farmers trained	RING projected supported in the training of farmers in Soya and Potatoes production	
		Train and strengthen 8 FBOs	0	8	12 FBOs supported		
		Provide extension services	0	0	District wide	Due to funding received from CIDA, USAID and JICA	

		Livestock and aquaculture development	Provide livestock extension delivery	0	900	1600 community visits	DA received support from the USAID-RING project
Policy Objective: Reverse forest and land degradation							
2014	Natural resource management	Improve Natural resource management	Campaign against water pollution	0	0	0	There were no baselines and target
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	0	0	0	There were no baselines and target
			Tree planting exercise	0	0	0	There were no baselines and target
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	0	0	0	There were no baselines and target
			Disaster management programs	0	0	0	There were no baselines and target
			Train Disaster Volunteer Groups	0	0	0	There were no baselines and target
Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Natural resource management	Improve Natural Resource Management	Train Forest Volunteer Squads	4	10	Not implemented	Due to lack of funds
			Campaign against water pollution	0	0	sensitization on water pollution. This have reduce water related diseases to about	There were no baselines and target

						40%	
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	0	0		
			Train fire volunteers	0	0		
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	0	80%	20% of disaster victims were provided with relief items	Target not met due to lack of funds
			Disaster management programs	0	0		
2016	Natural resource management	Improve Natural Resource Management	Campaign against water pollution	0	0	Sensitization on water pollution. This have reduce water related diseases to about 40	
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	0	0		
			Train fire volunteer	0	300	300 fire volunteers trained	Inadequate funds from DA
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	0	80%	20% of disaster victims were provided with relief items	Inadequate funds from DA
			Disaster management programs	0	0	30% of lives, natural lands and forest reserves have been	

						protected through the campaign	
			Train Disaster Volunteer Groups			50% of vulnerable groups have been trained to relieve them of financial burden	
2017		0	0	0	0	0	0

Thematic Area (3) : Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development

PERIOD	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need						
2014	Road infrastructure	Improve all roads in the district	Surface dressing of roads	0	0		The district has done poorly in the area of her roads
			Reshaping of farm tracks	0	0		
			Rehabilitation of roads	0	0		
			Spot improvement of roads	0	0	5.6 KM	
			Bridges and culverts	0	0		
2015	Road infrastructure	Improve all roads in the district	Surface dressing of roads	0	0		
			Reshaping of farm tracks	0	0		
			Rehabilitation of roads	0	0	15km	
			Spot improvement	0	0	1.8 KM	
			Bridges and culverts	0	0		
2016	Road	Improve all	Surface dressing of roads	0	0		

	infrastructure	roads in the district	Reshaping of farm tracks	0	0		
			Rehabilitation of roads	0	0		
			Spot improvement of roads	0	0	25.7 KM	
			Bridges and culverts	0	0		
2017			Spot improvement of roads	0	0	5km	
Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated orderly development of human settlements for socio economic development							
2014	Human Settlement	Improve Land use management	Preparation of planning scheme	1	4	Not implemented	
			Undertake Street naming and property address system at Chereponi	0	3	Implemented	
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	5 communities	
			Documentation of lands	1	1	Not implemented	
			Preparation of spatial development plan	0	1	Not implemented	
20 15	Human Settlement	Improve Land use management	Preparation of planning scheme	1	4	Not implemented	
			Undertake Street naming and property address system at Chereponi	0	3	Completed	
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	8 communities	

			Documentation of lands	0	1	Not Implemented	
			Revise and extend planning scheme	1	1	Implemented	
2016	Human Settlement	Improve Land use management	Preparation of planning scheme	0	1	Not Implemented	
			Sensitization on building regulation	0	0		
			Undertake Street naming and property address system at Chereponi	0		Implemented	
			Sensitization on building regulation	0	0		
2017	Human Settlement	Improve Land use management	Preparation of planning scheme	0	1	Not Implemented	
			Sensitization on building regulation	0	0		
			Formation of Spatial Planning Committee	0	0	This committee was formed and letters written to all members	The committee is yet to be inaugurated
2014			Extension of electricity	0	20	Implanted in 20 communities	

			Provision of street lights	0	20	Implanted within Chereponi and its environs	
2015			Extension of electricity	0	10	Implemented	
			Provision of street lights	0	15	Implemented within Chereponi	
2016			Extension of electricity	0	15		
			Provision of street lights	0	15	implemented	
2017			Extension of electricity	0	5	implemented	
			Provision of street lights	0	30	implemented	
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water							
2014	Water infrastructure	Enhance access to safe water	Construction of small town water system	0	4	1	
			Construction of boreholes	0	20	7	
			Rehabilitation of boreholes and hand dug wells	0	10	0	
			Form and train WATSAN Committees	0	20	20	
2015	Water infrastructure	Enhance access to safe water	Construction of small town water system	0	4	1	
			Construction of boreholes	0	30	14	
			Rehabilitation of boreholes and hand dug wells	0	0	0	

			Form and train WATSAN Committees	0	0	0	
2016	Water infrastructure	Enhance access to safe water	Construction of small town water system	0	2	0	
			Construction of boreholes	0	20	12	
			Rehabilitation of boreholes and hand dug wells	0	5	1	
			Form and train WATSAN Committees	0	10	9	
2017			Construction of small town water system	0	1	1	Contruction of Wenchiki small town
			Rehabilitation of boreholes and hand dug wells	0	5	7	These boreholes were rehabilitated with the support from USAID
			train WATSAN Committees	0	5	7	7 WATSANs trained
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation							
2014	Environmental sanitation and hygiene	Improve access to environmental sanitation and hygiene services	Fumigation of sanitary sites	0	250	250	
			School hygiene education	0	61	42	
			Premise inspection	0	3500	2450	
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	0	112	95	
			Supervise solid waste	0	120	80	
			Completion of institutional latrines	0	20	7	
			Promote household toilets construction	0	0	0	
			Screening of food vendors	0	0	0	
Control of stray animals	0	0	0				

			Prosecution of recalcitrant sanitary offenders	0			
2015	Environmental sanitation and hygiene	Improve access to environmental sanitation and hygiene services	Fumigation of sanitary sites	0	144	130	
			School hygiene education	0	10	10	
			Premise inspection	0	2003	1250	
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	0	0	0	
			Supervise solid waste	0	36	24	
			Completion of institutional latrines	0	0	0	
			Promote household toilets construction	0	1946	1946	
			Screening of food vendors	0	0	0	
			Control of stray animals	0	0	0	
			Prosecution of recalcitrant sanitary offenders	0	0	0	
2016	Environmental sanitation and hygiene	Improve access to environmental sanitation and hygiene services	Fumigation of sanitary sites	0	144	130	
			School hygiene education	0	10	10	
			Premise inspection	0	2003	1250	
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	0	0	0	
			Supervise solid waste	0	36	24	
			Completion of institutional latrines	0	0	0	
			Promote household toilets construction	0	1946	1946	
			Screening of food vendors	0	0	0	
			Control of stray animals	0	0	0	
			Prosecution of sanitary offenders	0	0	0	

2017	Environmental sanitation and hygiene	Improve access to environmental sanitation and hygiene services	Fumigation of sanitary sites	0	144	145	
			School hygiene education	0	10	15	Hand washing stations provided
			Premise inspection	0	2003	1250	
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	0	0	0	
			Supervise solid waste	0	36	24	
			Completion of institutional latrines	0	0	0	
			Promote household toilets construction	0	1946	2500	The district has 78 communities ODF
			Screening of food vendors	0	0	0	
			Control of stray animals	0	0	0	
			Prosecution of sanitary offenders	0	0	0	

Thematic Area (4): Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

2014	Education	Improve access to quality education	Organise 66 MOCK Exams for 22 selected JHS in the District	0		8 schools organized Mock Exams for third year students	
			Organize STMIE quiz for 176 JHS district	0	80%	528 students participated in STMIE science quiz representing 80%	
			Organize My First Day at School in all 94 schools in the district	0	94	74 schools have been visited	

		Supply of TLMS to 94 primary and JHS to boost teaching and learning	0	94	Only 30% of pupils and teachers have been reached out to	
		Construct and equip 94 schools with ICT centers	0	94	Centers 64 schools' teachers have undergone ICT training and were presented with laptops each	
		Support for Brilliant but Needy students in all JHS and SHS	0		360 pupils from JHS and SHS have been supported with TLMS, school fees and school uniforms	
		Rehabilitation of 20 teachers quarters across the district	0		Only Tiekaso teachers bungalow has been renovated and being used	
		To construct 32 classroom blocks and ancillary facilities to augment existing ones in the district	0		20 classrooms have been constructed	
		Construction of 2 girls dormitory for 2 girls' schools in Chereponi	0	70%	1 girls dormitory constructed for Chereponi SHS	
		Train 1880 PTA/SMCs in 94 schools in the district	0	50%	940 PTA/SMCs	
		Supply furniture to all 94 schools in the district to promote a conducive atmosphere for effective teaching and learning to take place	0		56 schools have been supplied with furniture	

2015	Education	Improve access to quality education	Organize 66 MOCK Exams for 22 selected JHS in the District	0		8 schools organized Mock Exams for third year students	
			Organize STMIE science quiz for 176 JHS district	0	80%	528 students participated in STMIE science quiz representing 80%	
			Organize My First Day at School in all 94 schools in the district	0		74 schools have been visited	
			Supply of TLMS to 94 primary and JHS to boost teaching and learning	0		Only 30% of pupils and teachers have been reached out to	
			Construct and equip 94 schools with ICT centers	0		Centers 64 schools' teachers have undergone ICT training and were presented with laptops each	
			Support for Brilliant but Needy students in all JHS and SHS	0	360	360 pupils from JHS and SHS have been supported with logistics , school fees and school uniforms	
			Rehabilitation of 20 teachers quarters across the district	0	20	Only Tiaksio teachers bungalow has been renovated and being used	
			To construct 32 classroom blocks and ancillary facilities to augment existing ones in the district	0	20	20 classrooms have been constructed	
			Construction of 2 girls' dormitory for 2	2	70%	1 girls dormitory	

			girls' schools in Chereponi			constructed for Chereponi SHS	
	Education	Improve access to quality education	Train 1880 PTA/SMCs in 94 schools in the district	1880	50%	940 PTA/SMCs	
2016			Organize 66 MOCK Exams for 22 selected JHS in the District	0		8 schools organized Mock Exams for third year students	
			Organize STMIE science quiz for 176 JHS district	0	80%	528 students participated in STMIE science quiz representing 80%	
			Organize My First Day at School in all 94 schools in the district	0		74 schools have been visited	
			Supply of TLMS to 94 primary and JHS to boost teaching and learning	0		Only 30% of pupils and teachers have been reached out to	
			Construct and equip 94 schools with ICT centers	0		Centers 64 schools' teachers have undergone ICT training and were presented with laptops each	
	Education	Improve access to quality education	Train 1880 PTA/SMCs in 94 schools in the district	1880	50%	940 PTA/SMCs	
2017			Organize 66 MOCK Exams for 22 selected JHS in the District	0		8 schools organized Mock Exams for third year students	
			Organize STMIE science quiz for 176	0	80%	528 students participated	

			JHS district			in STMIE science quiz representing 80%	
			Organize My First Day at School in all 94 schools in the district	0		74 schools have been visited	
			Supply of TLMS to 94 primary and JHS to boost teaching and learning	0		Only 30% of pupils and teachers have been reached out to	
			Construct and equip 94 schools with ICT centers	0		Centers 64 schools' teachers have undergone ICT training and were presented with laptops each	
2014	Health	Enhance access to quality health care services	Child welfare and family planning education		295	280	95% of target achieved
			Malaria control programs		10	8	
			Internal health celebrations		7	7	All international celebration were observed
			Organise community outreach program		2	0	No community outreach program was done
			Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)		5000	5000	Mass and routine distribution of LLIN
			Organise in-service training for staff		30	30	Staff were trained on various service delivery activities

			Provision of medical equipment			17	17 categories of medical equipment were given by UNICEF&KOICA
			Screening of staff and community members		2	0	The district is to lobby for equipment for cancer screening
			Monitoring of home base care activities		200	50	50 homes were visited out of the 200 targeted
			Immunization of infants		90%	126%	The district exceeded the target of infants vaccinated. This can be attributed to wrong population or influx of people from Togo or nearby district.
			Establish CHPS Compounds	0	15	0	15 CHPS were target to established and non was done.
			Organize programs on HIV/AIDS, TB	0	4	2	2 TB and out reach screening was done
2015	Health	Enhance access to quality health care services	Organise Child welfare and family planning education	0	295	295	100% of child welfare seeion was organized
			Organise Malaria control programs	0	20	5	5 out of the 20 malaria activities was done
			International health celebrations	0	7	7	All the seven known international health celebration were observed
			Organise community outreach program	0	4	3	3 out of the 4 community out reach was done

			Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)	0	4500	4500	100% of LLIN distribution was met
			Organise in-service training for staff	0	30	27	27 out of 30 training was organized to trained health staff health activities
			Provision of medical equipment	0		1	One categories of medical equipment were given to the district by UNICEF
			Staff screening and community education on cancer	0	2	0	The is lobbying for equipments to organsed screening on cancer
			Monitoring of home base care activities	0	500	498	99.9% of homes targeted were visited
			Immunization of infants	0	90	100	100% of the target was achieved for infant immunization
			Establish CHPS Compounds	0	15	0	No CHPS was establish in 2015
			Organize programs on HIV/AIDS, TB	0	4	1	One program was organized on TB and HIV/AIDS sensitization
2016	Health	Enhance access to quality health care services	Organise Child welfare and family planning education	0	310	310	100% of child welfare was organized
			Organise Malaria control programs	0	20	15	15 durbars in selected communities
			International health celebrations	0	7	7	Mental health, eye care and oncho

			Organise outreach program	0	10	4	
			Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)	0	44750	44750	
			Organise in-service training for staff	0	24	22 session	
			Provision of medical equipment	0		5 categories	
			Staff screening and community education on cancer	0	2	0	
			Monitoring of home base care activities	0	2000	1692 visits	
			Immunization of infants	0	90%	92%	
			Establish CHPS Compounds	0	15	1	
			Organize programs on HIV/AIDS, TB	0	4	4	
	Policy Objective: Children's Physical, Social, Emotional and Psychological Development Enhanced						
2014	Child welfare	Reduce incidence of child labour	Sensitization on worst form of child labour				
			Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees				
2015	Child welfare	Reduce incidence of child labour	Sensitization on worst form of child labor	0	0	87 communities have been sensitized on effects of child labour and the need to keep children in school	
			Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees	0	0	Child protection committees formed in communities where child	

						abuse in high	
2016	Child welfare	Reduce incidence of child labour	Sensitization on worst form of child labor	0	0		
			Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees	0	0	Community Child Protection committees have been formed at the Area Council levels – 40% achievement	
Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large							
2014	Disability	Involve PWDs in the DA activities	Provide funds to PWDs	0	0	Not implemented	
			Monitoring of PWDs	0	0	Not implemented	
			Form District PWD Association	0	0	Not Implemented	
			Training of PWDs	0	0	Not Implemented	
2015	Disability	Involve PWDs in the DA activities	Provide funds to PWDs	0	100%	40% of PWDs have been supported with funds	
			Monitoring of PWDs	0		All PWD beneficiaries monitored and given technical support	
			Form District PWD Association	0	100%	PWD Associations formed at the Area Council levels – 40% accomplished	
			Training of PWDs	0	100%	At least 40% of PWDs have undergone training on fund management and capacity building on SSI	

2016	Disability	Involve PWDs in the DA activities	Provide funds to PWDs	0	100%	40% of PWDs have been supported with funds	
			Monitoring of PWDs	0	0	All PWD beneficiaries monitored and given technical support	
			Form District PWD Association	0	0	PWD Associations formed at the Area Council levels – 40% accomplished	
			Training of PWDs	0	100%	At least 40% of PWDs have undergone training on fund management and capacity building on SSI	
Thematic Area (5): Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management							
2014	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Rehabilitation and furnishing Area Council Office	6	6	Not implemented	
			Community sensitization on Bye-laws	0	0		
			Recruit and train revenue collectors	0	3	Revenue collectors recruited	
			Purchase logistics for revenue collection	0	0	Not implemented	
			Organise Tax education programmes	0	0		
		Promote accountability	Organise stakeholders meetings on plan implementation	0	0		

		Improve working conditions	Build capacity of staff and Assembly Members	0	20	31 Assembly members trained on their roles and responsibilities	
			Rehabilitate DA offices and residences	0	10	2 official bungalows rehabilitaed	
			Maintenance of office equipment and vehicles	0	5	4 vehicles maintained	
2015	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Recruit and train revenue collectors and District Guards	0	0	Not implemented	
			Purchase logistics for revenue collection	0	0	Not implemented	
			Organise tax education programmes	0	0	Not implemented	
		Promote accountability	Organise stakeholders meetings on plan implementation	0	4	Quarterly Annul collaborative budgets and plans discussed with Area Councils	
		Improve working conditions	Build capacity of staff and Assembly members	0	0	31 Assembly members trained on	
			Rehabilitate DA offices and residences	0	0	DA office renovated 3 space	
Maintenance of office equipment and vehicles	0		0	Some of the vehicles and equipment's repaired			
2016	Transparent	Improve fiscal	Purchase logistics for revenue collection	0	0		

	and Accountable Governance	resource mobilization	Recruit and train revenue collectors				
			Organise Tax education programmes			5	
		Promote accountability	Organise stakeholders meetings on plan implementation				
			Build capacity of staff and Assembly members	0	30	50 staff and 5 Ass. Men were trained on PFM Act	
		Improve working conditions	Rehabilitate DA offices and residences	0	0		
			Maintenance of office equipment and vehicles	0	0	Assembly vehicles and equipment's maintained	
Policy Objective: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic Development							
2014	Gender	Promote gender programs	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	0	0		.
			Provision of start-up kits	0	0		
			Empower women on governance	0	0		
			Training on Gender mainstreaming for Heads of Departments	0	0		
2015	Gender	Promote gender programs	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	0	15	20	
			Provision of start-up kits	0	0		
			Empower women on governance in all electoral areas	0	0		
			Training on Gender mainstreaming for Heads of Departments	0	0		
2016	Gender	Promote gender	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	0	0		

		programs	Provision of start-up kits		20	Target exceeded by 52%	32 women's groups have undergone capacity building in income generating activities
			Empower women on governance	0	20	75	75 women in 15 electoral areas have been sensitized on modern and traditional governance
			Training on Gender mainstreaming for Heads of Departments	0	0		All heads of Department trained on gender mainstreaming

Policy Objective: Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and Property

2014	Public Safety and Security	Ensure public safety	Construct Police Post at Wonjuga, Garinkuka and Naja	0	2	1	Completed
			Complete Police Station at Wenchiki	0	1	1	Completed
2015			Construct Police Post at Wenchiki	0	1	1	Completed and abounded

Period

**Thematic Area (6) : Oil and Gas Development
NOT APPLICABLE IN CHEREPONI DISTRICT**

	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015							
2016							

1.6 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District

STATEMENT ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The review took a look at the financial performance of the District for the 2014- 2017 plan period. The sources of revenue for the district were; DACF, IGF, DDF, USAID and other sources whereas the expenditure covers capital, goods and services.

Capital Expenditure/ Assets as shown in table 1. 2a were the biggest items of expenditure in the District over the 2014-2017 plan periods. In the last four years, the trend revealed a decrease in the amount per ceiling allocated as compared to the actual amount released. On the other hand, the actual amount released was not commensurate with the planned figures for the period 2014 and 2015. In 2016, the district received GHC **2,359,937.96** which was the highest in the four year of implementation of the MTDP

Correspondingly with regards to personal emoluments, 2015 experienced a significant deviation with an approved ceiling of 851,787.00 but **496,875.75** was released.

Goods & Services in the years 2015 and 2016 saw an actual release of **2,183,059** and **1,936,433.95** respectively which were higher than 2015 and 2019 with the amount released of **1,442,356.16** in 2014 and **73,021.82** in 2017.

The financial resources in terms of the various funding types in the district showed a vast deviation with the DACF between the planned budget and the actual amount released in 2014 & 2016. The situation was the same with the DDF in 2015.

The outcome of the financial analysis in expenditure when considered at the aggregate level, shows a good performance . The comparison of revenue estimates to actual outturns showed an average performance. On the whole, the Assembly largely relies on national fiscal transfers from the central government for developmental projects & programmes. However reliance on such central government transfers has been found to be insufficient to discharge the full scope of its responsibilities. The Assemblies dependence on the central government for development resources is largely attributable to a number of factors with the key being weak capacity to mobilize IGF.

The sources of revenue for the District Assembly could be classified into Internal and External. The overview of all revenue for the period 2014 to 2017 is illustrated below in table 1.2.

Table 1 2a: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES & SALARIES)							
Year	Required as Planned	Approved as per ceiling	Release	Deviations		Actual Expenditure	Variance
	(A)	(B)		(C)	A-B		
2014	780,433.00	780,433.00	780,433.00	0.00	0.00	780,433.00	
2015	700,191.79	700,191.79	700,191.79	0.00	0.00	700,191.79	
2016	770,983.00	752,715.20	752,715.28	18,267.80	18,267.80	752,715.28	
2017	851,787.00	851,787.00	496,875.75	0.00	0.00	496,875.75	
Total	3,103,394.79	3,085,126.99	2,730,215.82	18,267.80	18,267.80		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS							
2014	4,532,104.00	3,311.60	1,649,601.19	4,528,792.40	-1,646,289.59		
2015		0	1,764,023.04	0.00	-1,764,023.04		
2016	3,074,355.94	2,255,362.96	2,359,937.96	818,992.98	-104,575.00		
2017	2,353,529.00		160,400.00	2,353,529.00	-160,400.00		
Total	9,959,988.94	2,258,674.56	5,933,962.19	7,701,314.38	-3,675,287.63		
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,682,382.00	58,360.30	1,442,356.16	1,624,019.07	1,624,021.70		
2015		114,015.58	2,183,059.00	0	-114,015.58		

2016	4,574,965.00	39,858.68	1,936,433.95	4535196.32	4,535,106.32		
2017	988,252		73,021.82	988,252.00	988,252.00		
Total	7,245,599.00	212,234.56	5,634,870.93	7,147,467.39	7,033,364.44		

Table 2b: All sources of Financial Resources for CHEREPONI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

SOURCES	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance	Planned	Actual	Variance
GOG (Salaries)				700,191.79	700,191.79	0	755,725.00	752,715.28	3,009.72			
IGF	80,377.70	41,719.01	38,658.69	181,765.00	97,670.35	84,094.65	214,752.00	379,972.77	(165,220.77)			
DDF	506,594.00	378,821.40	127,772.60	506,594.00	315,356.00	191,238.00	691,513.00	653,239.00	38,274.00			
DACF	1,962,709.00	326,199.14	1,636,509.86	2,964,764.46	1,930,663.52	1,034,100.94	3,433,053.00	1,690,239.55	1,742,813.45	610,310.54	880,806.13	
DEVT PARTNERS	2,975,125.00	1,869,377.74	1,105,757.26	4,162,055	1,696,349.84	2,465,707.16	2,714,527.96	760,127.85	3,009.72	702,677.40	702,677.40	
GET Fund												
Other (Decentralised dep)	0	0	0	49,051.23	14,844.36	34,206.87	49,051.23	11,158.00	37,893.23			
Total	5,524,805.70	2,616,117.29	2,908,698.41	8,564,421.48	8,564,421.48	4,755,075.86	3809347.62	7,858,622.19	1,659,779.35			

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1.7 Challenges in Implementation of GSGDA II and Lessons Learnt

The following are some of the challenges in implementation which have provided lessons to improve implementation in the next planning period.

- Over reliance on the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) coupled with delay in the release of the Fund and unexpected deductions from source.
- Inadequate funds to execute projects which led to delays of some projects.
- Inadequate logistics especially for monitoring and evaluation
- Limited reviews and evaluations as spelt out in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- Overambitious targets set in the plan due the enormity of the district's problems.
- Inability of the district to adequately project its IGF sources was a major setback.

In this regard, the district would relate expected projects with expected revenue and also conduct adequate monitoring and evaluation in a participatory manner to ensure that implementation is well followed in the current plan. Institutional arrangements for implementation would have to be strengthened and the political will, commitment and support would be very much solicited. Again, Mid-year and annual review workshops would be vigorously pursued since they provide the platform for sharing ideas on the effective implementation of the plan.

Table 1.3: Projects completed under the GSGDA II

S/N	NAME OF PROJECT	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM GH¢	DURATION (MONTHS)	AWARD DATE	PAYMENTS		STATUS
						PAYMENTS TO DATE	BALANCEE	
DDF PROJECTS								
1	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE, STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT NAKAKU	ALOMORN ENTERPRISE	173,241.75	6	10-12-2015	155,783.25	17,458.50	COMPLETED
2	REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT HEALTH INSURANCE OFFICE AT CHEREPONI	IDDRISU NAYAW KA ABOCHI COMPANY LIMITED	57,510.00	6	10-12-2015	51,578.10	0.00	COMPLETED
3	CONSTRUCTION OF DINNING HALL FOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE AT CHEREPONI PHASE 1	SANDAHMARU COMPANY LIMITED	89,011.13	6	10-12-2015	88,510.02	0.00	COMPLETED
4	SPOT IMPROVEMENT OF WENCHIKI-SAAKA FEEDER ROAD	ABU IMAM LIMITED	139,289.50 *REVISED CONTRACT SUM*: 98,861.94	6	10-12-2015	98,861.94	98,861.94	COMPLETED
5	CONSTRUCTION OF 4-BEEDROOM	CLINTON	179,576.98	6	10-12-2015			

	QUARTERS FOR GHANA POLICE SERVICE AT WENCHIKI	GBANGBA CONSTRUCTION				57,881.47	121,695.51	SUPERSTRUCTURE COMPLETED
6	SPOT IMPROVEMENT OF WENCHIKI-SAAKA FEEDER ROAD-PHASE II	ABU INVESTMENT	182,400.00	2	4-04-2016	83,520.00	98,880.00	COMPLETED
7	CONSTRUCTION OF DINNING HALL FOR SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE AT CHEREPONI PHASE II	SANDAHMARU COMPANY LIMITED	196,588.50	6	8-09-2016	29,488.00	167,100.50	ON-GOING
8	REHABILITATION OF TOSALA JUNCTION-TUMPONDIFEEDEER ROAD-5.6KM	YARO WADATA COMPANY LTD	195,100.50	4	2-09-2016	173,790.00	19,310.00	COMPLETED
DACF PROJECTS								
1	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT KWABINAKABOSO	DRAMANI COMPANY LIMITED	175,119.91	6	10-12-2015	71,461.20	103,658.71	FINISHES COMPLETED
2	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. CHPS COMPOUND(3-BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, TOILET-W/C & BATH, 2-WARDS, STORE, CONSULTING ROOM, OPD UTILITY, 2-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT TAMBONG	TIKPELI COMPANY LIMITED	182,474.38	6	10-12-2015	28,121.00	154,353.38	SUBSTRUCTURE IN PROGRESS *ABANDONED

3	CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL COMPLEX AT CHEREPONI	CLINTON GBANGBA CONSTRUCTION	199,502.71	8	10-12-2015	29,925.00	169,577.71	SUBSTRUCTURE COMPLETED
4	DRILLING, CONSTRUCTION AND MECHANIZATION OF 1 NO BOREHOLE AT WENCHIKI	WAMAN COMPANY LIMITED	48,400.50	3	10-12-2015	23,525.28	24,875.22	DRILLING, TESTING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPLETED
5	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE LIBRARY, STAFF COMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT GBANJANI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	CATADI COMPANY LIMITED	339,031.66	8	10-08-2015	189,062.09	149,969.57	ROOFING COMPLETED
6	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE AT WENCHIKI D/A JHS	IDDRISU NAYAW KA ABOCHI COMPANY LIMITED	64,494.00	4	MARCH, 2015	30,887.85	33,606.15	ROOFING COMPLETED
7	CONSTRUCTION OF 4-SEATER KVIP AND REHABILITATION OF MALBA PALACE AT MASAWUSE	WISAL GH LTD	69,417.75	4	MARCH, 2015	48,818.17	20,599.58	REHABILITATION & 1 SEATER KVIP COMPLETED *ABANDONED
8	CONSTRUCTION OF PEDIATRIC WARD AT CHEREPONI POLY CLINIC	SOKOWULI GH LIMITED	292,253.56	4	MARCH, 2015	262,469.90	29,163.30	COMPLETED

9	CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK,WITH ANCILLARY FACILITIES	SUBATA ENTERPRISE	172,884.29	6	MARCH, 2015	151,004.20	21,880.09	COMPLETED
10	CONSTRUCTION AND FURNISHING OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK,WITH ANCILLARY FACILITIES	TIKPELI COMPANY LTD	164,775.14	6	MARCH, 2015	155,359.42	9,415.72	COMPLETED
11	DRILLING OF BOREHOLE AT WENCHIKI	WAAMAN COMPANY LIMITED	9,960.00	1	4-3-2016	9,960.00	---	COMPLETED
12	DRILLING OF BOREHOLE AT WENCHIKI	WAAMAN COMPANY LIMITED	8,840.00	1	4-3-2016	8,840.00	---	COMPLETED
13	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 4-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	ABDULAI IDDRISU ENTERRISE	168,550.77	6	29-06-2016	151,495.18	16,831.80	COMPLETED
14	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM& LIBRARYAT AKROMABLA	NANZUMANA COMPANY LIMITED	183,325.86 REVISED SUM :176,659.88	6	29-06-2016	138,677.73	37,982.15	COMPLETED
15	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT YETILI	KA-ABARA COMPANY LIMITED	178,163.04	6	29-06-2016	74,704.84	103,458.20	FINISHES COMPLETED
16	REHABILITATION OF ABATOIR AT CHEREPONI MARKET	YALWA INVESTMENT	73,284.64	3	29-04-16	31,070.81	42,213.86	ROOFING

		COMPANY LIMITED						COMPLETED
17	REHABILITATION OF 1NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE, STORE, STAFF COMMON ROOM AND 4-SEATER KVIP AT JAKPA	ABDULAI IDDRISU ENT	89,956.00	3	19-07-16	15,000.00	74,000.00	FINISHES COMPLETED
18	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE, STORE, ICT , LIBRARY AND 4-SEATER KVIP AT WENCHIKI	ABDULAI IDDRISU ENT	83,037.15 REVISED SUM: 79,083.00	3	19-07-16	15,000.00	64,083.00	COMPLETED
19	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	HUMURAL CONTRACT WORKS	42,884.00	6	19-07-16	15,000.00	27,884.00	COMPLETED
20	RESHAPING OF CHEREPONI-GBON FEEDER ROAD(15KM)	ASHCAL INVESTMENT GH LTD	48,650.00	1	22-09-16	48,450.00	---	COMPLETED
21	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE STORE, STAFFCOMMON ROOM, 4-SEATER KVIP AND URINAL AT WENCHIKI D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	YALWA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	189,938.67	6	8-09-2016	---	189,938.67	SUB-STRUCTURE COMPLETED
GSOP PROJECTS								
1	REHABILITATION OF GARINKUKA DUGOUT	LARODEX COMPANY	213,383.05	6	June, 2015	85,614.18	127,768.87	COMPLETED

2	REHABILITATION OF TSUNGA-NAMARIGU FEEDER ROAD	LEGICO GH LIMITED	282,849.25	6	June,2015	127,486.07	155,363.18	ON-GOING
3	REHABILITATION OF TECHIKU DUGOUT	ASARE KWAKWA CONSTRUCTION WORKS	208,084.26	6	Nov, 2015	50,228.72	157,855.54	COMPLETED
4	REHABILITATION OF WENCHIKI DUGOUT	SENOMAS GH. LIMITED	93,166.97	6	18-01-16	14,923.72	78,243.25	ON-GOING
5	REHABILITATION OF TIEKASU DUGOUT	KASSCOM VENTURES	92,447.10	6	18-01-16	76,101.49	16,345.61	COMPLETED
6	REHABILITATION OF KEJETILI DUGOUT	KA ABARA COMPANY LIMITED	78,373.62	6	18-01-16	32,766.70	45,606.92	ON-GOING
7	REHABILITATION OF CHEREPONI – KPAMANBA FEEDER ROAD	YARO WADATA COMP. LTD	190,232.79	6	18-01-16	109,277.52	80,955.27	ONGOING
8	REHABILITATION OF NANCHEM DUGOUT	A.B.K LIMITED	84,893.24	6	18-01-16	74,096.70	10,796.54	COMPLETED

FIG 1.3: CHEREPONI DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

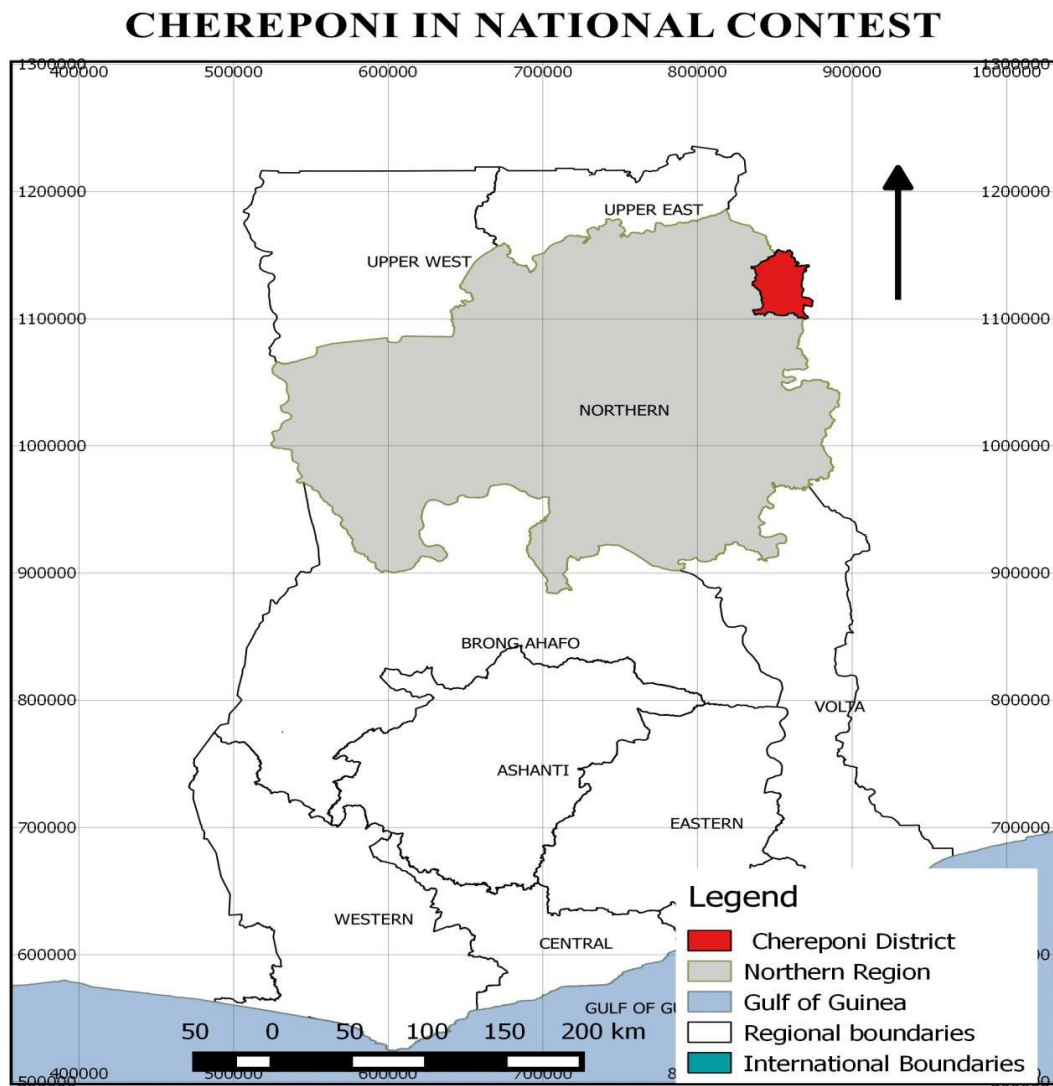


FIG 1.4: CHEREPONI DISTRICT IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

CHEREPONI IN REGIONAL CONTEST

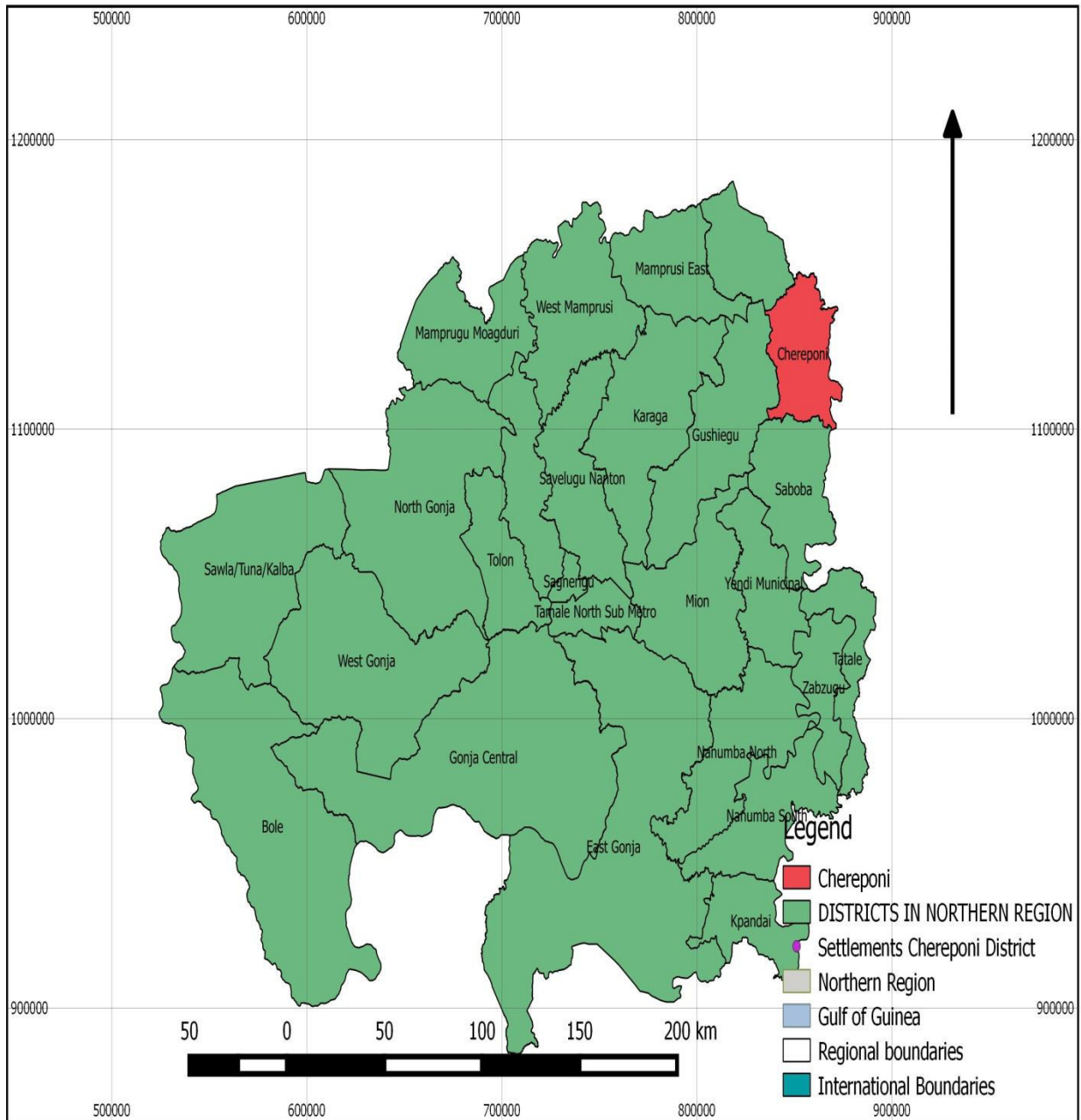


FIG 1.4: MAP OF CHEREPONI DISTRICT

MAP OF CHEREPONI DISTRICT



1.8 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION /DISTRICT PROFILE

This section focuses on the implication of physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture, and spatial analysis, economy of the District, food security, governance, social services, vulnerability analysis, information and communication technology, gender and indicators of development of the district. The analysis also includes maps and other pictorial presentations of the district's assets for visioning into the desired future.

1.8.1 Institutional capacity needs

In developing the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), it is essential to assess the district to know the capacity of the staff especially the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in the preparation and implementation of the plan.

This is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP.

After a critical assessment based on the current capacities of the district, a total average score of 6.6 was obtained

Table 1.4 : Human Resource Capacities in Chereponi District

Department	Staff Strength			Gaps
	No of Staff	Male	Female	
Central Administration	30	24	6	15
Education	39	33	6	25
Information	1	1	0	1
Social Welfare/Community Devt	4	4	0	4
Agriculture	14	13	1	7
Revenue/Finance	9	8	1	5
Environmental Health	13	9	4	12
BAC	1	1	0	2

Works	3	3	0	3
Radio Unit	2	1	1	0
Total	73	60	13	

District Planning & Coordinating Unit , 2017

Table 1.5: Available Resources and Resource Gaps in Chereponi District

Required Resources/Infrastructure	Available Resources	Resources Gap
Central Administration		
1 vehicle (DCE) 1 vehicle (DCD) 1 monitoring vehicle (DPCU) 6 motor bikes 2 photocopier machine 6 Laptop computer 2 Projector 1 Camera 2combing machine 5printers	1 vehicle(DCE) 1 Vehicle (DCD) 1 Vehicle unserviceable (DPCU) 5 motobikes 1 projector functional 6 laptop computers 1 combinding machines 3 printers	1 monitoring vehicle (DPCU) 2 motor bikes 1 projector 1camera
Works Department		
Adequate Staff 1 vehicle 2 motor bikes 3 photo copy machine 4 printer 5 camaras	Inadequate staff 1 motor bike 1 non-functioning desktop 3 laptops 1 printer	1 vehicle 1 Photo copier 1 Printer 1 Comb-binding machine 1 Desktop computer 1 Adjustable ladder 1 camara
Education		
2 Pick ups 20 Motor bikes 1 Office accommodation 4 printers 4 desks 8 cabinets and shelves 7 laptops	2 Pick up 9 Motor bikes 0 Office accommodation 2 printer 0 desks 0 cabinets 0 laptop	Funds 1 pick up 1 office accommodation 11 motorbikes 2 printers 8 cabinets 7 laptops
Agriculture Department		
Residential accommodation Office accommodation Vehicle Motor bikes for extension officers Protective clothing	Office accommodation Vehicle Motor bikes Printer Desktop computer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residential accommodation for agric director ▪ Fuel ▪ Motor bikes ▪ laptops

Printers Desktop computers Laptops photocopier Fuel	photocopier Printers	▪ Funds
Health		
Health personnel (nurses) 208 Motor bikes 23 Vehicle for health admini 2 Accommodation for health dir 1 Health Centres 5 Vehicle for health administration	Health personnel 116 Broken down motor bikes 11 CHPS compounds 7	Inadequate staff Lack of vehicle for health administration Lack of accommodation for health director Inadequate CHPS/Health centres Fuel Funds
Trade and Industry		▪
Office accommodation 2 Residential accommodation 2 Vehicle 1 Motor bikes 2 Startup kits Printers 2 Computers 2	Office accommodation 1 Vehicle 1 Motor bike 1 Printer 1 Computer 1	▪ Lack of startup kits ▪ Residential accommodation ▪ Funds
Disaster Prevention		▪
Office accommodation 1 Residential accommodation 1 Vehicle 1 Motor bikes 4 Store room 1 Printers 2 Computers 2 GPS 1	Office accommodation 0 Printers 0 Computers 2 GPS 0	Residential accommodation Vehicle Motor bikes Store room Printers Funds GPS 1
Finance Department		
Office accommodation 1 Accounts staff 3 Revenue vehicle 1 Printers 2 Computers	Office accommodation 1 Accounts staff 1 Revenue vehicle 1 Printers 3 Computers	2 office accommodation for revenue staff 1 accounts staff 1 residential accommodation
Social Development		▪
motor bike 7 Office accommodation 1 Residential accommodation 1 Funds Printers 3 Computers 4 Vehicle for monitoring Filing carbinet	motor bike 5 Inadequate Office accommodation Printers 2 Computers 2	Residential accommodation Office accommodation Funds Filing cabinet Vehicle for monitoring

District Planning & Coordinating Unit, 2017

Table 1.6: District Planning & Coordinating Unit Capacities and Management in Chereponi

No	Capacity Index	Scores	Average Score
1	Qualifications of personnel	10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,5,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,	205/21 = 9.8
2	Staff Compliment	10,10,5,10,10,5,10,5,5,10,5,10,5,10,10,5,10,10,5,5,10	165/21 = 7.8
3	M&E Skills & Knowledge	10,5,5,5,10,5,10,5,5,10,10,10,5,10,10,5,10,5,5,5,10	155/21 = 7.3
4	Availability of Funds	5,10,5,10,5,5,5,10,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,10,5,5,5,10,	130/21 = 6.1
5	Utilization of Funds	10,5,10,10,10,5,10,5,10,5,10,10,10,5,5,10,10,10,5,5,10	170/21 = 8.0
6	Timely Access to Funds	10,10,10,10,5,5,5,5,10,10,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5	135/21 = 6.4
7	Leadership	10,5,10,10,10,10,10,5,10,5,10,10,10,5,10,10,5,10, 10,10	185/21 = 8.8
8	Management	10,10,10,10,10,10,10,5,10,5,10,10,5,10,10,5,10,10,5, 10,10,	180/21 = 8.6
9	Workload	10,10,10,10,10,5,10,10,10,10,5,5,10,5,10,10,5,10,10, 10,10	185/21 = 8.8
10	Motivation/ Incentives	5,5,1,5,5,1,5,5,5,5,1,5,5,1,5, 5,5,5, 5,1,	85/21 = 4.0
11	Equipment/ Facilities	5,10,1,5,5,5,5,10,10,5,5,5,5,10,5, 5,10	106/21 = 5.0
	Total average score		81/11 = 7.3

District Planning & Coordinating Unit, 2017

1.8.2 Physical and natural environment

The district has a unique natural environment and resources that affects both human and economic activities. These characteristics of the district are discussed as follows

i) Location and size

Chereponi District is one of the twenty six (26) administrative districts in the Northern region of Ghana. It is located between latitudes $10^{\circ} 10^1$ S and $10^{\circ} 20^1$ N eastwards and longitude $10^{\circ} 10^1$ N and $10^{\circ} 20^1$ S northwards. It shares boundaries with the following Districts; Gushegu District to the West; Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District to the North; Saboba and Yendi Districts to the South and South-West and The Republic of Togo to the East bordered by the River Oti. The District has a total land area of approximately 1,374.78 sq. km. (2010,PHC). Politically, Chereponi District is made up of one (1) Town and five (5) Area Councils. The Town Council is Chereponi while the Area Councils are Wenchiki, Tombu, Tambong, Nansoni and Wonjuga. The Chereponi District in total has 169 settlements, 100 Unit Committees, 20 Electoral Areas, 31 Assembly members (20 elected and 11 Government appointees), a Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive. The District has just one (1) Constituency.

ii) Climate

The District is located in the savannah ecological zone. The climate is characterized by alternative wet and dry seasons of equal lengths of six (6) months. Annual rainfall is about 1000mm or less, falling between May and October. A long dry period follows the end of the rains from November to April. Temperature, which is generally high throughout the year, ranges between 21° C and 41° C.

iii) Vegetation

The Guinea Savannah vegetation is degraded in several locations. These areas include areas where agricultural activity is currently high and severely degraded lands that have become uncultivable because of iron pan or where the soils are shallow due to rockiness. Trees sparsely populate in such areas. The vegetation is grass interspersed with drought resistant trees. The common tree species are the Rosewood, “Dawadawa” and Shea and Nim trees. The vegetation is greenish only in rainy season and very dry in the harmattan period.

iv) Topography and drainage

The topography of the District is undulating with few hills, which provide a good flow for run-off water. The District is underlain by Voltain rocks normally suitable for rural water supply – boreholes. The soils are quite good along valleys.

During the raining season, water normally drains to the Oti River, as well as dams and streams present in the district. There are although many incidences of large quantities of water that collects on roadsides, washing roads out or pooling to prevent proper transportation.

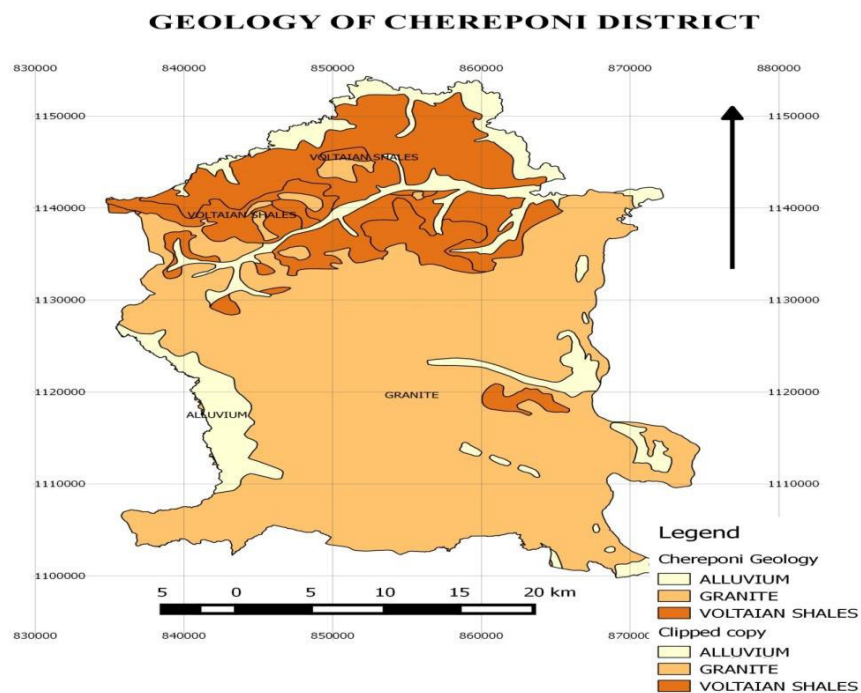
v) Geology and soils

The Voltain shale underlies the whole District. From literature, most of the soils in the interior savannah and the transitional zones developed over shale, which contains abundant iron concretions and iron pan in their sub-soils. These soils constitute the groundwater laterite and occupy about 50% of the interior savannah (Adu, 1969). The

groundwater laterite, due to impervious iron pan or clay pan in the sub-soil is characterized by water logging at the peak of the rains.

The soils are quite good along the valleys. Alluvial valleys suitable for rice production exist in some areas of the District. There is considerable soil erosion in the District. This is due to bad farming practices and rampant bush burning. The figure 1.3: below depicts the geology and soils type of the District.

Figure 1.6: Geology and soils of Chereponi



Implications for Development – Natural Environment

The features of the environment and natural resources affect growth in the Chereponi district. Attention should therefore be given to the environmental implications of the district as discussed below;

- ❖ The size, topography and natural resource endowment influences on prospects for industrialization, agriculture, tourism and growth.
- ❖ Given the peculiar location, the district can initiate/promote cross boundary markets where surplus goods can be traded than being taken to distant markets. Hence by fostering cross country trade between Ghana and Togo.
- ❖ The district capital is deprived of the cheapest means of transport thereby putting it in a disadvantageous position as compared to other district capitals located at vantage points.
- ❖ Stimulation of the economy can however mitigate the disadvantages associated with the location.
- ❖ Investment in transport infrastructure is necessary to enhancing trading and productivity.
- ❖ Issues of disputed boundaries affect the development of the district. It is important that the political boundary between the district and Bunkprugu are marked clearly. This is because with clearly outlined boundaries the Chereponi district can control, create and enforce laws within its jurisdiction.
- ❖ The border disputes create tension over natural resources in most cases. The dispute over who farms where and so on
- ❖ The remoteness, difficult terrain, infrastructural bottlenecks have serious impediments on development in the district.

1.8.3 Culture and Religion

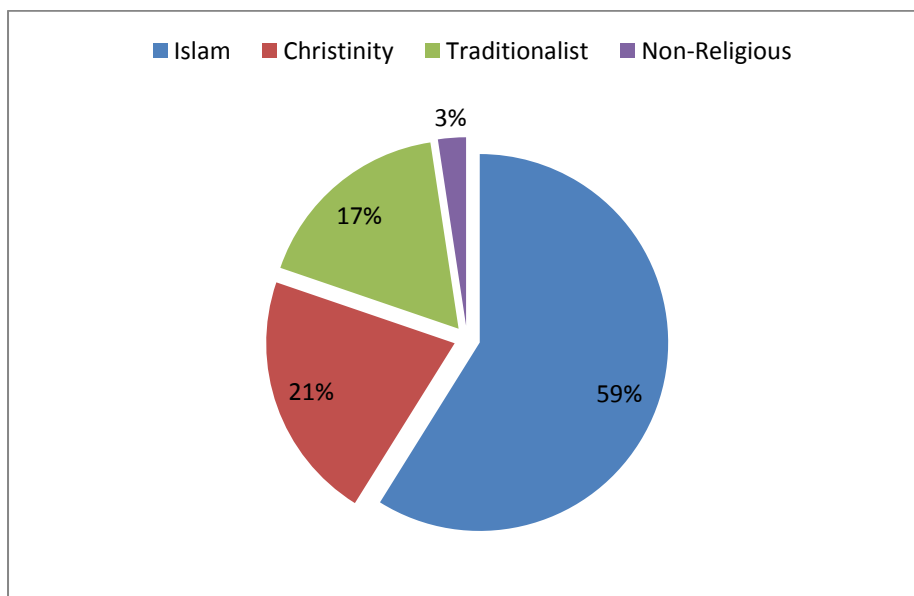
The culture of a people can influence their behavior, beliefs, dressing and other attributes of life that can have direct influence on their socio-economic development. The district is inhabited by two main tribal groups (Konkomba and Anufor) with different cultural values and practices among these people.

Some cultural beliefs and practices are constraints to development. For instance, that children should not eat eggs because they would grow to become thieves is common among the northern tribes. In addition, some cultural values and practices of the people tend to perpetuate illiteracy, poverty, disease and ignorance, which are all at variance with social, economic and political development.

The Anufor have two major festivals celebrated during the year (Krubu and Fire). Festivals observed by the Konkomba are Yam Festival, Pito Festival and the Fire Festival. Traditional religion is practiced among many people. Superstition and soothsaying surround all festivals and funeral performance. The waste in the form of foodstuff and animals during these festivals and funeral performance are constraints to development.

The people of Chereponi are affiliated with three main religions. Namely; Islam 57%, Christianity 21.4%, Traditionalist 17.4% and non-believers 2.4%.

FIG 1.7: Religious Groupings in Chereponi District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

1.8.4 Settlement Systems

i) Hierarchy of settlements

Most houses (about 80 per cent) are built with either land crate or mud walls and roofed with either aluminum or iron sheets or grass. The housing environment in the District is characterized by poor drains, unkempt surroundings including open cesspools for sewers, exposed foundations, poor ventilation and leaking roofs. Given a household size of 7.9 persons, which is above the national average of 5.0 and a room occupancy of 1.5 persons, which is well below the national norm of 2.5 persons, the housing problem in the District is qualitative rather than quantitative. Facilities in houses such as water, electricity, kitchen, and toilet are virtually non-existent.

The situation with water and sanitation appears more appalling. With the exception of Chereponi that has pipe-borne water, the major sources of water for drinking in the District are boreholes, wells, streams, and dams.

Refuse disposal is largely unorganized, as people tend to dump refuse anywhere in the communities. Currently, there are two public toilets in Chereponi. These toilets are not being used effectively because of their current poor state. With the introduction of Community Total-Lead Sanitation concept about 2500 household have constructed their own latrines using cost effective methods.

There are also no waste disposal points or centers. Therefore, waste is dumped anywhere considered convenient including areas around houses and drinking water sources.

Drainage around houses and link roads is very poor.

With such an existing situation, it is quite evident that pollution would be equally great. Most of the drinking water sources are polluted with human waste as people defecate along the catchment areas and with heavy downpour; the waste is carried into these waters. The waste materials deposited around the houses equally pose as sources of polluting the environment and subsequently leading to sickness.

ii) Poverty levels in the district

There is no doubt that Chereponi bedeviled with poverty and the table below depicts the poverty levels in the communities and number of households affected

Table 1.8: The Poverty level of the district

No	Community	Number of HH
1	Garinkuka	69
2	Jilma	49
3	Jayoni	14
4	Sankpong	45
5	Adari	64
6	Mabambo	43
7	Masawose	15
8	Baguli	6
9	Naja	27
10	Jopal	25
11	Waku	49
12	Naboni	51
13	Nansoni	16
14	Nandere	22
15	Nanbor	34
16	Tambong	64
17	Nachem –Chereponi	13
18	Timbu	1
19	Yentenli	10
20	Kudani	15
21	Kudani Bakanu	31
22	Wonjuga	76
23	Kpani	11
24	Wenchiki	79
25	Famisah	52
26	Gbalo	23

27	Jakpa	54
28	Tusunga	59
29	Bukasu	53
30	Nadumgbali	8
31	Ando-Nyamanu	25
32	Kuikpeni	57
33	Nakaku No. 1	7
34	Ando-Kajura	29
35	AndondonWawasu /Nanaty	19
36	Sangbana	26
37	Namaligu	43
38	Kpamba	51
39	Banjani	27
40	Tiekasu	53
41	Naloli	4
42	Kabilani	17
43	Kpaboku	55
44	Naturi	12
45	Naburinu	6
46	Naduni	18
47	Chomboso(Angor)	3
48	Akromabila No.1	18
49	Tinchangu	11
50	Tombu	59
51	Chereponi	91
52	Tosara No.2	41
53	Kpabong	15
54	Bunburiga	13
55	Tacheku	49
	Total	1,807

Source: Community Development & Social Welfare department Reports 2016

From the table above, about 1,807 households in the District are poor and benefit from the LEAP.

1.8.5 District Economy

The graphical representation below of economic activity status of population 15 years and older who are employed, unemployed and economically not active in Chereponi District. Over seventy-six percent (76.3%) of the population are economically active, with 77.3% representing males and 75.4 percent representing females. Economically active population is 95.6 % of the employed with males being 95.7% and females 95.7%. With economically active, 4.3% of unemployed are male and female 4.5%

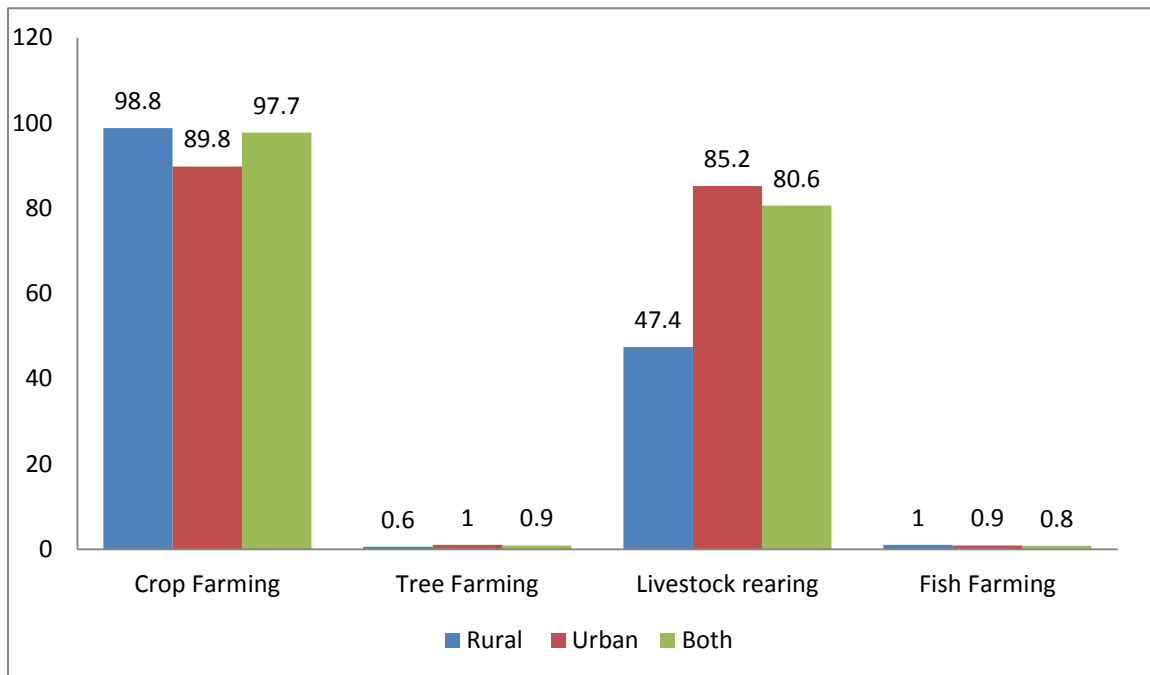
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

i) Agricultural Activities

The District can be regarded as agrarian, due to the fact that, the district's population is predominately engaged in agriculture activities. Between 40- 50 percent of land area is used for agriculture purposes. Farming is on subsistence basis with small holdings. A few farmers cultivate large areas of maize, yam and rice for commercial purposes. Acquisition of land for farming purposes is not a problem in the district. The district is known for its production of soya beans.

The district has a total of 7116 household. About 91 percent of these households are engaged in agriculture. The dominant agriculture activities are crop farming (98%) and livestock rearing (81%) and the least agriculture activities been fish farming (0.8%) and tree planting (0.9%).

FIG 1. 9: The Economy of the District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

The cultivation of some industrial crops in the District is entirely a new phenomenon. The principal industrial crops grown extensively in the District currently are soya beans and rice. Other industrial crops grown in the area are groundnuts, okro, maize, millet, pepper and cotton.

The District is noted for the production of tuber crops such as yam and cassava. Yam is grown extensively in the area and greater quantities of the produce are sold to prospective buyers from the neighbouring districts or transported to southern Ghana and neighbouring Togo in large KIA trucks to be sold.

Legumes like soya beans and white beans are also widely cultivated in the District and mostly sold to market women from Yendi, Tamale, Gushegu, Bolgatanga and other neighbouring Districts.

A large quantity of the rice cultivated in the District is normally sold out to outsiders leaving a little for home consumption.

Agricultural Extension Officers (AEAs) who are 10 in number are centrally located to serve several communities at a time. The AEA farmer ratio is 1: 3,480. The table below shows the production levels of selected crops in the district over the years. It also shows the number of farmers involved in the cultivation of selected crops. From the table, it is evidenced that there are more male farmers than females as shown in the demographic data presented earlier. Also in the table is the area cultivated, yield per hectare and the consumer centres.

Table 1.7: Agricultural Production Levels in District

Date	Commodity	Total Farmers		Targeted (HA)	Achieved (HA)	Expected Yield	Achieved Yield	Consumer Centers
		Male	Female					
2015	Maize			15000	10200	1.8	0.7	Local market, Togo & Tamale
	Rice			2000	2000	2	1	-DO-
	Cassava			1800	1050	7.1	5.12	-DO-
	Soyabean			16,110	12100	2	1.5	-DO-
	Millet			16,600	1200	0.6	0.5	-DO-
	Sorghum			14150	12100	1.5	1	-DO-
	Yam			10,000	5750	0.6	5	
	Cowpea			11722	11000	1.3	1	
	G.Nut			11722	11000	1	0.72	
	Maize			15000	2225	1.5	1.3	Local market, Togo & Tamale

2015	Rice			1800	1400	2.2	1	-DO-
	Cassava			1000	674	5	4.12	-DO-
	Soyabean			16,110	11345	2	1.6	-DO-
2016	Millet			2370	1720	1.2	1	-DO-
	Sorghum			14150	12100	1.5	1	-DO-
	Yam			1200	714	7	5	
	Cowpea			14500	1200	1.3	1	
	G.Nut			11722	11000	1	0.5	

Source: 2017 District Planning & Coordinating Unit

Most of the crops grown in the district are perishable in nature. There are virtually no arrangements to store these crops. Few farmers use some form of storage facilities (crib barns, sheds, kitchens and storerooms) and these could store only small quantities of produce for short periods. This leads to the situation where farmers are compelled to sell off their produce at low prices, usually immediately after harvest. It has been realized that substantial amount of farm produce go waste due to poor storage facilities and other causes of post-harvest losses.

ii. Manufacturing industries

The district has some small scale industries that process mainly agricultural produce for sale in markets in and around Chereponi. These include Shea Butter extraction, rice processing ground nut oil extraction,. others include carpentry, blacksmiths, mechanics, dressmakers etc all these small-scale operators are not organized and therefore are not able to access any institutional credit to improve their productive activities. They also have little or no access to services such as water, electricity and good roads. Low skill development also limits these small-scale producers' linkage to other producers and sectors.

iii. Banking and Credit Facilities

Access to credit is one of the main constraints in the district as far as farming is concerned. Most of the farmers usually rely on personal savings, while others borrow from friends and money lenders to finance their farming ventures. The Financial institutions like the Bonzali Rural Bank and GN Bank do not offer credit facilities to farmers.

The inadequacy of these services has resulted in the creation of private credit unions such as. Local money lenders are also available providing short term credit to the people with high interest rates. The high interest rates charged on these loans deter prospective borrowers. This affects their ability to expand their production activities and therefore slowing down the District's growth and development.

iv. Chereponi road network

The poor road network and conditions also affect the marketing of agricultural produce making prices very low. In the market centres, middlemen and traders from the big cities such as Yendi, Gushegu, Bunpkrugu, Bimbila, Kpandai , Krachi , Damanko , Kpassah and Saboba and even neighboring Togo dictate the prices of agriculture produce.

v. Transportation

Road transport is the major form of transport in the district with a total network of about 144km.

The roads are classified as follows:

- Trunk Roads under the jurisdiction of Ghana Highway Authority
- Urban Roads under the jurisdiction of Department Of Urban Roads and
- Feeder Roads under jurisdiction of Department of Feeder Roads

The only trunk road is the Chereponi- Wapuli- Yendi which have not seen any surfaced and is characterized with a lot of pitholes and potholes which needs major works. The feeder roads are not surfaced which are not motorable especially during the raining seasons.

There are a lot of options for travelling in the district. The mode of transportation are; Okada (Motor bikes), Ovan (Trotro) and Metro Mass Transport services.

Table 1.8: Transport Route in the District

S/No.	Transport	Route
1.	Okada (Motobikes) Personal transport	Chereponi-Tamale Chereponi- Yendi Chereponi- Saboba Chereponi- Togo
2	Ovan/LT buses(Trotro)	Chereponi-Tamale Chereponi-Yendi Chereponi-Gusheigu

		Chereponi-Saboba Chereponi-Togo
3	Metro Mass Transport	Chereponi-Wapuli Chereponi-Yendi Chereponi-Tamale
4	KIA/Cargo Truck	Chereponi-Garinkuka Chereponi-Gusheigu Chereponi-Togo Chereponi-Wenchiki

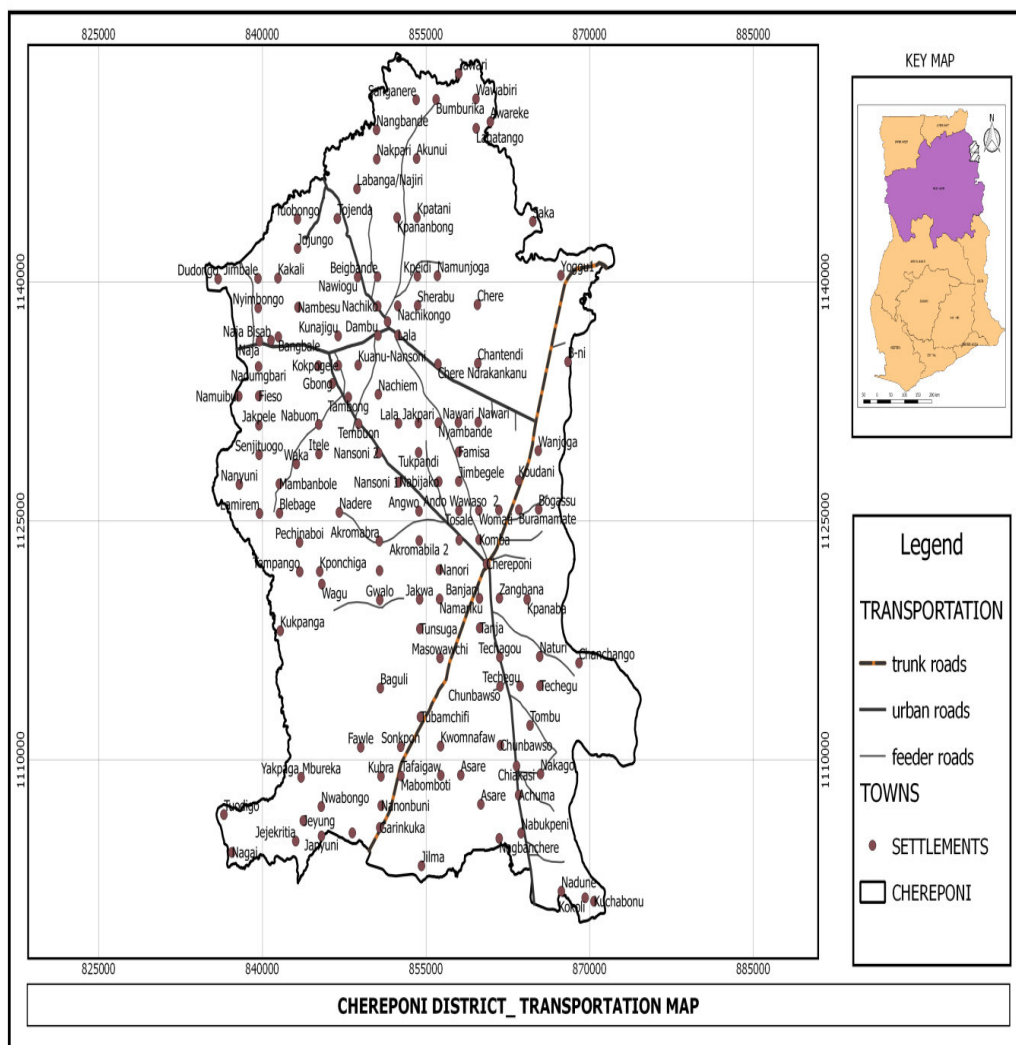
A good transportation network and a reliable communication system are very important ingredient for socio-economic development. This is a serious handicap in the District. There is a very poor network of secondary roads in the District. These include the 48km Chereponi-Saboba road and the 96km Yendi-Chereponi road. The physical conditions of some of the roads are bad and virtually inaccessible during a greater part of the rainy season, especially between July and October.

Transportation within and outside the District is very poor. Most people rely on either bicycle or on their feet. People walk several kilometers to attend markets, health facilities and even to schools.

Currently the only direct transport service between the regional capital at Tamale and the District capital Chereponi is being offered by the Metro Mass Transit bus Service. And very

weak GPRTU buses or, one has to depend on chance, by obtaining a lift from any departmental/other organisations’ head traveling to Yendi with means of transport.

FIG1.9: Road Network Map



v Sanitation and Waste Management

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Sanitation coverage in general in the district is low.

The method of disposing of liquid and solid waste by households by type of locality shows that, majority of household (34.6%) disposes -off their solid waste through burning by households. 31.2 % households also use the public dump (open space) method. 13.5% of households are public dump (refuse container) whilst 10.5 % dump their solid waste indiscriminately. 10% of households however have their solid waste collected. The most used solid disposal method in urban households (42.8 %) is public dump (pen space). 26% of urban households also use the burned by household method whilst 19.8% also use public dump container method. The indiscriminate dumping of refuse is quite reduced in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Most rural households use the burned by households method (37.7%). However, indiscriminate dumping of solid refuse is high in rural areas.

The table shows that, most of the households in the District (42.6%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately, followed by 17.6% who use open space (public dump). About 16% of households burn their solid and about 13% use public dump (container). In the District only 10% households have their solid waste being collected.

The three (3) main toilet facilities available to households in the district are pit latrine in the house (51.1%), public toilets (22.4%) and KVIP (12.5%). Others are households with no facilities and, therefore, resort to the use of the bush or free range system and WC toilets in households. In both urban and rural areas, pit latrine is the most widely used system.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

vi. Markets

There are a number of important markets in the district namely, Cherepon, Wenchiki and Garnikuka which have a few developed structures. Other markets include Wonjuga, Yougu Tombu, Naduni and Naja

vii. Tourism

The District has several sites of historic, scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potential for serving as tourist attraction spots. These include:

- The River Oti
- Ruins of German Bridge Linking Ghana and Togo during World War II
- Annual Krubi Festival – Celebrated 27th day of Ramadan
- Mingali Dance
- Fire Festival

As mentioned earlier, a high potential exists in the District in the area of tourism promotion.

It is however sad to say that tourism services are not developed at all in the district. The main tourist attraction spot in the District is the River Oti. For tourism services to be fully developed there is the need to improve physical accessibility and the attraction of private investors into the district. The culture of a people can influence their behavior, beliefs, dressing and other attributes of life that can have direct influence on their socio-economic development. As mentioned earlier, the district is inhabited by two main tribal groups (Konkomba and Anufor) with different cultural values and practices among the peoples.

viii. Trading Outlets

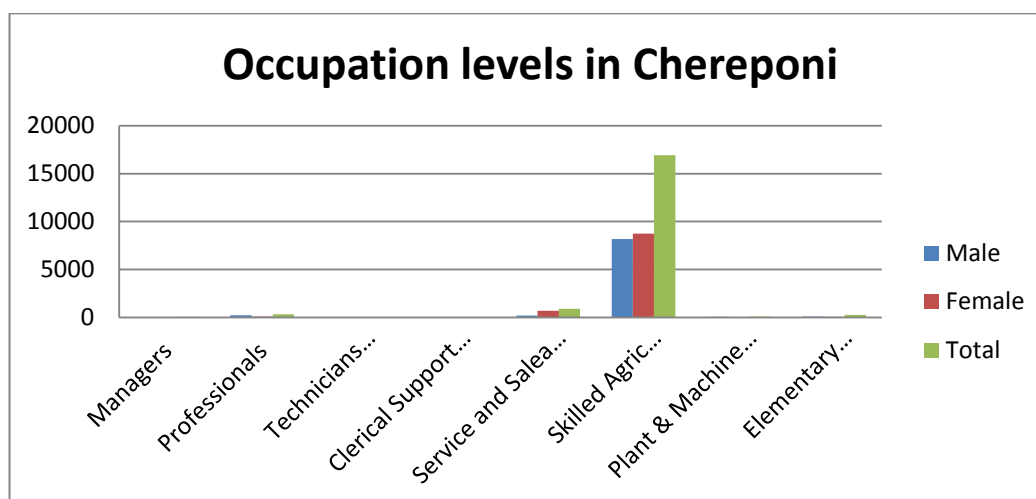
There is no major trading outlet in the district. Most of the essential needs of the people are brought from Yendi, traveling quite a long distance (i.e. 90 -km away) or nearby Togo. There are no depots but there is the presence of mini supermarkets dotted around the town. It should be noted that in almost every village, one could get someone selling some basic needs of the people. Petty trading activities are on the increase in the District.

ix. Employment levels in Chereponi District

The total employment status stands at 19,365 for employees, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employee, casual workers, contributing family workers, apprentice, domestic employees (house help) and others.

In the district, the self-employed without employees constitute the highest of 11,771 persons and casual workers forming the least with 59 persons. Regarding male employed population 15years and older by employment status, self-employed without employee(s) has the greater percentage of about 72 percent and casual workers and apprentices all recorded less than one percent.

FIG 1.10: Employment in Chereponi District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

1.8.6 Food Security

A healthy, sustainable food security is one that focuses on environmental health, economic vitality, human health and social equity which are enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As part of efforts to sustain food security in the district a sizeable amount of arable land would be earmarked for Agriculture activities in the District Spatial Development Framework since about 90% of the populace are into the agricultural sector.

1.8.7 Governance

Local Governance structure

The DA is the highest political authority in the district as stipulated under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 296 (Act 936). It has been empowered to be responsible for the overall development of the district as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480). There is a District Chief Executive, who functions both as a political and administrative leader.

There are 31 Assembly members (3 females but 1 elected and 28 males, 19 elected and 9 appointee) with two-third elected and the remaining one-third being government appointees. A Presiding Member is also elected by two-third majority of all members of the Assembly. The Assembly has the Executive Committee and 8 sub-committees. The DA has all eleven (11) decentralized departments. Certain constitutional departments are present. An example is NCCE. The DA is fully decentralized and takes decisions on its own, implements them and takes responsibility for such actions.

The Assembly has 20 Electoral Areas, 5 Unit Committees and 100 Unit Committee members. 1 Town and 4 Area Councils made up of;

- Town Councils -Chereponi

- Area Councils; Wenchiki, Tambong, Nansoni, Wonjuga

Figure 1.11 : The Structure of the Local Government System

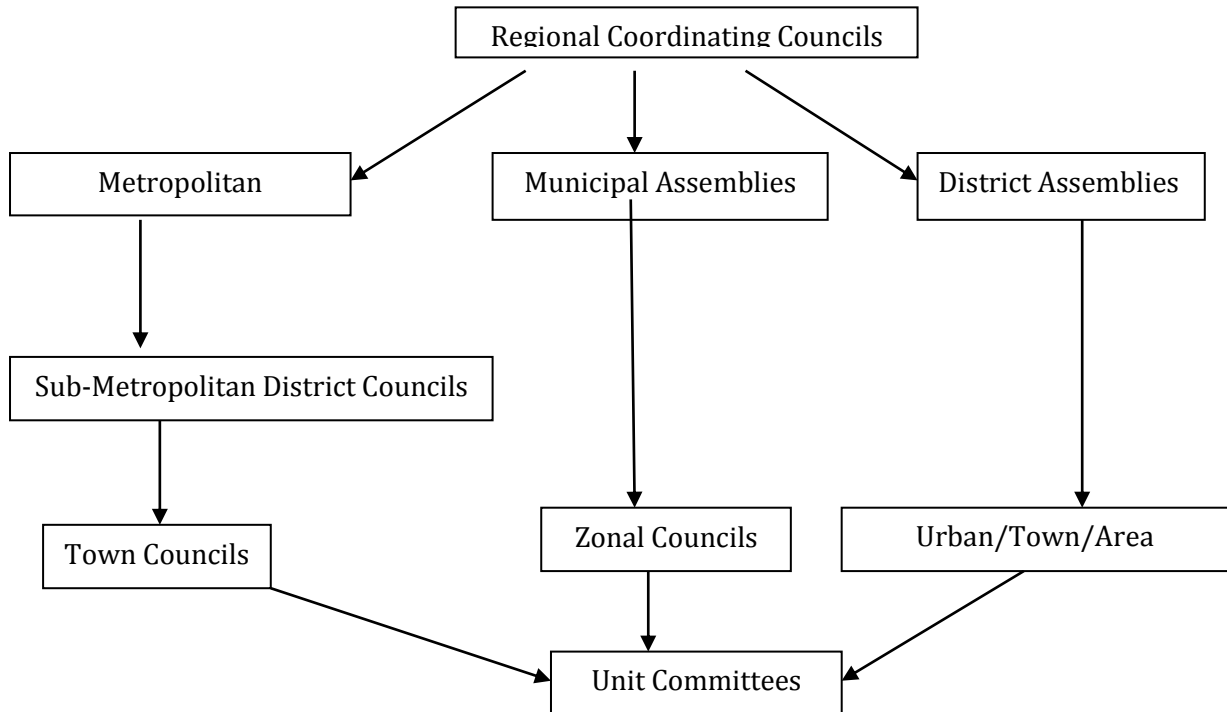


FIG 1.12: DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)

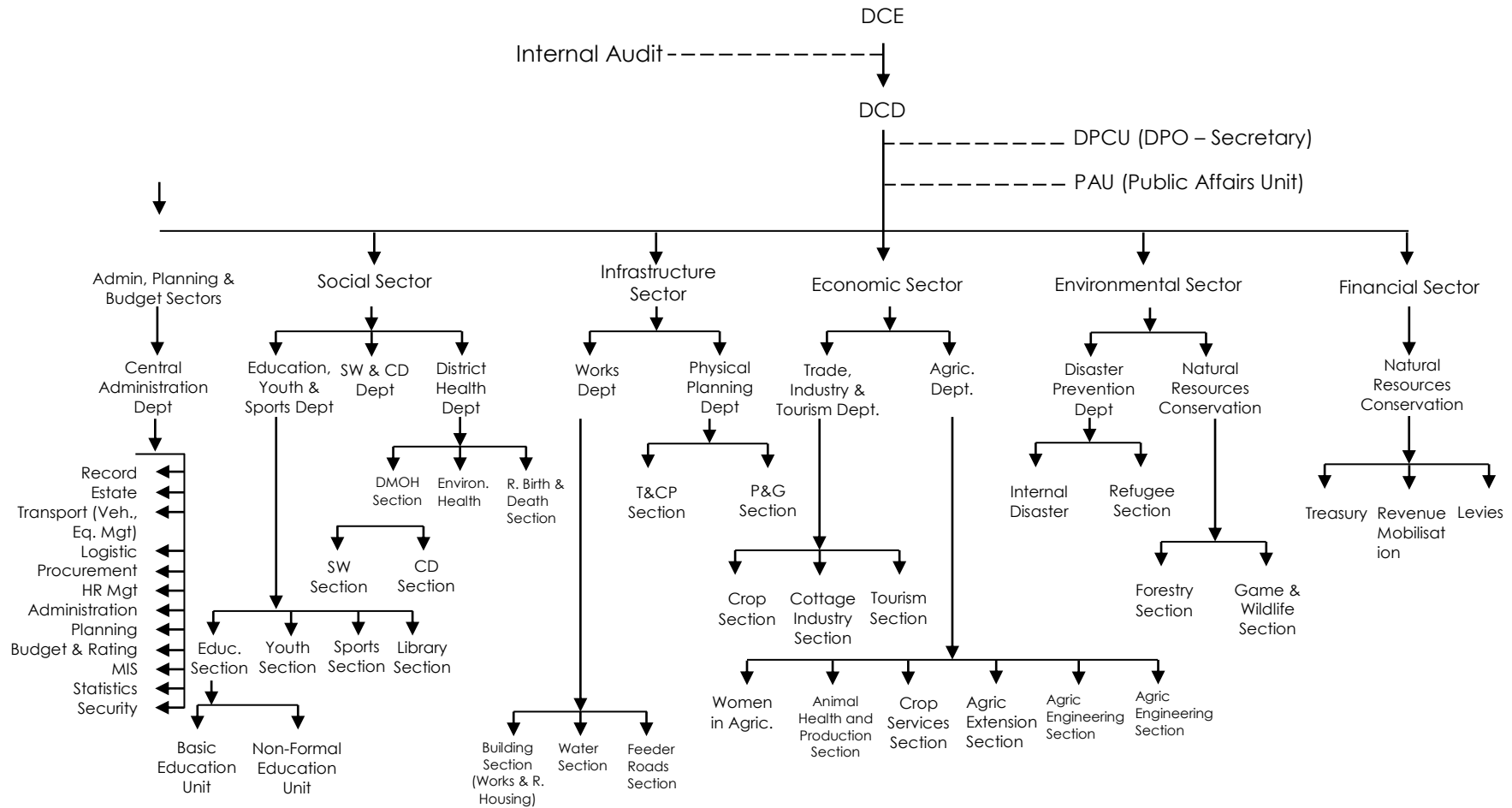
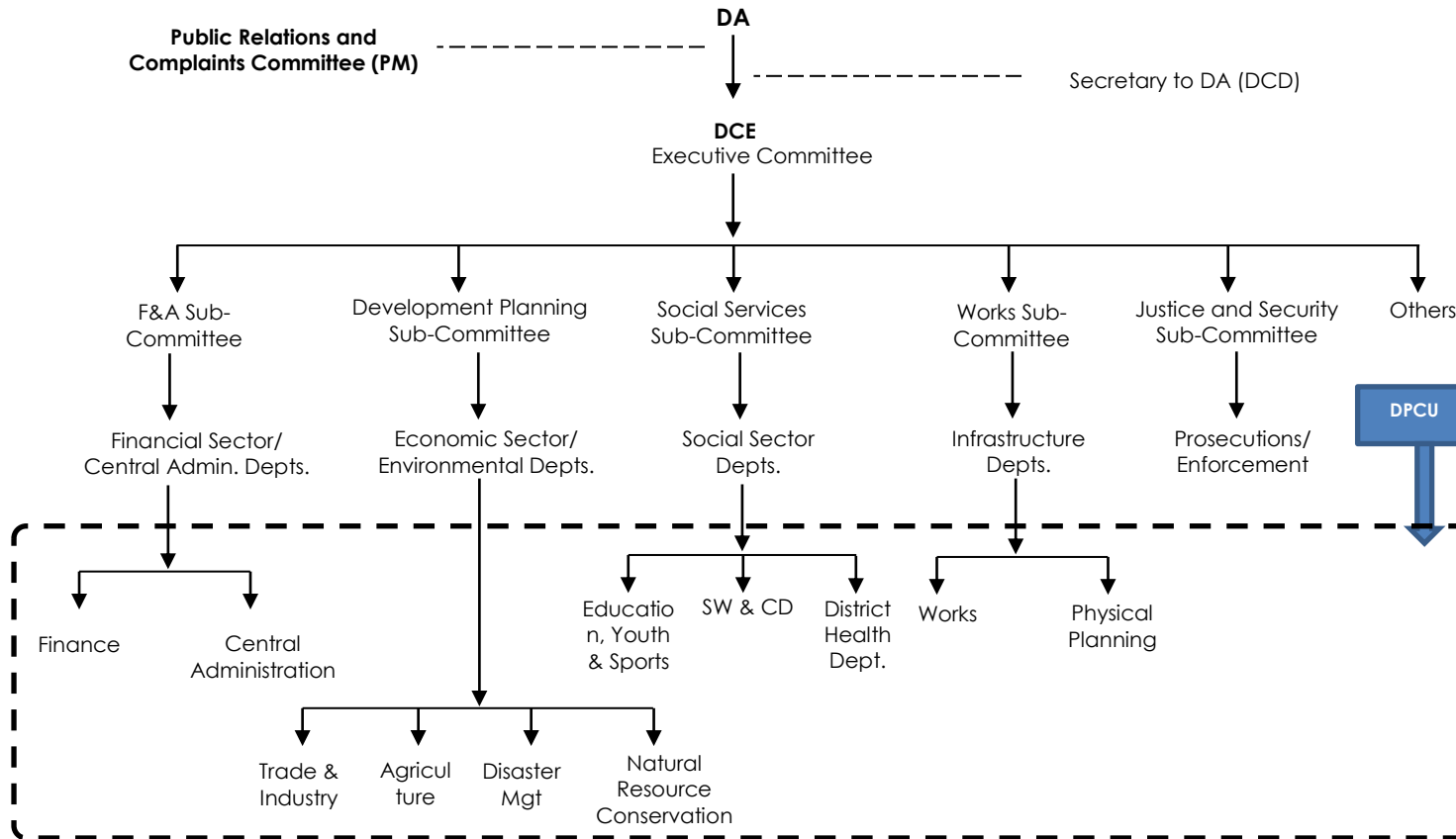


FIG 1.13: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM



The organogram of the District has the District Assembly at the top with the District Chief Executive as the political head and the District Coordinating Director as the Administrative head, the structure has the Executive Committee as the executive wing of the assembly.

The Executive Committee consists of;

- The DCE as Chairperson
- The Chairpersons of the following Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee
 - Development Planning
 - Social Services
 - Works
 - Finance and Administration
 - Justice and Security
- The chairperson of one ad hoc Sub Committee
- Two other members elected by members of the District Assembly
- The DCD as the Secretary of the Executive Committee

The administration of the district is under the leadership of the District Chief Executive assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director and the technical departments. The departments of the Assembly are:

1. Central Administration
2. Disaster Prevention and management
3. Agriculture
4. Education
5. Social Development /Social Welfare
6. Health
7. Works

8. Finance
9. Trade & Industry
10. Natural resource conservation and wildlife

Others Government Departments are;

- Electoral Commission
- National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
- Information Service Department
- Ghana Police Service
- Non-Formal Education

Most of these departments face challenges such as; low staffing, poor office and residential accommodation.

There are also agencies and organizations operating in the district including: Customs Excise and Preventive Service, Ghana Immigration Services and Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice. They function independently from the district assembly, but in their own way aid in the development of the district.

There are also numerous programmes on-going in the district. These programs include LEAP, School Feeding, National Functional Literacy Program (NFLP) Northern Ghana Governance Activity (NGGA) and National Youth Employment Program.

The district is home to numerous NGOs as well. Some NGOs currently are Resiliency In Northern Ghana (RING-USAID), SNV, CARE Ghana –SEND- Ghana collaboration, Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED), Evangelical Presbyterian Development and Relief Agency (EPDRA), Research Triangle International (RTI), School for Life, ACTION-

Aid, and North Eastern Corridor Integrated Development Agency (NECIDA). These NGOs work alongside the assembly to further development in sectors of Health, Education, Agriculture, and help in the building of infrastructure.

1.8.8 Social Accountability

Decentralization is seen as an important mechanism for strengthening local democracy and improving service delivery. It has helped to transfer development and governance of local communities to District Assemblies making participation by ordinary citizens in the governing process practical and possible. The participation and engagement of citizens in decision-making is the hallmark of democracy. Citizens' participation is therefore a right guaranteed by the constitution of Ghana which places ultimate power in the people.

Popular participation seeks to promote local democracy, participation and accountability through strong and viable stakeholder involvement, clarifies and strengthens the roles and relationships between state and non-state actors in the decentralisation agenda (Ghana, NPPF 2016). The Assembly has several platforms which serve as very good opportunities for citizens to participate in the development agenda of the district. Some of these channels which exist within the Assembly are;

- ❖ Public Planning Hearing (DMTDP)
- ❖ Public Budget Hearing
- ❖ Stakeholder/Ratepayers Fee -Fixing Consultation
- ❖ Validation and Review Forums
- ❖ Notice Boards (DA and Sub - Committee Meetings, Revenue Charts, Gazetted Fee Fixing Resolution, Announcement of Jobs, Appointments, Procurement Awards, etc of public interest.
- ❖ Town Hall and Community Meetings
- ❖ Citizen's forum

- ❖ Networking meetings
- ❖ Durbars
- ❖ Cooking demonstrations by Health and Agric
- ❖ Information Sharing Session
- ❖ Public Sitting of MMDAs
- ❖ U/T/A and Unit Committee Meetings
- ❖ Open Days
- ❖ Policy Fairs & Policy Review Clinics
- ❖ Websites (Active and Interactive)
- ❖ Exhibition of Development Projects
- ❖ Bulk SMS Text Messages (e.g WhatsApp)
- ❖ Regularly updated online directory
- ❖ Annual Social Audit

However, some of these platforms are not functional or are weak in its engagement. The sub-district structures are not well resourced with a number of them lacking office accommodation and personnel (**Source; Chereponi District Assembly, P2 Plan 2017**).

Notwithstanding, engagement with other interest groups such as; the Traditional Authorities, Assembly members, Service providers (VRA), Religious groups and some NGO's are very encouraging.

Additionally collaborations with NGO's such as Northern Ghana Governance Activity (NGGA), Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) and SEND-Ghana are making significant impacts in the district. Their activities strengthen and promote citizens participation in development planning and budgeting.

Development Implications – Governance

- ❖ Opportunities are provided to stakeholders to voice their opinions and participate in their local governance by participating in the preparation of DMTDP thereby producing a plan that meets the needs and aspirations of the people.
- ❖ Promotes transparency and openness of activities of the District Assembly thereby lending credibility to the Assembly.
- ❖ Improves the quality of decision making at the district Assembly
- ❖ Improves the public's understanding of the district assemblies responsibilities
- ❖ Builds community support for projects and programmes and improves stakeholder relationships.
- ❖ Changing behaviour patterns and getting buy-in from stakeholders.
- ❖ Political interference in decision making which does not promote popular participation

1.8.9 Social Services

i) Education

There are one hundred & seventy-two (72) pre-schools, seventy-two (72) primary schools, twenty-two (22) Junior High Schools (JHS) and one Senior High School in the district.

There has been an improvement in educational facilities which have been strategically located to serve more than one community over the years.

There are 436 teachers in pre-school, primary school and JHS. The trained and untrained teacher ratio is 50.8:49.2 an improvement over the 2013 figure of 45:55. The gender ratios of teachers show more female teachers at the KG and more males at the primary and JHS. An analysis of the number of pupils and teachers in the district shows a pupil/teacher ratio of

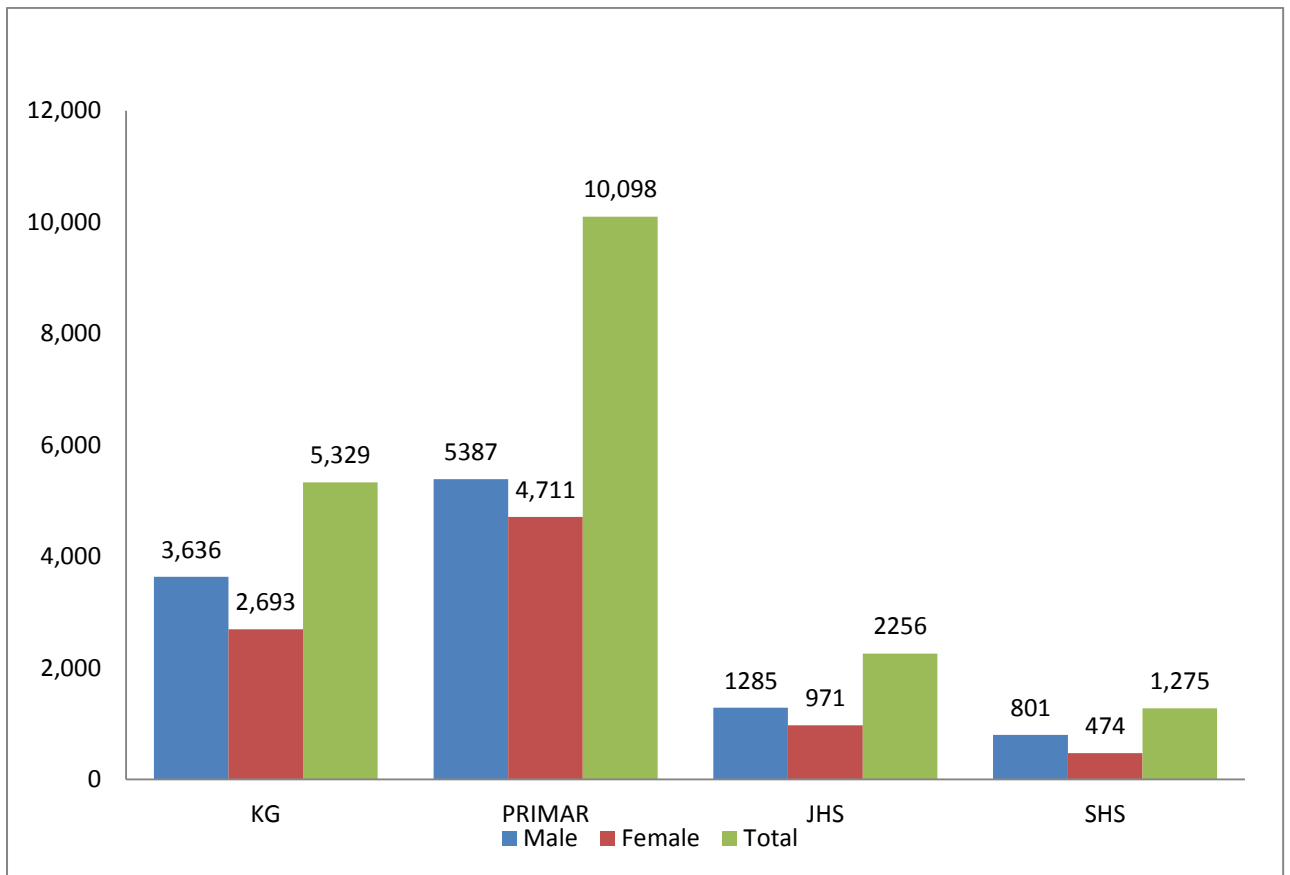
1:84 for KG, 1:48 for primary and 1:25 for JHS. The pupil teacher ratio at all levels in 2013 is 1:33.

TABLE 1.9: School Enrolment in Chereponi for 2017

Level		Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Pre-School</i>				
Public	KG 1 &KG 2	2456	2515	4971
Private	KG 1 & 2	180	178	358
Total		2636	2693	5329
<i>Primary</i>				
Public	1-6	5151	4482	9633
Private	1-6	236	229	465
Total		5387	4711	10,098
<i>JHS</i>				
Public	1-3	1285	971	2256
Total		1285	971	2256
<i>SHS</i>				
Public	CHEREPONI SEC	801	474	1275
Total		801	474	1275

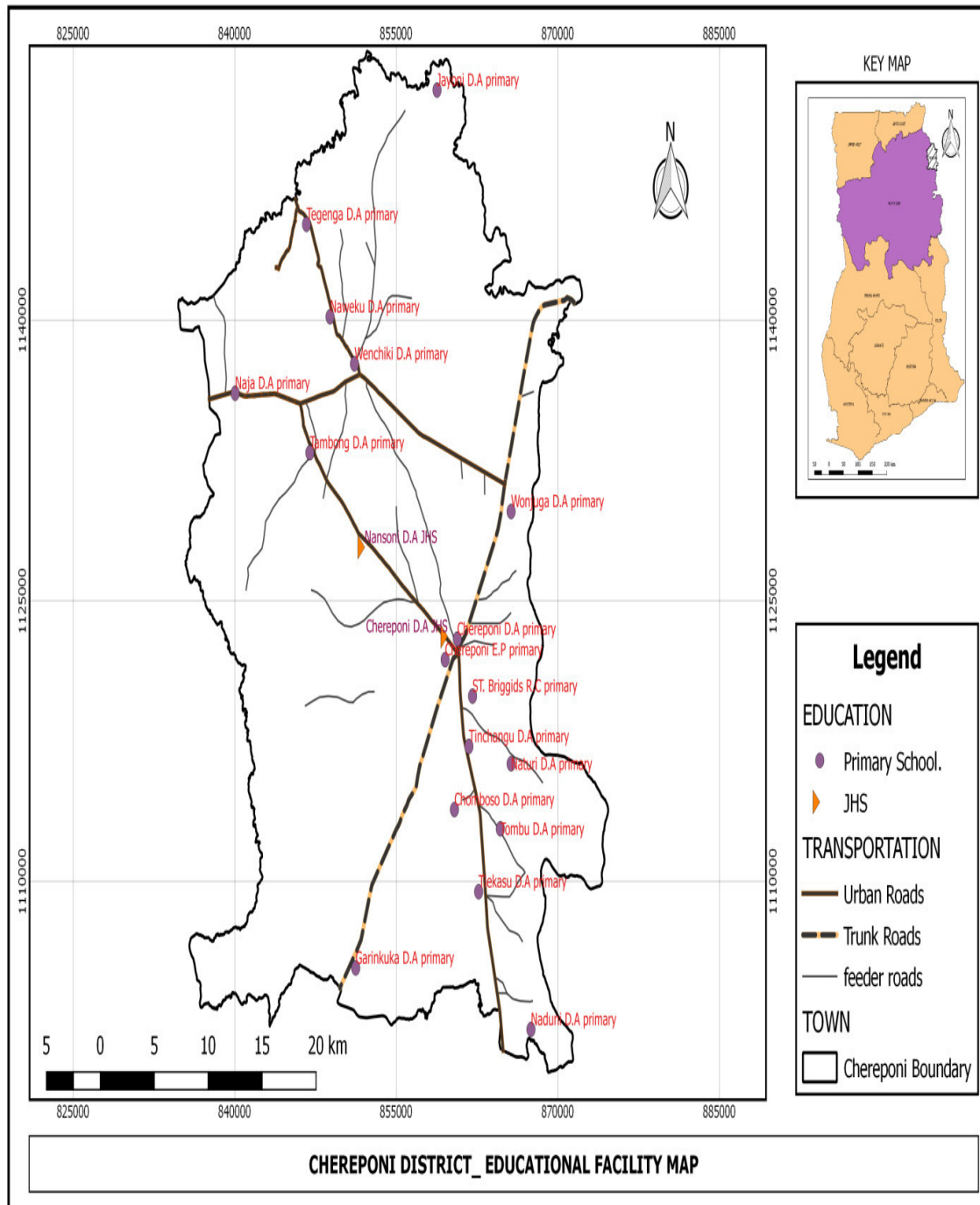
Source: District Education Service 2017 reports

FIG 1.14: SCHOOL ENROLMEN IN 2017 FOR CHEREPONI DISTRICT



Source: District Education Service 2017 reports

Figure1.15: Map of Educational facilities in communities



District Planning & Coordinating Unit, 2017

ii) Health Care

The Ghana Health Service is the Overseer of Health Delivery in the District. There is a District Health Management Team, which serves as the Technical and Administrative unit that supervises and co-ordinates health activities in the District. Chereponi Polyclinic has been accredited to primary Hospital- grade B.

There are Five-(5) existing sub-districts and Twenty Four-(24) Health Institutions, of which one (1) District Hospital and Twenty One (21) CHPS zones and Two (2) Health Centres in the District. Six (6) CHPS Zones with Structures and Fifteen (15) are without structures and are awaiting construction

The district has one doctor and 61 nurses (all categories), which result in doctor/patient ratio of 0:32,555 and a nurse/patient ratio of 1:2,668.

Fig 1.15: Health facility Map

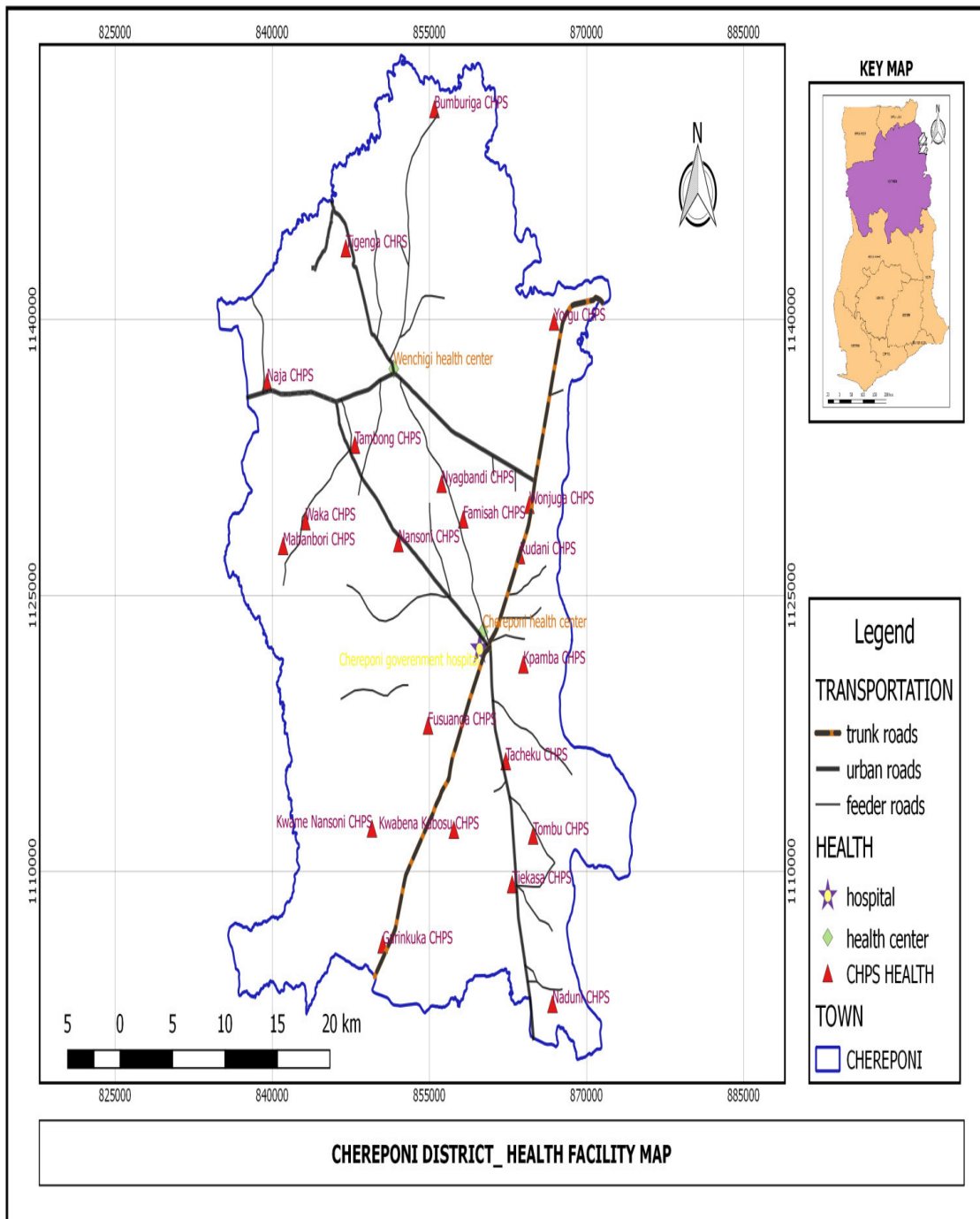


TABLE 1.10: EPI DROP OUT RATE BY ANTIGENE

PERIOD	BCG/MEASLES		PENTA 3		OPV3	
	Target	Performance	Target	Performance	Target	Performance
2014	10%	16.4%	10%	4.8%	10%	4.6%
2015	10%	14.3%	10%	1.6%	10%	2.2%
2016	10%	19.6%	10%	10.9%	10%	12.6%

TABLE 1.11: MALNUTRITION PREVALENCE IN <5YEARS: WASTING AND UNDERWEIGHT

INDICATOR	2014		2015		2016	
	Target	Performance	Target	Performance	Target	Performance
Wasting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Underweight		25.65%	30725	23.2%	26159	17.5%

TABLE 1.12: DOCTOR/ PATIENT RATIO

ITEM	YEAR		
	2014	2015	2016
Doctor/patient ratio	0.42%	0.02%	0.24%

TABLE 1.13: NURSE/PATIENT RATIO

ITEM	YEAR		
	2014	2015	2016
Nurse/patient ratio	1.62%	1.54%	2.33%

TABLE 1.14: TOP TEN CAUSES OF CONSULTATION FROM 2014-2016

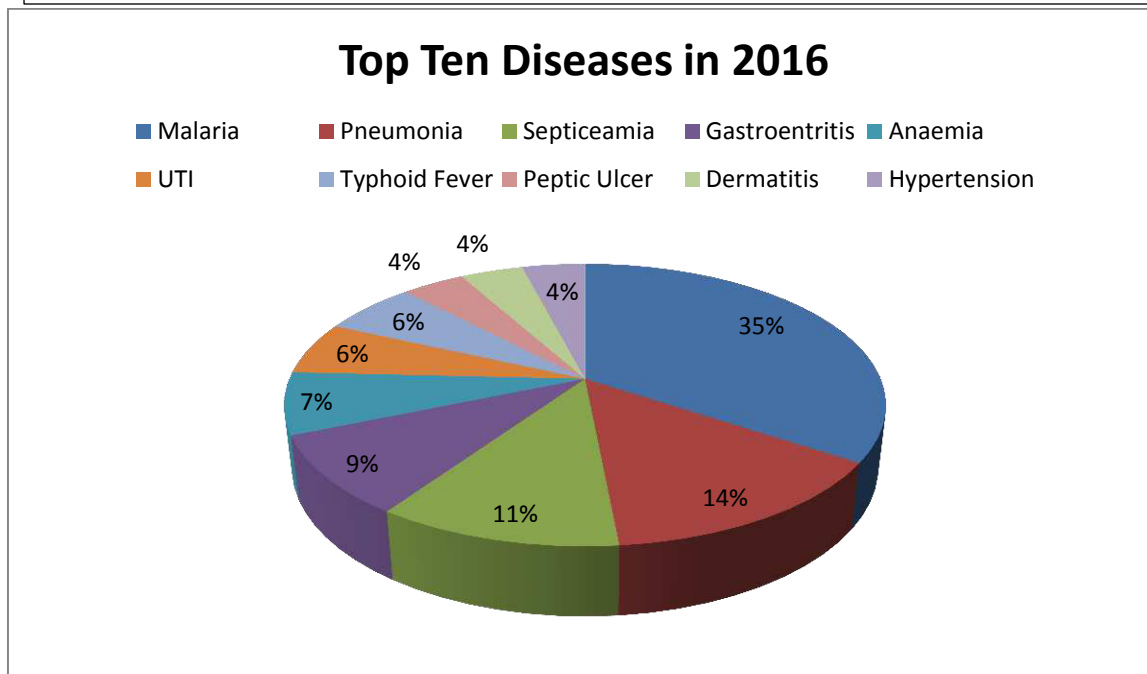
DISEASES	2014	2015	2016
MALARIA	14008	6299	5,642
URTI	5175	1895	2,013

DIARRHOEADISEASES	1468	1043	1,796
RHEUMAT/ JOINT PAINS	1459	1028	1,348
SKIN DISEASES	1113	445	1,161
HYPERTENSION	572	376	914
TYPHOID FEVER	499	201	855
ACUTE UTI	488	173	502
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	427	152	438
PUO (NOT MALARIA)	363	147	104

TABLE 1.16: TOP TEN CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS 2016/2015

Position	Diseases	No of Patients (2016)	Percentage	Diseases	No of Patients (2015)	Percentage
1	Malaria	1,015	34	Malaria	839	39.6
2	Pneumonia	416	14	Septicemia	213	10.0
3	Septiceamia	333	11	UTI	215	10.1
4	Gastroenteritis	274	9	Pneumonia	168	7.9
5	Anaemia	202	7	Diarrhoea	143	6.7
6	Urinary Tract infection	183	6	Pregnancy Related Complications	140	6.6
7	Typhoid Fever	174	6	Peptic Ulcer	120	5.6
8	Peptic Ulcer	130	4	Anaemia	101	4.7
9	Dermatitis	121	4	RTI	97	4.5
10	Hypertension	110	4	Typhoid Fever	81	3.8
	TOTAL	2958	100		2,117	100

FIG 1.16 TOP TEN DISEASES IN 2016 IN THE DISTRICT

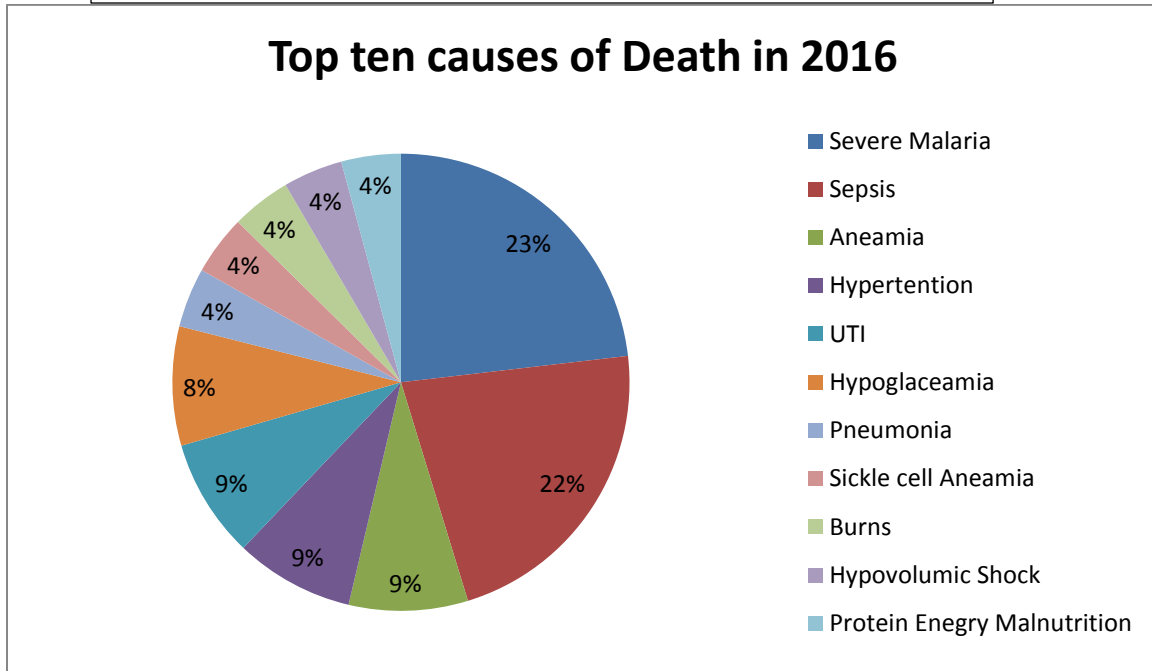


Source: District Health Management Team 2017 reports

TABLE 1.17: TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATHS-2016

NO	DISEASE	NO	PERCENTAGE
1	SEVERE MALARIA	7	22
2	SEPSIS	5	21
3	ANAEMIA	2	8
4	HYPERTENTION	2	8
5	UTI	2	8
6	HYPOGLACEAMIA	2	8
7	PNEUMONIA	1	4
8	SICKLE CELL	1	4
9	BURNS	1	4
10	HYPOVOLUMIC SHOCK	1	4
11	PROTEIN ENERGY MALNUTRITION	1	4
	TOTAL	1	4
	TOTAL	24	100%

FIG 1.18: TOP TEN CASUES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT



Source: District Health Management Team 2017 reports

ANC, SKILLED DELIVERY AND PNC REGISTRANTS

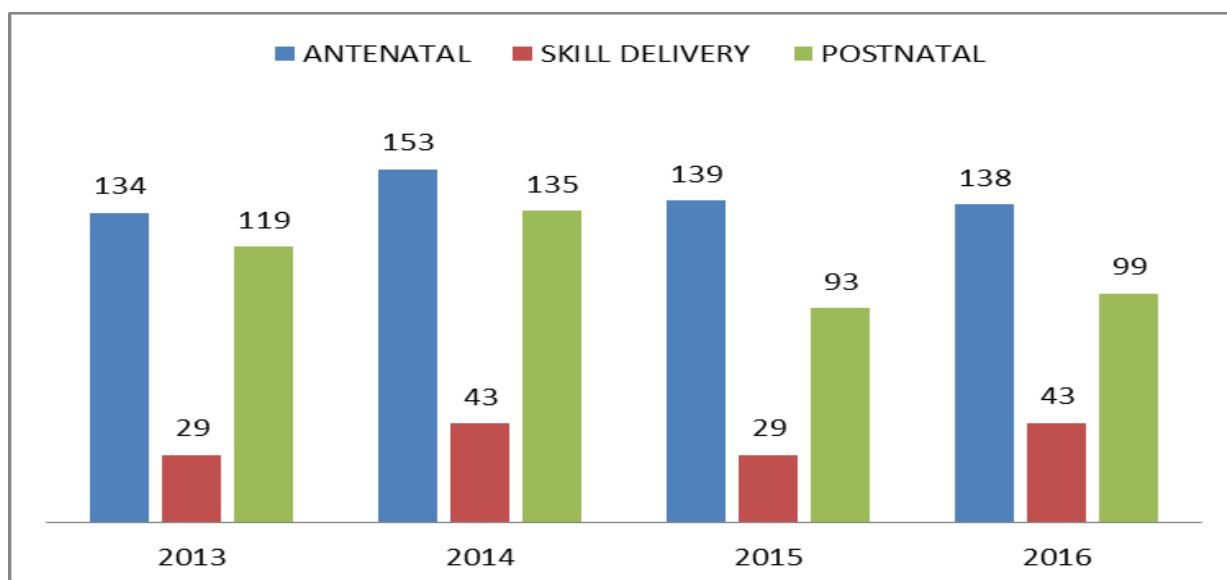
ANTENATAL CARE

- ANC coverage for 2017 is 1,746 (137.7%) IE& C is on-going
- Average visit is 2.5 as against 2.3 last half year under review.
- Proportion of 4+ visits of pregnant women recorded 1,035 representing 81.6%

SUPERVISORY DELIVERY

Skilled delivery for this half under review is 547 which represent 43.1% of expected deliveries.

FIG 1.18 : ANC, SKILLED DELIVERY AND PNC REGISTRANTS



Source: GHS 2016 Annual Reports for Chereponi

ANTENATAL RISK DETECTION

Duration of pregnancy at registration- pregnant women in the 3rd trimester rank among the risk detection group and this recorded 247(14.4%).

Age at registration:- Early teenage pregnancy recorded 0 whilst late teenage (15-19) registered 190 (14.9%)

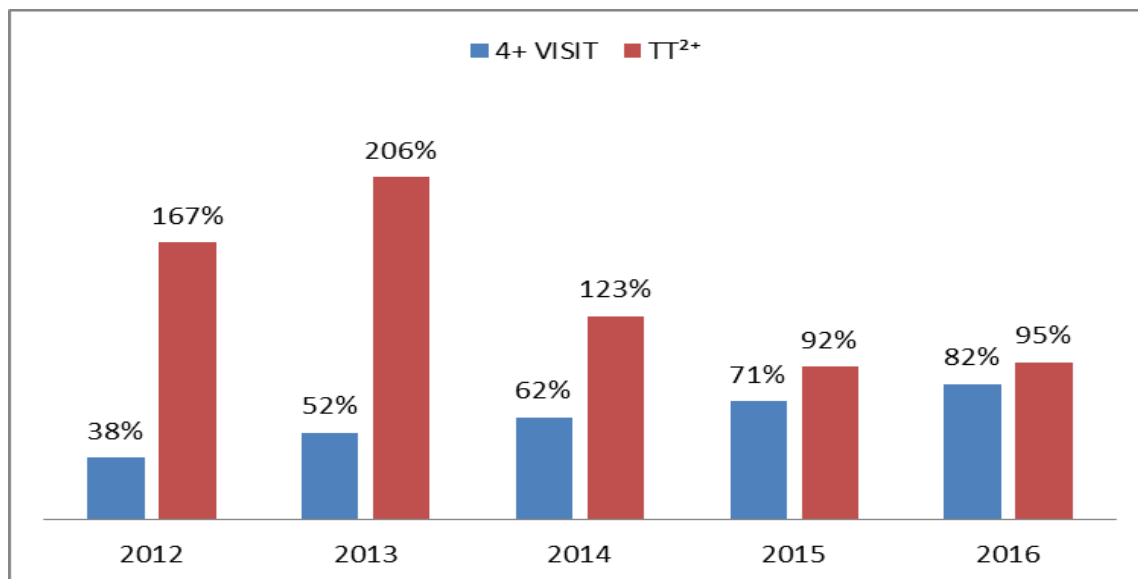
Parity at Registration;- the number of pregnant women with parity of 5+ was 310(24.4%) of total registrations.

TABLE 1.18: ANTENATAL RISK DETECTION

YEAR	4+ VISIT	TT ²⁺
2010	744	3454
2011	662	3549
2012	554	2463
2013	817	3214
2014	1133	2247
2015	1189	1539
2016	1035	1202

Source: District Health Management Team 2017 reports

FIG 1.19: ANC VISITS



Source: GHS 2016 Annual Reports for Chereponi

IMMUNIZATION

The following immunizations were administered to children during the year under review.

FIG 1. 20: IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE IN THE DISTRICT

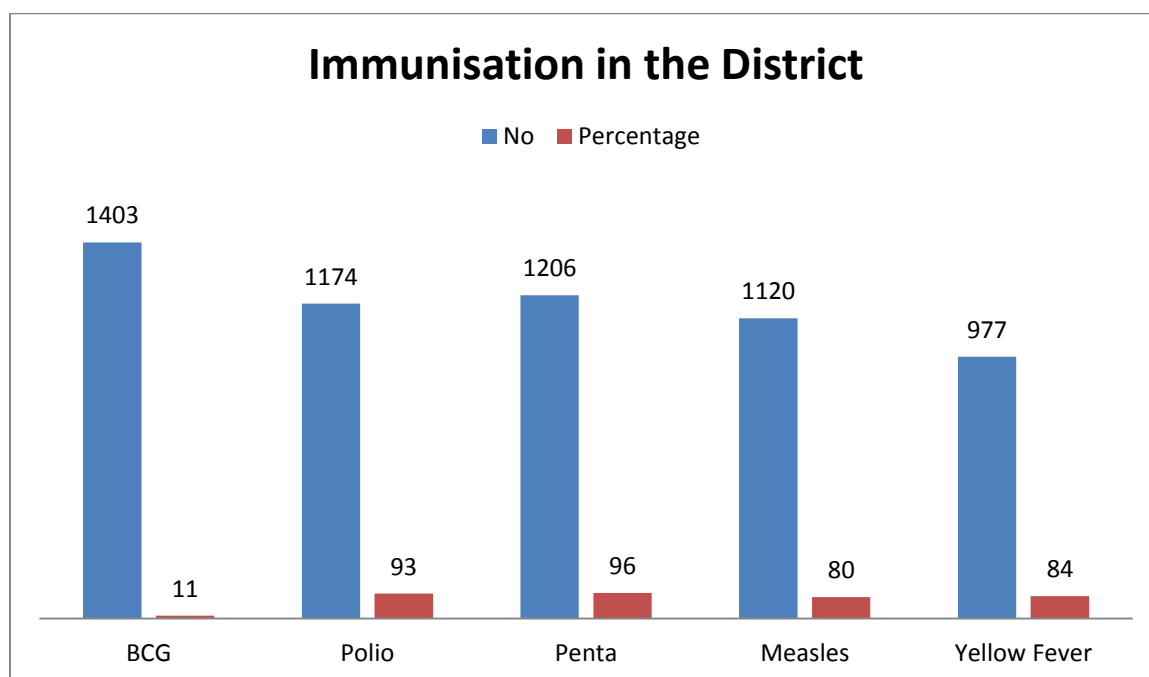
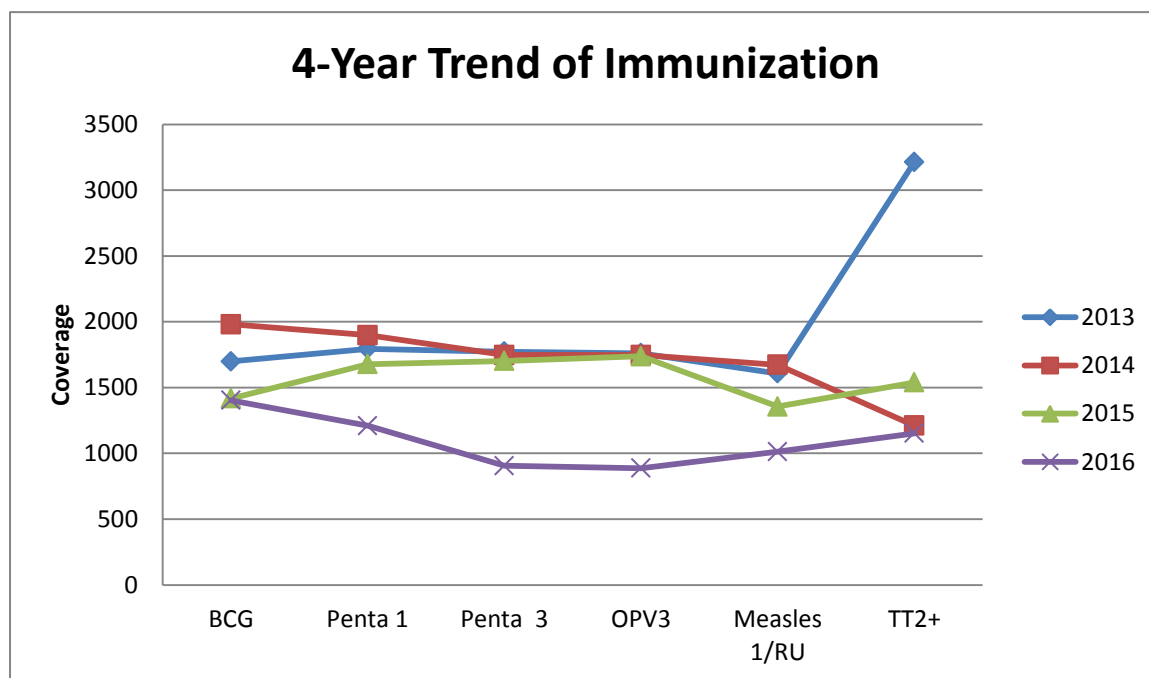


Table 1.19: FOUR YEAR TREND OF IMMUNIZATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

ANTIGENS	2013	2014	2015	2016
BCG	1698	1981	1417	1403
PENTA1	1794	1898	1678	1209
PENTA3	1773	1747	1702	906
OPV3	1761	1747	1738	887
MEASLES1/RU	1607	1673	1355	1012
TT2+	3214	1211	1539	1153

FIG 1.21: 4-YEAR IMMUNISATION TREND



Source: District Health Management Team, 2017

1.8.10 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The district is bestowed with a number of issues on malnutrition, orphans, and the aged who find it difficult to acquire three square meals. Poverty is an issue tearing apart inhabitants in the district, and most of the communities depend



largely on rudimentary farming systems, which they can barely feed on due to farming at the subsistence level. Most of the communities in the six (6) town/area councils lack social amenities on health, education and water (Harmonized Community Action Plan) exposing them to a lot of diseases that are harmful to their health. A coping mechanism in the district has to do with collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and the Department of Social Welfare/ Community Development on the livelihood empowerment against poverty project (LEAP) to assist the aged, children, orphans, disabled and the excluded/vulnerable group in the district to rise from their slumber. The LEAP program, sponsored by UNICEF, DFID, and GoG, is designed to aid the vulnerable persons in the district, supporting them through social welfare checks.

There are limited employment opportunities in the district for both men and women. The majority of the people are engaged in subsistent farming. In the rainy season, most farmers are engaged on their farms and are free during the dry season. Employment is therefore seasonal.

Apart from workers in the public and civil service, there are other employment avenues. Occasionally, some contracting firms engage laborers for short periods. This is mostly the

preserve of men. Women are the also engaged. Apart from household chores, women sometimes engage in Pito brewing, Charcoal burning, farming, trading etc. It is very disheartening to note that some cultural practices and beliefs abhor the engagement of women jobs. These barriers to women advancement do not augur well for a society or a district that aims at a sustainable development of its entire people.

The District is poised to see to social inclusion and the involvement of women in the management and running of the District Assembly programs. Women empowerment is also of concern to the Chereponi District Assembly. The District has a disability centre for the capacity o the vulnerable and people with disability to visit to enhance their capacity on tailoring soap making and other trade.

The district in 2008, according to Action Aid Ghana an NGO working in the district has seventeen reported cases(Male 11 and Female 7).The prevalence rate is 2.0% for the district and 2.4% for Northern region and 1.9% for the National average. There is the potential for the spread of HIV/Aids in the district due to inadequate and accessible SHR services, low self-perception of risk and lack of in depth understanding of diseases.

A total number of registered persons with various degrees of disabilities in the district stands at 574 comprising 45 people with epilepsy, 294 with difficulty in seeing, 40 deaf and dumb and 176 having difficulty in walking. Nine have dwindled legs and hands and 2 hunchbacks.

The number of identifiable women groups in the district are forty four (44). Twenty two (22) of these groups have been supported with loans,.

1.8.11 Information Communication Technology

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all spheres of development. There is currently an ICT structure constructed in the district under the UNDP project. Only two schools (Ando-Nyamanu and SHS) in the district have computer labs, sponsored by NGOs operating in the district. The District Assembly as well as some decentralized departments have computers to use for administrative and operational purposes, however many of those computers are in poor condition and maintenance culture is limited or non-existent.

Capacity with respect to use of computers for effective data management and analysis of large quantities of information is on the rise. The RING Project with support from USAID have supported the Assembly to procure laptops and desktop computers for the components/sectors the project is helping to address. An NGO, Engineers without Borders, some years past invested in the district to build human capacity in the district with respect to this issue, and has been working towards implementing data systems for development planning in the district assembly and departments.

There is mobile reception in the district through MTN Mobile, Vodafone Ghana, Airtel Mobile and Tigo Mobile networks. All four cellular receptions is good except for the interference of Togo cell network occasionally.

With these infrastructure advances in the district, internet usage has also increase. Few people in the district have internet modems.

There are still many advances that needs to be made in this front. Because some communities in the district have no access to electricity, the use of computers and mobile phones is limited.

1.8.12 HIV & AIDS

The district in 2008, according to Action Aid Ghana an NGO working in the district has seventeen reported cases(Male 11 and Female 7).The prevalence rate is 2.0% for the district and 2.4% for Northern region and 1.9% for the National average. There is the potential for the spread of HIV/Aids in the district due to inadequate and accessible SHR services, low self-perception of risk and lack of in depth understanding of diseases.

1.8.13 Gender Analysis

Gender differentiation exists in most communities in relation to poverty. Males give priority to the need for support to agriculture, non-farming activities and other alternative employment ventures. Females stress on the importance of being able to support the family by the provision of basic necessities with particular reference to education and health.

In terms of decision making, females' voices are seldomy heard in either law making or influencing the way laws and priorities are set in most communities. In political life, females are under-represented as candidates at all levels.

There are limited employment opportunities in the district for both men and women. The majority of the people are engaged in subsistence farming. In the rainy season, most farmers are engaged on their farms and are idle during the dry season. Employment is therefore seasonal.

Employment and gender issues

Apart from workers in the public and civil service, there are other employment avenues. Occasionally, some contracting firms engage labourers for short periods. This is mostly the preserve of men. Women are also engaged. Apart from household chores, women sometimes engage in Pito brewing, Charcoal burning, farming, trading etc. These barriers to women advancement do not augur well for a society or a district that aims at a sustainable development of its entire people.

1.8.14 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in general

i) Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of ecosystem services that critically contribute to human well-being. Biodiversity is important in human-managed as well as natural ecosystems. Decisions humans make that influence biodiversity affect the well-being of themselves and others.

The District forms part of the Northern Savanna Woodland scape, this ecosystem is an important source of several Ghanaian staples, including root & tubers like yam, cassava, sweet potato, cereals such as millet, assorted vegetables and nuts, and with its large tracts of grasslands, it hosts most of Ghana's livestock population, helping in a major way to meet the protein needs of the country. Of a considerable concern, this area is highly susceptible to climate change, which further magnifies the poverty and natural resource degradation.

Various commodities of global interest that come from this area include shea butter and rosewood. Shea trees (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) occur naturally in the landscape and the fruits are harvested by women to produce shea butter, a product that is used and consumed locally, nationally and globally. However, Shea trees are being lost to indiscriminate charcoal production driven by a burgeoning urban demand. African Rosewood (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*) a listed endangered species that is highly sought in China and is being illegally harvested and exported. Addressing the threats to these as well as the other drivers and sustainable development challenges with robust policy responses coupled with well thought activities. These could include sustainable wood fuel and charcoal supply initiatives, promotion of climate- smart agriculture and agroforestry systems, tree planting and native species plantations and woodlots, landscape level use planning, developing a Shea landscape standard of certification and wildfire management efforts.

However, there are numerous threats to important biodiversity components, these include;

Forest and Agricultural biodiversity

Traditional farming practices; some traditional farming practices such as slash and burn for the preparation of farm lands and deliberate burning to stimulate the growth of grass for pasture have adverse effect on biodiversity

Adoption of Improved Varieties; Farmers are encouraged to use improved varieties of crops. This leads to complete neglect of the indigenous ones and subsequent loss

Large Scale Farming; most commercial farmers only cultivate one type of crop on vast stretches of land such as rice, maize, millet, soya bean, mango etc. This has adverse effect on Biodiversity

Energy

Coping Strategies in energy search; Charcoal burning relies heavily on trees. Incessant charcoal burning in certain parts of the area leads to a decrease in tree numbers and ultimately affects biodiversity.

Settlements

Most Agricultural lands are being lost to settlements/urbanization. Animals now have less land to graze on and this is adversely affecting their numbers.

Risk and the dangers

The trend leads to food insecurity, water scarcity, disruption of social structure (emigration) as the young ones desert home leaving the old people behind, loss of cultural heritage eg. totems, loss of energy sources, loss of lives and property. The trend may also leads to loss of habitats, decline in species populations, local species extinctions, increasing vulnerability to climate change , human emigration from savanna to southern forest zones, increasing transhumance (such as the Fulani herdsmen from neighboring Togo and Burkina Faso) leading to local and national insecurity, increasing poverty incidence as a result of loss of livelihood options, declining living standards, decline in soil fertility and productivity, increasing food insecurity, decline in the contribution to the GDP, increasing urbanizations leading to expansion in some areas and decline in the District.

Land use conversions into mono-cultures for soya beans, maize, mango cultivation and other agricultural produce, increasing incidence of invasive species, Pollution of water bodies, High intensity of wild fires and, Increasing human migration into forest zone, Increasing incidents of floods and droughts.

iii) Climate change

Climate Change is a threat to biodiversity. The District forms part of Ghana's most vulnerable regions to climate change from both a natural resource and a social standpoint. The either high or very high vulnerability to desertification makes issue of climate change an important one in the area. Unpredictable nature of rainfall patterns and extreme temperatures lead to loss of some plant and animal species

In the District, with existing dry conditions and foreseeable climate effects, agriculture stability Vulnerability to Climate change, desertification and land degradation are issues of concern. Increase in agricultural productivity leading to agricultural land expansion will adversely affect the decline of biodiversity.

Adaptive Strategies

For purposes of natural resource and biodiversity conservation, local economic activities should promote and complement, and not to replace other conservation strategies such as existing regulations, conservation education, and protection activities should be encouraged. Examples of such activities include forest type woodlots, beekeeping, and animal husbandry.

Again, increased emphasis on alternative livelihood activities along with new community rights/tenure legislation (particularly related to tree tenure), increased support to the decentralization of natural resource management planning, and a better understanding of climate change adaptation issues.

iv) Green Economy

A Green Economy is a clean, environmentally friendly economy that promotes health, wealth, and well-being. It is dependent on sustainable development – which means growing our economies in ways that benefit, not sacrifice, social justice and equity as

well as the environment. The idea is to serve the needs of the present without threatening the quality of life of future generations.

Building a Green Economy is not about throwing out the old system and starting from scratch, it's about making choices according to the full cost – not just the financial cost – of any and all activities.

In a Green Economy, the full cost of cutting down a forest includes damage to habitats and biodiversity, reduction in carbon-storing tree cover, loss of the social and cultural value of the forest, as well as the inability of future generations to reap these and other benefits from the forest. Under the Green Economy model, it makes economic sense to manage the forest sustainably rather than cut it down all at once so as to maintain these non-financial benefits.

A Green Economy can be thought of as an alternative vision for growth and development; one that can generate growth and improvements in people's lives in ways consistent with sustainable development. A Green Economy promotes a triple bottom line: sustaining and advancing economic, environmental and social well-being.

The prevailing economic growth model is focused on increasing GDP above all other goals. While this system has improved incomes and reduced poverty for hundreds of millions, it comes with significant and potentially irreversible social, environmental and economic costs.

The transition to a Green Economy has a long way to go, but several countries are demonstrating leadership by adopting national “green growth” or “low carbon” economic

strategies. And there are many examples of successful, large-scale programs that increase growth or productivity and do so in a sustainable manner

Implications for Development – Physical Environment

- ❖ The benefits of plants and animals to the people are enormous. These ranges from economic, social (as sources of food and food security, medicine for health maintenance and cure of diseases and ailments), religious and cultural (avenue for spiritual inspiration), aesthetic and recreational to ecological (watershed and catchment area protection, wind/storm break, forest regeneration, soil fertility maintenance, etc.) and environmental.
- ❖ Climate change is a serious threat to the district’s development. It is already affecting agriculture output, livelihoods and therefore, long-term development prospects.
- ❖ The environment has degraded with loss of vegetation cover thereby resulting in soil erosion.
- ❖ Depletion of outside forests reserves through timber extraction (African rosewood) and bad farming practices exposes the land to the fierce rays of the sun or insolation. This in turn reduces evapo-transpiration, and the hydrological or water-cycle is disturbed. This is the reason why the district experienced prolong drought during rainy season especially 2017 raining season (June to July) , and uncertain weather patterns.
- ❖ Bad farming methods also add to land degradation. Fragile soils become exposed to wind, running water, and insolation. The consequent result of which is sheet, rill and gully erosions.
- ❖ Food security is a threat

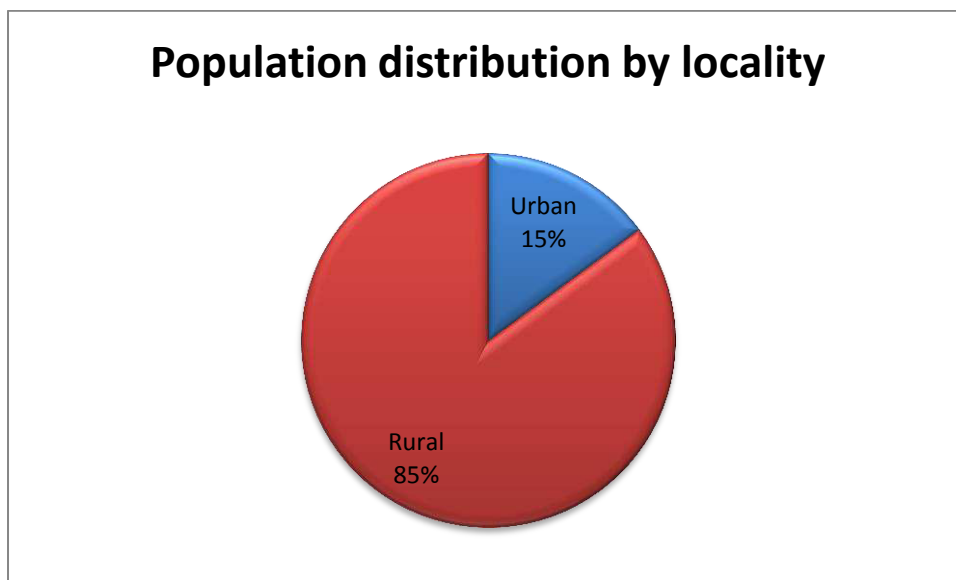
- ❖ The impacts in rising temperatures are seen in the drying of some water bodies. This results into water scarcity in the district.
- ❖ More intensive rainfalls results in into flooding most especially in the Bukasu area.
- ❖ The unpredictability of the weather with late start of rainfall season or shorter rainy season are evidence of climate change experienced in the district. This affects agriculture productivity.
- ❖ Women and children are affected the most as they will have to spend time walking longer distances to get potable water.

1.8.15 Population

The District had a total population of 53,394 in the 2010 Population and Housing Census, with males constituting 26,206 and 27,188 females. In 2017 it is estimated as 62,832. The projected population for 2018 is estimated to be 64302 (2010 PHC) with an inter-censal growth rate of 1.9 percent, which is the same as the regional growth rate. The district's share of the total population of the Northern Region is 5.0 percent. The fertility rate of the district is 4.3 while the crude death rate is 5.39% death per 1000 population.

The district share of the population among urban and rural localities are 7,968 (14.9 %) and 45,426 (85.1%). This majority of the population in the District reside in the rural communities.

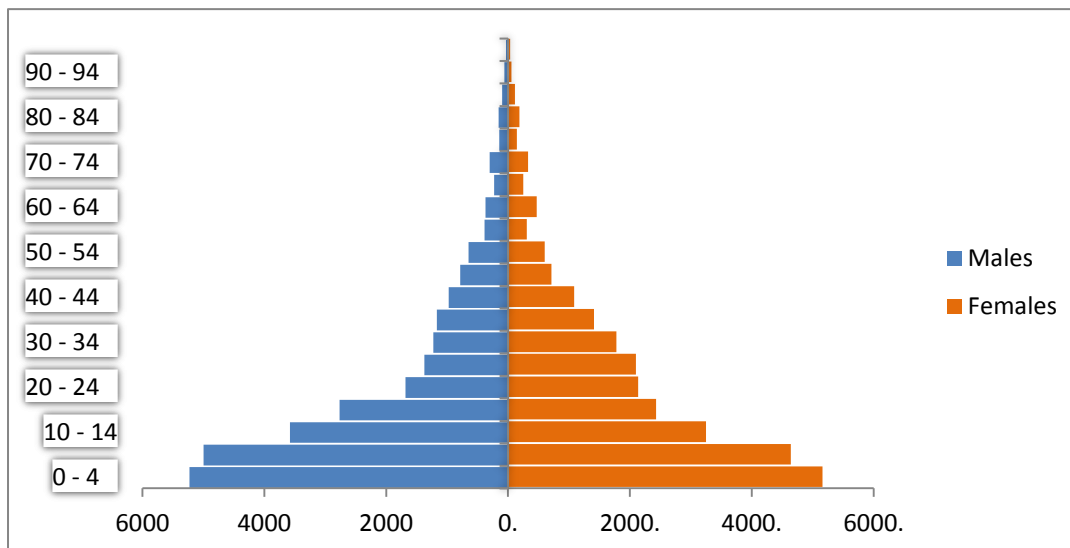
FIG 1.22: Population distribution by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

Males form 49.08% percent of the total population (32,345) as against 50.92% percent (33,451) for females due to the mining and agricultural activities in the district. Children under fifteen years (0-14) account for 43 percent (26,852) of the population compared with the national figure of 41.3 percent, the economically active population (16-64 years) accounts for 53 percent (24,413) as against the national figure of 54.2 percent and the elderly or the aged (65 years and above) accounts for 4 percent (2,129) of the total population. The dependency ratio therefore is, 1:0.83, meaning one person in the labour force takes care of less than one person in the aged and children's group. The population pyramid in figure 1.8 shows the detailed age and sex distribution of the population.

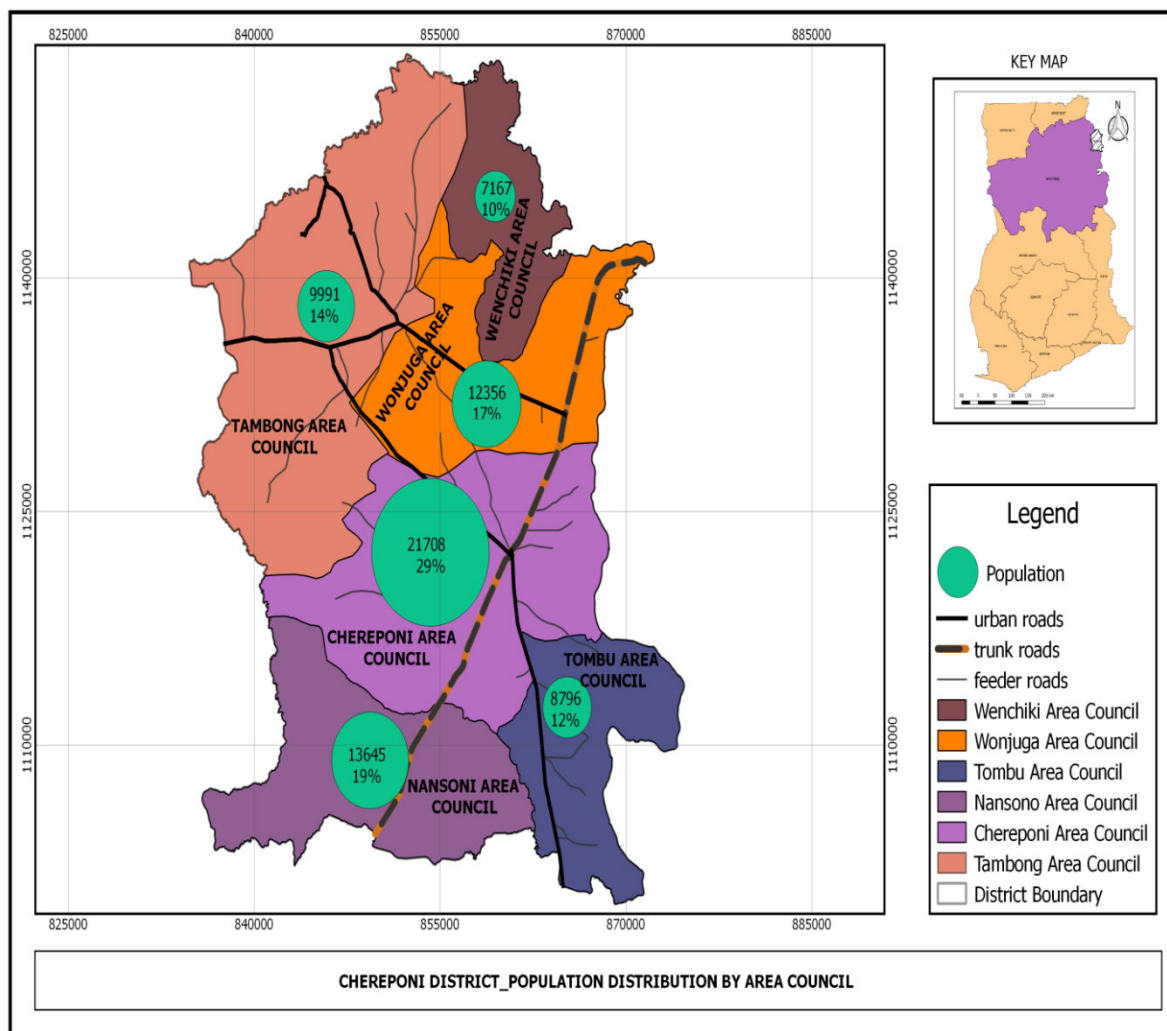
Figure 1.23: Population pyramid of CDA showing age distribution by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

The population density of the district is estimated to be about 39 persons per square kilometer. Thus, the district is sparsely populated which may be attributed to the scattered pattern of settlement. It is hoped that a successful implementation of the decentralization development policy coupled with sensitization on the need to change settlements will facilitate a balanced spatial distribution of the population.

FIG 1.24: Population Distribution Map



The District can be described as a typically rural and the major settlements are scattered. Chereponi, Wonjuga and Sangbana have populations above 1,000 people. The settlement pattern of the District is scattered and many settlements have less than 500 people, and most of the villages are located in the interior sector of the District. One reason could be attributed to their farming method, as farms are located much closed to homes. This settlement population distribution pattern does not augur well for development in the case of the distribution of socio-economic and technical infrastructure, which requires certain population threshold to make them viable.

Implications for Development – Population

Population size, structure and distribution has both social and economic implications.

- ❖ The population size influences the level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals, water and housing. Hence, the need to increase these facilities to meet the growing population.
- ❖ The increase population density of 39 persons per square kilometer could result in pressure on existing facilities. It could as well lead to the increases in the costs and scarcity of land.
- ❖ With the advent of urbanization the traditional joint family or extended family system will inevitably undergo transformational change. Nucleated family system will gradually come to stay due to high standard of living and migration in search of jobs.
- ❖ With the district characterized by a large segment of persons below 20 years and high child dependency of 71.5%. There is the need for job creation for the working class so as to improve their income. Social interventions such as the Capitation Grant, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, LEAP among others should be expanded in order to relieve the working class of their burdens.

1.8.16 Spatial analysis

According to the 2010 PHC most houses (about 80 per cent) are built with either land crate or mud walls and roofed with either aluminum or iron sheets or grass. The housing environment in the District is characterized by poor drains, unkempt surroundings including open cesspools for sewers, exposed foundations, poor ventilation and leaking roofs. Given a household size of 7.9 persons, which is above the national average of 5.0 and a room

occupancy of 1.5 persons, which is well below the national norm of 2.5 persons, the housing problem in the District is qualitative rather than quantitative. Facilities in houses such as water, electricity, kitchen, and toilet are virtually non-existent.

The situation with water and sanitation appears more appalling. With the exception of Chereponi that has pipe-borne water, the major sources of water for drinking in the District are boreholes, wells, streams, and dams.

Refuse disposal is largely unorganized, as people tend to dump refuse anywhere in the communities. Currently, there are two public toilets in Chereponi. These toilets are not being used effectively because of their current poor state. Apart from these, there are no toilets anywhere except some individuals who have Ventilated Improved Pit-latrines (VIPs) through the assistance of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). There are also no waste disposal points or centers. Therefore, waste is dumped anywhere considered convenient including areas around houses and drinking water sources. Drainage around houses and link roads is very poor.

With such an existing situation, it is quite evident that pollution would be equally great. Most of the drinking water sources are polluted with human waste as people defecate along the catchment areas and with heavy downpour; the waste is carried into these waters. The waste materials deposited around the houses equally pose as sources of polluting the environment and subsequently leading to sickness.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

1.8.16 Security

Security services in the district are the Police, Bureau of National Investigation (BNI), Customs, Exercise and Preventative Service (CEPS) and Ghana Immigration Services . The Police enforce law and order in the district. The security situation in the district has always been generally peaceful and calm.

Reported security problems at the Police Station are often in connection with issues relating to cattle rearing, assault, domestic violence, child marriages, offensive conduct (threats of death), road/motor accidents. The major security problem that the district has quite often been grappling with is the sporadic clashes of Konkonbas from Bunkprugu and Chokosi on land disputes and political violence between New Patriotic Party (NPP) and National Democratic Congress (NDC) youth.

A team of Police and Military Officers were in the district in 2016 & early 2017 from the Regional Security Council (REGSEC) to bring about calm at the community where there was land disputes which resulted in the loss of property and life.

The Police administration in the district is divided into two (2) Police Commands, one part in the Chereponi area and the other the Wenchiki area. . Efforts are being made to construct one at in Wonjuga. The security reporting is such that the Chereponi area is under the Police Command in the Saboba District.

The Immigration Service and CEPS are manning Ghana's boarder with Togo at Wonjuga to prevent smuggling of goods to and from Ghana. They also help to maintain boarder security.

Even though the district has no Fire Service station, the Yendi station has been able to train communities on prevention and fight fire outbreaks in the district. They also train fire volunteers, create awareness on bush fire and how to sustain it and educate the public on fire, its effects and how to prevent its occurrence. Famisah community received a national award in Nkawire District in the Ashanti Region in 2017 for not experiencing bush burning in the town from 2015-2016

The problems associated with the security agencies in the district are;

- ✓ Inadequate and poor housing for Police personnel
- ✓ Lack of Barracks attached to the Police station which makes mobilization of police difficult.
- ✓ Inadequate Police Stations/posts

1.8.17 Disaster

Disasters can be described as a sudden, accidental event of great magnitude that causes considerable damage to life and property. They are sudden, drastic and normally occur without any alarm or warning. Some disasters may be short lived such as earthquakes and some other may be of long duration, such as floods.

Man-made disasters are the result of carelessness or human errors during technological and industrial use. The disasters are in the form of accidents, which occur all of a sudden and take a huge toll on life and property. Mostly such disasters cause injuries, diseases and casualties where they occur.

However, irrespective of the duration of a disaster, the damage in the form of deaths, injuries and losses of property is immense. The magnitude of the disasters can be judged by the fact that only during the past two decades, occurrences of floods, earthquakes, landslides, cyclones, etc. have killed several million people.

The district is generally characterised with flooding during the raining seasons. Floods are one of the most common natural disasters occurring in many parts of the world every year. Floods occur due to heavy rainfall within a short duration of time in a particular region which causes the rivers and streams to overflow.

Since most of the precipitation occurs within span of two to three months during the rainy season, most floods occur during that time. The plain areas of a region which are drained by a number of rivers, are the places most affected by floods.

This usually occurs due to the fact that, it is boarded by the river oti which mostly over flows its banks. It is a major threat to development of the district. Plans will be put in place during this planning phase .

There is great damage to agriculture and livestock. Flood affected areas face acute shortages of food and drinking water. Besides, floods cause a number of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, jaundice, malaria, etc.

Impact on the Environment:

Though the lives lost in floods may not be as high as in case of earthquakes or cyclones, the damage to the environment is immense. The problem is further aggravated if the floods last for a longer duration of time.

The district is located within the low-lying areas of the country with most parts below 150 meters above sea level. The landscape is generally undulating with an average height of about 70 meters. The district is strongly affected by high amount of rainfall in the western region, as well as its intensity. Communities that are found in low lying areas are mostly flooded by the Volta and Oti Rivers which overflow their banks during the raining season as well as a combination of human factors such as the practice of illegal chainsaw lumbering along the banks of these rivers

Control of fire outbreaks in the district is also challenge due to the poor layout of buildings and haphazard nature of houses which reduce mobility and access routes to scenes.

1.8.17 Water Security and sanitation

Freshwater is the most important resource for mankind, cross-cutting all social, economic and environmental activities. It is a condition for all life on our planet, an enabling or limiting factor for any social and technological development, a possible source of welfare or misery, cooperation or conflict. To achieve water security, we must protect vulnerable water systems, mitigate the impacts of water-related hazards such as floods and droughts, safeguard access to water functions and services and manage water resources in an integrated and equitable manner.

The district can boast of eight dams/dugouts all in different communities. They are basically sources of drinking water and are also used for livestock. The dams are located in the following communities: Nansoni, Chereponi, Mayamam, Tombo, Garinkuka, Komba, Naboni, Nachem

The dams present in these communities serve as reservoirs of water to be used during the dry season but are used by multiple communities that are in the nearby vicinity. On occasion though, these reservoirs become tapped, and water levels become alarmingly low.

A few communities use the dams for dry season gardening where water stock lasts into the dry season. Most of the dugouts have been silted and require immediate desilting.

The sources of water for drinking for household in the Chereponi District are many, but the main sources used by majority of the people in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well which recorded about 49 percent. The use of river/streams and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal in the district recorded about 19 percent and 17 percent respectively. The main source of drinking water in the rural locality of the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well which recorded about 54 percent and the main source of drinking water in the urban locality of the district is dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal which recorded about 60 percent. The district has 144 handpumps and 72% of these pumps are functional, there is also 2 pipe schemes and only 1 is functional.

Access to potable water in the district have improved tremendously over the years.

The percentage coverage for potable water is 72%. There are 144 boreholes and hand-dug wells fitted with pumps stand located in the six (6) Area Councils

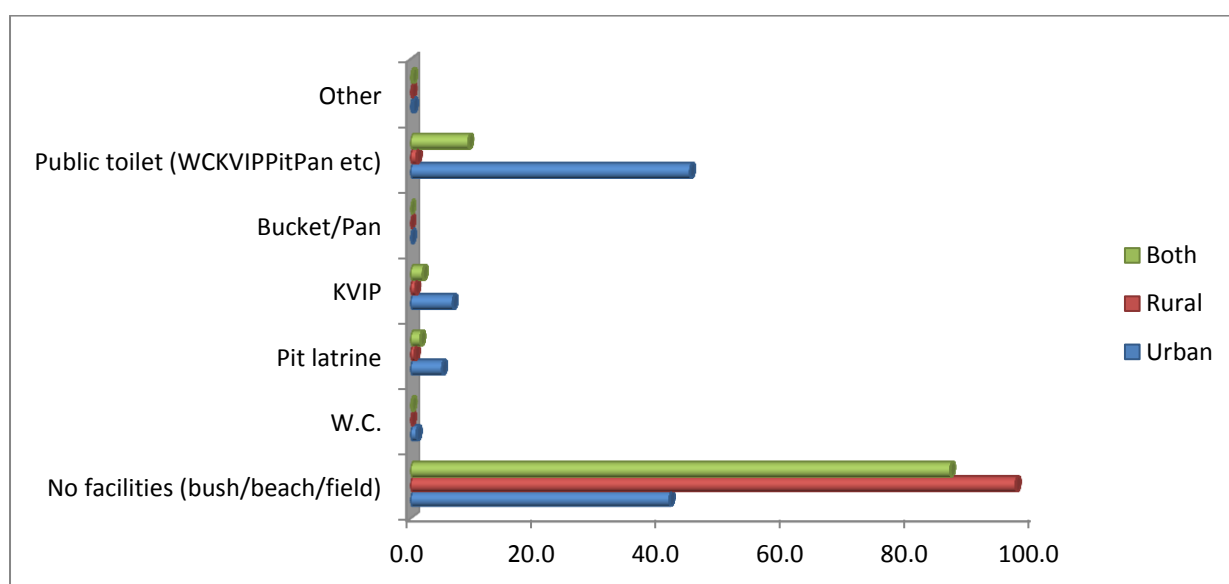
The percentage of households without toilet facility is 87 percent. Most of the population resort to bush, and field as place of convenience. The urban households in the district recorded the highest figure of about 45 percent of the total population using public toilet

(WC/KVIP) and about one percent use public toilet in the rural locality. And 45 percent of urban households use public toilet (WC/KVIP) as against one percent in rural localities.

In the district, most households (about 55%) have their own bathroom for exclusive use. About 30 percent of households in the district use shared separated bathroom in the same house. 5 percent use shared open cubicles and 3.4 percent use open space around house.

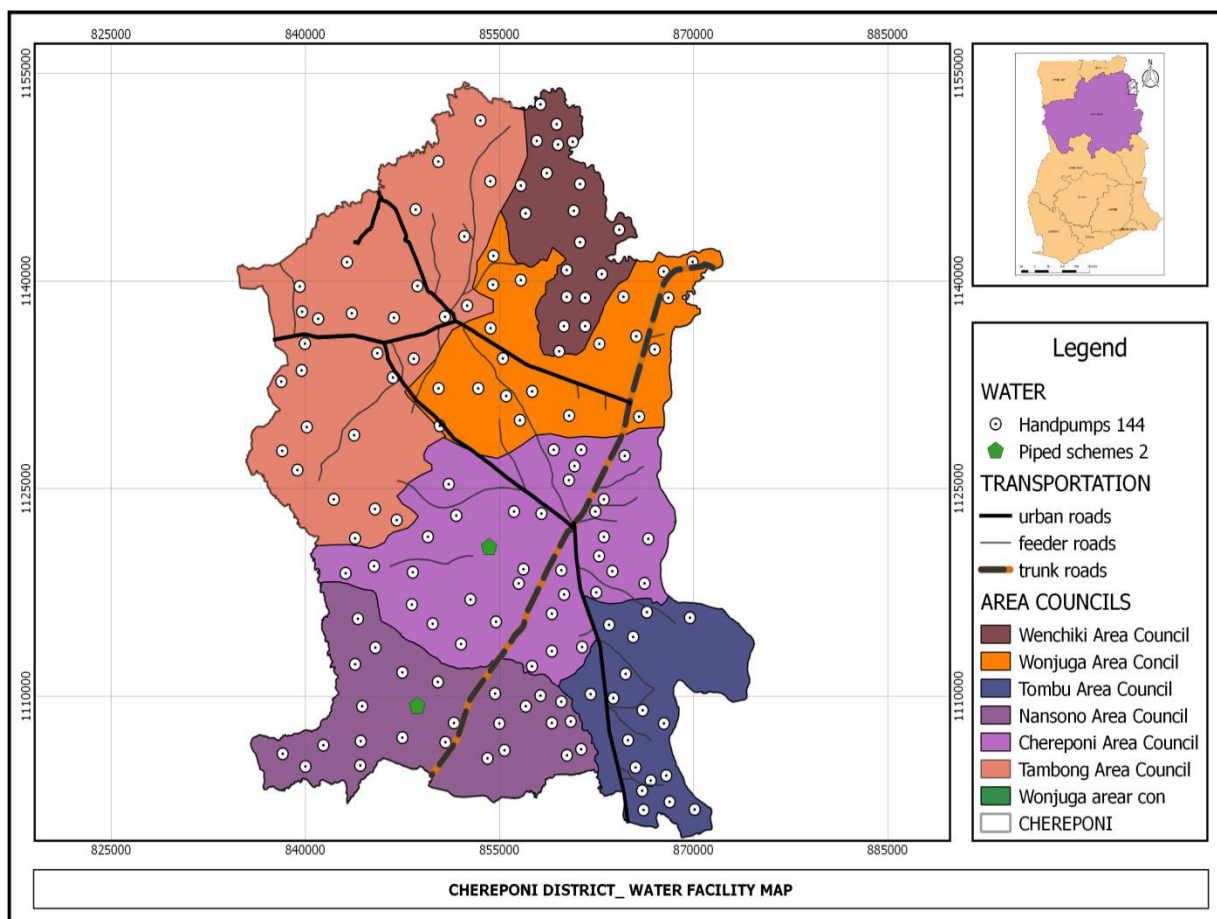
The inadequate toilet facilities result in poor hygienic standards, which makes people vulnerable to diseases.

FIG 1.24: Sanitary/toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

Figure 1.25: Distribution of water facilities in the district.



1.8.18 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration refers to a change in one’s usual place of residence, which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. About half of the districts populations are migrants predominantly because of the fertile land, other activities and the worsening socio-economic situation in the rural areas to urban and peri-urban communities in the district. These include Chereponi, Wenchiki, Garnikuku and Tombu It is however worrying to note that majority of these migrants are in their youthful age and have no employable skills. Consequently they are compelled to engage in menial jobs and farmer labourers.

Migration – Implications for Development

Migration has development implications.

- ❖ For those who have moved out of the district, the remittance the migrants send home alleviates poverty through increased income. This stimulates the economy thereby increasing revenue generation of the District Assembly.
- ❖ On the other hand, immigration increases the supply of labour and productivity.
- ❖ Despite the benefits, immigration can become an economic burden as it can lead to competition for jobs with the natives, heavy burden on public services and increased crime.
- ❖ Emigration as well leads to brain drain most especially in the health and education services where the district is faced with the challenge of inadequate nurses and teachers.
- ❖ Migration further affects the environment, democratic values, demographics and security. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to plan and provide services to areas such as Wechiki, Garnikuka, Tombu, etc which are becoming rapidly urbanized due to immigration.
- ❖ Migration could also result in increased demand for land, pressure on infrastructure and haphazard development.

1.8.19 Natural Resource Utilization

The demand for change in natural resources utilization has been accepted globally. Some policy changes that have occurred include devolution of complete governmental control over renewable natural resources utilization rights to communities in a collaborative resource management programmes. The new policy changes have in them the concept of benefit sharing that ensures equality and equity among the different stakeholders in natural resources management.

Natural resources degradation has been blamed on central government agencies inability to properly regulate resources utilization due to limited resources to execute their mandate. Again centralized control policy alienates local people from utilizing the resources whereas external agents such as concessionaires are given the right of access. These management regimes and regulatory agencies' inefficiencies have caused local community members in certain cases to flout centralized government regulations leading to abuses in natural resources utilization. These negative trends in natural resources governance and utilization have promoted policies that embrace collaboration among different stakeholders leading to establishment of community based natural resources management (CBNRM).

CBNRM in Ghana seeks to involve local governance institutions (the district assemblies, traditional authorities) and other civil society organizations with the aim to make the governance processes participatory and transparent. However, the local level power play in these matters as to who get nominated to serve in the boards and the management committees of CBNRM is a challenge that the conservationists need to draw their attention to. This is important not only because it promotes good governance in natural resources management but also it minimizes possible elite capture by the powerful in society.

1.8.21 Poverty,

The district is bestowed with a number of issues on malnutrition, orphans, and the aged who find it difficult to acquire three square meals. Poverty is an issue tearing apart inhabitants in the district, and most of the communities depend largely on rudimentary farming systems, which they can barely feed on due to farming at the subsistence level. Most of the communities in the 6 town/area councils lack social amenities on health, education and water (Harmonized Community Action Plan) exposing them to a lot of diseases that are harmful to

their health. A coping mechanism in the district has to do with collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and the Department of Social Welfare/ Community Development on the livelihood empowerment against poverty project (LEAP) to assist the aged, children, orphans, disabled and the excluded/vulnerable group in the district to rise from their slumber. The LEAP program, sponsored by UNICEF, DFID, and GoG, is designed to aid the vulnerable persons in the district, supporting them through social welfare checks.

There are limited employment opportunities in the district for both men and women. The majority of the people are engaged in subsistent farming. In the rainy season, most farmers are engaged on their farms and are free during the dry season. Employment is therefore seasonal.

Poverty Profiling

Despite the district's endowment with natural resources in terms of shea trees, fonio and Seasme, rich soil and good climatic conditions, poverty still exist. These are predominant in the rural areas where majority of the people are farmers. In coming out with the poverty profiling, secondary data was mainly used and a stakeholder forum organized at the DPCU level. Definitions of poverty were based on indicators such as the following;

1. Inability to afford the necessary basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing to achieve good living standards
2. Inability to afford basic health services
3. Literacy rate and behavioural patterns of the people
4. Low income levels

Manifestations of poverty are signs that would readily show that a person is poor. These are mostly physical features of the person. A person's nutritional status and the kind of clothing worn tell their poverty status.

Pro-poor Programmes

As a result of the poverty problems and potentials identified earlier, programmes have been designed to help curb or alleviate some of these problems. Some of the problems are pocket specific whilst others are district wide. The tables below show the proposals made and the beneficiary pockets that have been identified under each thematic area.

Goal One: Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy

Pro-Poor Programme	Intended Beneficiary Pocket	Intended Beneficiary Target Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase partnership with private businesses • Provision of incentives for private investors • Develop tourist sites in the district • Construction and rehabilitation of markets • Improving access to credit facilities • Provision of irrigation facilities. • Improvement of extension services • Subsidize cost of farm inputs 	District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide	District wide District wide District wide Farmers, Fishermen and fisherwomen, Traders and Buyers Farmers Farmers Farmers

Goal Two: Create An Equitable, Healthy And Discipline Society

Pro-Poor Programme	Intended Beneficiary Pocket	Intended Beneficiary Target Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase enrolment rate in basic schools • Improve BECE performance • Increase sponsorship for teacher trainees • Construct and rehabilitate school infrastructure • Provision of Teaching and Learning Materials • Increase access to ICT facilities • Provision of sports kits • Construct and rehabilitate health centers 	District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide	District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide District wide

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsor Nurse trainees • Improve logistic base of NHIS • Provision of training facilities for the poor and vulnerable • Increase support for the poor and vulnerable • Help improve income levels of farmers • Increase financial support for artisans and petty traders 	District wide District wide Farmers Artisans and petty traders District wide District wide District wide	District wide District wide Farmers Artisans and petty traders District wide District wide District wide
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Goal Three: Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting The Natural Environment

Pro-Poor Programme	Intended Beneficiary Pocket	Intended Beneficiary Target Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of potable water and ensure a hygienic environment 	District wide	District wide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of solar lamps and extension of electricity supply to deprived areas 	District wide	District wide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and maintenance of feeder roads 	District wide	District wide

Goal Four: Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions

Pro-Poor Programme	Intended Beneficiary Pocket	Intended Beneficiary Target Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate accommodation for staff, departments of the assembly 	District wide	Public Servants District wide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of area/town council offices 	Area councils	District wide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation of women in decision making 	District wide District wide	District wide Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase grassroots participation 	District wide	Entire population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile district data on properties 	District wide	Entire population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of enough revenue and commission collectors 	District wide	District wide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective supervision of revenue collectors 	District wide District Assembly	Public servants Entire population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive packages for workers 	District Assembly	District Assembly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of monitoring vehicle 	District Assembly	District Assembly

Services & Infrastructure Availability

The Scalogram of the district explains the relationship between services and infrastructure at one end and the various settlements at the other end. Both services and infrastructure in the district are unevenly distributed with a chunk of these found in Chereponi, Wenchiki, Nansoni and Garnikukua. Hierarchically, the settlements with most services and infrastructure are generally at the peak while the settlements with the least services and infrastructure are depicted on table

The district has one (1) hospital, two (2) health centres, four (4) community clinics, five (5) CHPS compounds and one (1) private clinic. Access to health services in the district is inadequate and hence should be improved to help raise the standards of living in the people in the district.

TABLE 1.20: Scalogram for Chereponi District

Facility Community	Population Estimate	Primary Sch.	Borehole Facility	JHS	Feeder Road	Toilet Facility	Market	Agric Extension Service	Electricity	Community Clinic	Pipe Borne Water	Police Station	Filling Station	Lorry Park	Rural Bank	Telecom	Town/Area Coun.	2nd Class Road	CHPS	Recreational Center	Agric. Office	SHS	Post Office	Credit Union	Postal Agency	Guest House	1st Class Road	Tech. /Voc. Sch.	Fire Station	Hotel	Library	District Admin.	Hospital	Total No. of Functions	Functions as % of expected total						
Wenchiki	10,125	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		x	x		X	X	X	X																							
Chereponi East	7628	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		x	x	x		X	X	X	X	x		x	x	x		X	x					X	X	x							
AndoTosala	7101	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X						X		X	X	X	x					X															
Chereponi West	6979	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X															
Nansoni	5574	X	X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X	X	X																						
Chere	4571	X		X	X			X	X							X	X	X	X																						
Wonjoga	4269	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X																						
Techeku	3933	X	X	X	X	X		X	X										X																						
Garikuka	3592	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X																						
Tombu	3576	X	X	X	X			X	X							X	X		X																						
Adari	3570	X	X	X	X			X	X							X		X																							
Kudani	3516	X	X					X	X							X			X																						
Adibo	2955	X		X				X	X							X																									
Waku	2943	X	X	X		X										X																									
Tambong	2922	X	X	X		X												X																							
Tigenga	2146	X	X	X																																					
Nduni	1557	X	X	X																																					
Total of service		17	15	16	11	8	5	13	13	6	1	2	3	3	1	13	6	9	11	3	1	1	1	1		2	1														
Central Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Weight General Score																																									

1.8.22 Inequality and Social Protection

The district is bestowed with a number of issues on malnutrition, orphans, and the aged who find it difficult to acquire three square meals. Poverty is an issue tearing apart inhabitants in the district, and most of the communities depend largely on rudimentary farming systems, which they can barely feed on due to farming at the subsistence level. Most of the communities in the 6



of

town/area councils lack social amenities on health, education and water (Harmonized Community Action Plan) exposing them to a lot of diseases that are harmful to their health. A coping mechanism in the district has to do with collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and the Department of Social Welfare/ Community Development on the livelihood empowerment against poverty project (LEAP) to assist the aged, children, orphans, disabled and the excluded/vulnerable group in the district to rise from their slumber. The LEAP program, sponsored by UNICEF, DFID, and GoG, is designed to aid the vulnerable persons in the district, supporting them through social welfare checks.

There are limited employment opportunities in the district for both men and women. The majority of the people are engaged in subsistent farming. In the rainy season, most farmers are engaged on their farms and are free during the dry season. Employment is therefore seasonal.

Apart from workers in the public and civil service, there are other employment avenues. Occasionally, some contracting firms engage laborers for short periods. This is mostly the preserve of men. Women are the also engaged. Apart from household chores, women sometimes engage in Pito brewing, Charcoal burning, farming, trading etc. It is very disheartening to note that some cultural practices and beliefs abhor the engagement of women jobs. These barriers to women advancement do not augur well for a society or a district that aims at a sustainable development of its entire people.

The District in 2014 to date through funding from USAID-RING project has seen a deliberate inclusion of women in all the activities in the District. One of the project goal is to empower women through the Village Saving and Loans Associations. This has involvement of women in the management and running of the District Assembly programs. Women empowerment is also of concern to the Chereponi District Assembly. The District has a disability centre for the capacity of the

vulnerable and people with disability to visit to enhance their capacity on tailoring soap making and other trade.

The district in 2017 had an MOU with NGGA to empower women through the formation of women groups and even support these women to access some funding from USAID which will be used as a revolving fund for groups members.

The prevalence rate is 2.0% for the district and 2.4% for Northern region and 1.9% for the National average. There is the potential for the spread of HIV/Aids in the district due to inadequate and accessible SHR services, low self-perception of risk and lack of in depth understanding of diseases.

1.8.23 Nutrition

Access to food in the district is linked to the poverty and income levels of the people. Despite the district being considered as the food basket in the region, food is not accessible to everyone. Hence, the issues of child malnutrition exist in the district. About 0.1% of children under 5 years of age are malnourished.

The main nutrition problems include; inadequate intakes of energy and protein, iodine deficiency disorders, iron deficiency and vitamin A deficiency. The district records issues of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) which in most cases are as a result of multi-nutrient deficiencies.

Cases of this SAM are either the child is an abandoned child, the mother has no source of income or the mother or both parents are dead. In such situations, there is the need for external support to care for the child.

The CMAM programme is one intervention that the District Health directorate has adopted to manage severe malnutrition cases in the communities. Community Health Nurses are trained

as part of the programme to manage these cases by conducting nutritional assessment and clinical analysis. After 16 weeks the child is expected to recover and integrated back into the communities.

In other for the objective of the programme to be sustainable, the Health Directorate collaborates with the Community Development /Social Welfare Department, to support the caregivers. They are also to work in collaboration with the Agriculture Department in implementing its Food Based Nutrition Education programmes in the communities. They also involve environmental unit and SHEP Coordinators in Essential Nutrition Actions in the district through the support from the RING Project.

The consequences of this poor nutrition especially among children and mothers are; deaths, sickness and mental problems.

The District Health Directorate as part of its activities in line with the National Health Policy under takes the following activities to improve the nutritional status of both mother and child;

- Growth monitoring and promotion of Child Welfare Clinics (CWC)
- Community Infant and Young Feeding Counseling (C-IYCF)
- Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
- Vitamin A supplementation
- Exclusive breastfeeding campaigns
- Control of micronutrient deficiencies (iodine, iron, folic acid, vitamin A)

- Health talks on maternal nutrition
- Food demonstrations

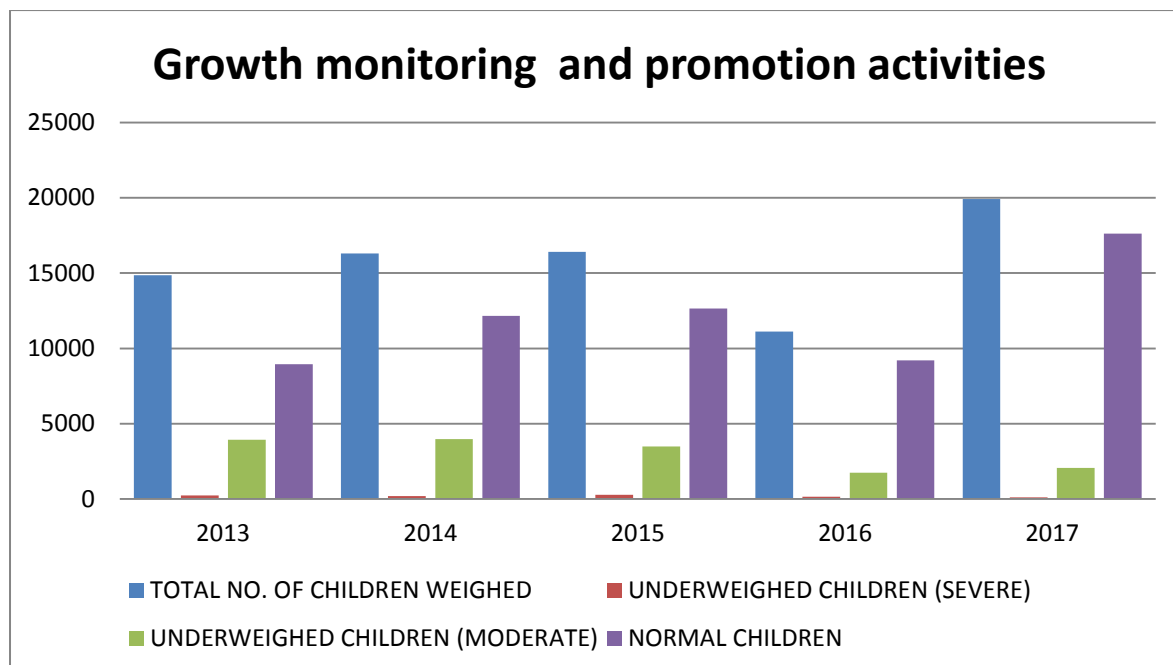
GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

There has been regular growth promotion and monitoring activities of children under five (5) by Health Staffs and Village Volunteers at both statics and outreach points. Data collected from these activities are often analyzed to determine the nutritional status of under- five (5) years old children using the anthropometric indicator weight- for- age (W/A). The table below gives a four (4) half year trend of under-five children weigh.

TABLE 1.21: UNDERWEIGHT CHILDERN IN CHEREPONI DISTRICT

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN WEIGHED	14852	16308	16418	11119	19906
UNDERWEIGHED CHILDREN (SEVERE)	240 (1.6%)	206 (1.2%)	291(1.8%)	149 (1.34%)	111 (0.55%)
UNDERWEIGHED CHILDREN (MODERATE)	3945 (26.6%)	3986 (24.4%)	3483(21.2%)	1757 (15.8%)	2067 (10.3%)
NORMAL CHILDREN	8956 (60.3%)	12157 (74.5%)	12644(77.0%)	9213 (82.9%)	17629 (88.5%)

FIG 1.26: 5-Year Growth Monitoring of Children in Chereponi



GHS, DHMT 2017 REPORT

It can be seen from the table that there has been a reduction in both severe and moderate underweight in the first half year of 2017 as compared to what was recorded by the district for the past four years within that same period (first half year). This could be attributed to the interventions that is taking place in the district and the hard work of gallant health staffs.

MICRONUTRIENTS PROGRAMMES

ROUTINE VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION

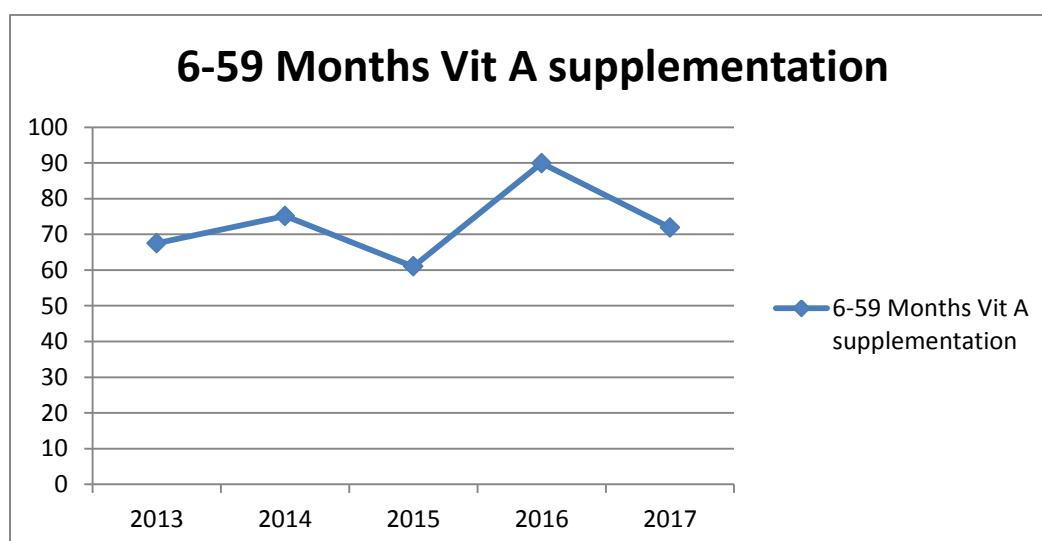
This activity was carried out once this half year plus the routine dosing of all children under-five (5) years. Postpartum Vitamin A supplementation was also carried out in health facilities and at outreach points this half year, CBAs, GPs and TBA complemented this efforts. The table below illustrates the coverage of under-five children vitamin A

TABLE 1.22: UNDER 5 VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION COVERAGE

YEAR	TARGET	COVERAGE	% COVERAGRE
2012	5088	1113	21.9
2013	5236	3536	67.5
2014	5388	4048	75.1
2015	5544	3382	61.0
2016	5705	4619	89.9
2017	5871	4224	71.9

From the table above it can be seen that the under-five vitamin A supplementation has reduce over the half year. We hope more can be done so that every child will we reach so long as vitamin A supplementation is concern in the district.

FIG 1.26: 5-YEAR VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENT DISTRIBUTION

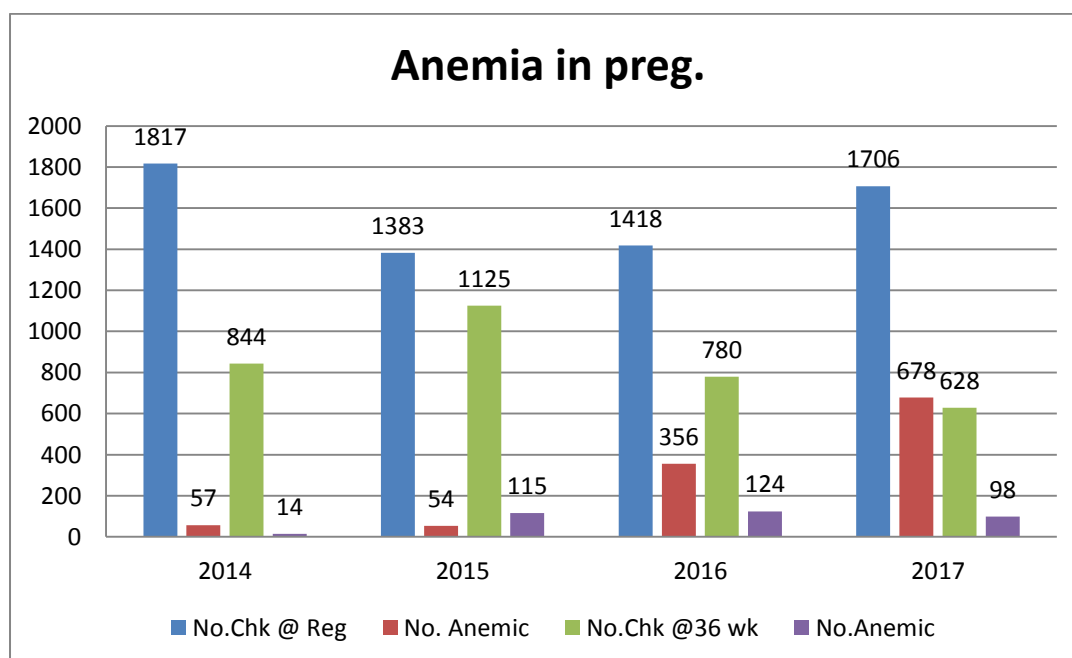


From the table above it can be seen that post partum vitamin A supplementation is increasing steadily as the years go by. The district is able to get more than 100% target for postpartum Vitamin A we in the district are thinking the district population for expected delivery is under estimated. Also some health staffs count number capsules not mothers dose with Vitamin A

IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA (IDA) CONTROL PROGRAMME

In line with the introduction of the integrated strategy for anemia control in Ghana, all health staffs have been trained to enhance their capacity on the implementation of this program. This has facilitated a continuous distribution of routine anti-anemia drugs (iron folate and dewormers) to vulnerable group’s especially pregnant women at all health facilities and outreach points. For this first half year 3334 children were deworm at facility level and outreach points in the district.

FIG 1.27: ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN



Test rate of anemia among pregnant women at registration has increase 16.9 % in 2017 as compared to 2016. Test rate of anemia at 36 weeks rather reduce 19% in 2017 as compared in 2016. Staff are supposed to be talked to increase test rate of anemia at 36 weeks. Anemia in pregnancy at registration has increase from 25% in 2016 to 39.7 in 2017. Anemia among pregnant women at 36 weeks also reduce from 39.6 in 2016 to 15.6 in 2017. This means that more effort has to be done in anemia prevention among pregnant women. 61 health staff have been trained in anemia prevention and management this year we hope this will help in that regard. More durbars and food demonstration has to be organized, health staff should also intensify their counseling and health talk on the use of locally available iron rich food in the communities to aid in the reduction of anemia among pregnant women.

IDD CONTROL

Since the launching of the Universal Salt Iodization (USI) in Ghana, the district has deepened efforts at realizing this dream by:

- Educating the public on the benefits of consuming iodated salt (IS).
- Making IS available at almost all Health facilities.
- Forming Iodated Salt Committees to deal with non-iodized salt dealers in the District.
- Sensitization of three (3) basic schools.
- Sensitization of two (2) communities.
- Educating salt sellers on how to store iodated salt in the market during sales.
- Educating households on how to store iodized salt in the house.

Market and household iodated salt surveys were also conducted in first and second quarters of the this half year and the following result were obtain as shown in the table below

TABLE 1.23: QUARTERLY MARKET SURVEY FOR 2017

No. of markets covered	No. of salt traders	No. tested	RESULTS		
			0PPM	< 15PPM	>15PPM
21	117	87	34	35	18

From the table above market iodized salt sale is not encouraging we hope with the intervention stated earlier, we are sure by the end of the year more iodized salt will be sold in the markets of Chereponi district.

TABLE 1.24: QUARTERLY HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

NO. of salt tested	0PPM	<15PPM	>15PPM
	220	164	72

From the table above it is clear that household iodized salt consumption is not the best of.

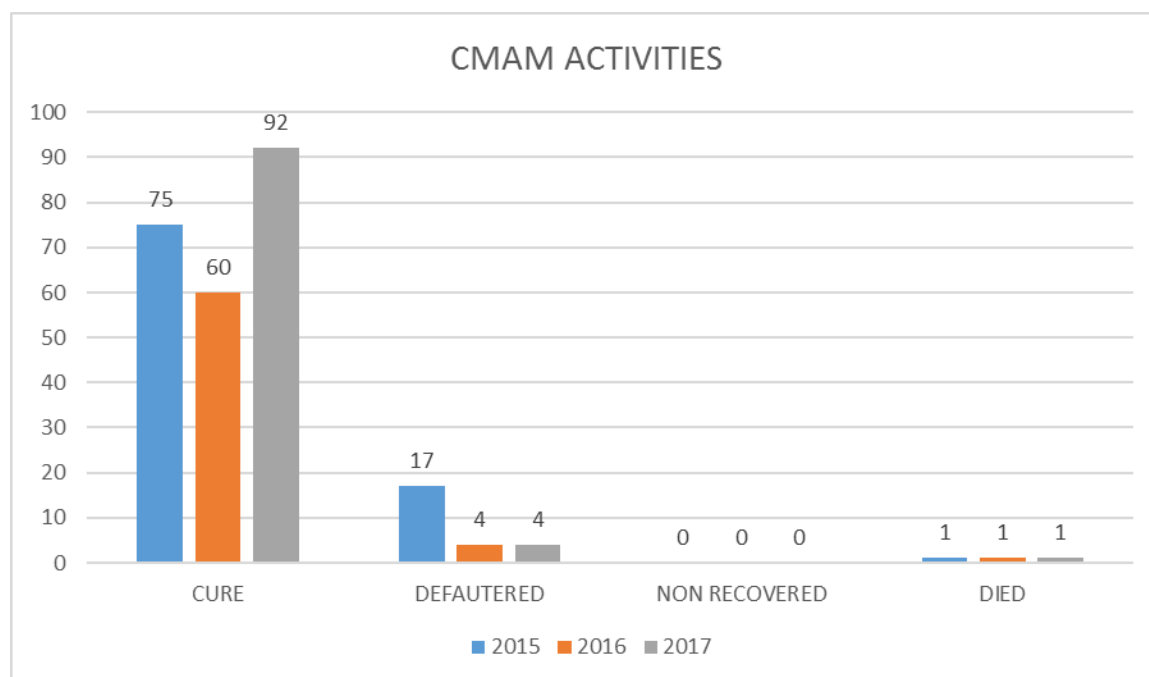
During the survey the nurses realized that most people store their iodized salt in open containers. This could be a factor that leads to the less 15 PPM figure being high. The nurses took their time educate them accordingly.

IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION

The district started the implementation of CMAM in August 2014. Performance of the district can be seen as in the table below.

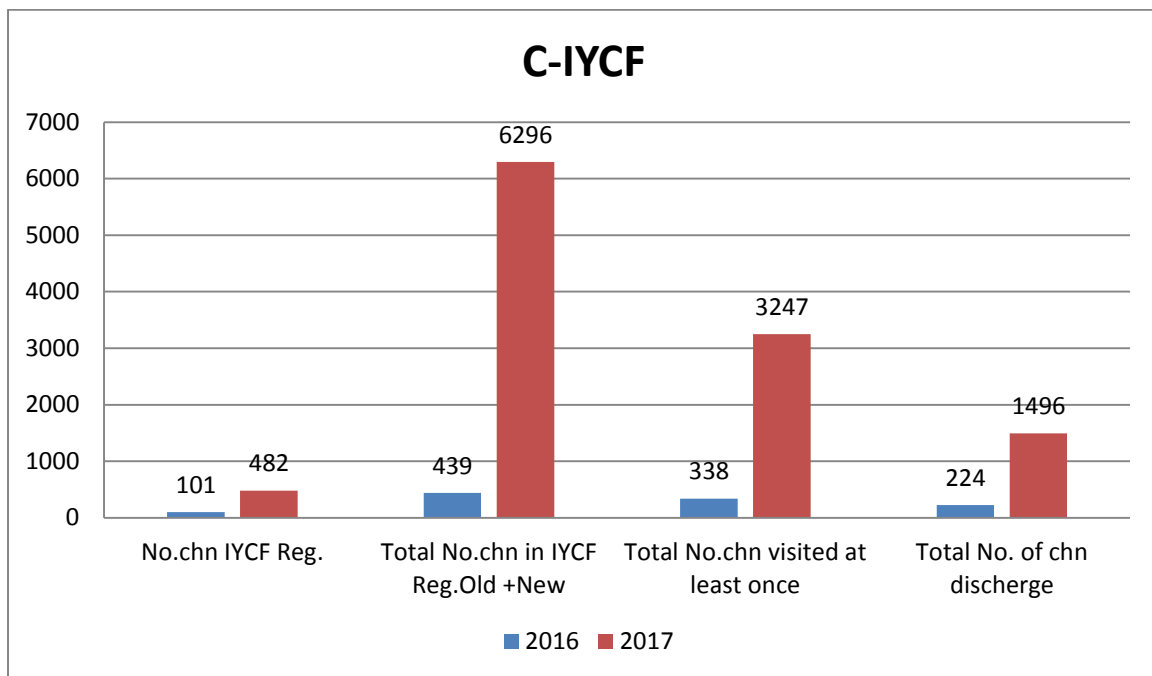
INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
ADMISSIONS	-	493	234	111
CURE	-	75	60	92
DEFAULTERED	-	17	4	4
NON-RECOVERED	-	0	0	0
DIED	-	1	1	1

FIG 1.28: CMAM IN THE DISTRICT



The district had a cure rate of 94.7%, 0.4 % defaulter and death rate of 0.1% in 2017. This indicates quality of CMAM services that is run by health staff in the district. It show more improvement from last year which recorded 92.3 % as cure, 0.6% as defaulted and 0.2%. This could be attributed to 25 health staff that trained on CMAM at the begging of this year 2017

FIG 1.29: COMMUNITY INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING



From the above graph it can be seen that breastfeeding mothers are brought on board in regard to C-IYCF counseling. This could be attributed to the register provided by RING in 2015 health staffs have now put it to full use.

CONCLUSION

Despite the number of challenges encountered, the directorate still manage to chalked some success as far as the indicators for measuring the nutritional status of the people especially

children and women are concerned, underweight has reduce from 17.4 in 2016 half year to 10.9% of 2017 half year. Anemia among pregnant women has also reduce from 39.6% in 2016 to 15.6% in 2017. High quality of CMAM services is still realized since we as district records cure rate of over 90% with a defaulter and death rate of less 1%. Also in area of food diversification and the use of locally available food is gaining ground as people now start to use soybean, dawadawa and morringa to prepare meals in their homes.

This is evident with the fact that tremendous improvement was made in under five (5) attendance and reduction in underweight over the five half year period.

However much still needs to be done in order to achieve the main objectives of the unit and the district health directorate as a whole.





ANEMIA TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN THE DISTRICT

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter was a review of GSGDA II and the current situation of the district together with a summary of key problems. This chapter outlines the district development prioritized issues and have been linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) namely;

1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy
2. Create an equitable, healthy and discipline 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

2.1 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION ASSESSMENT AT THE ELECTORAL AREA LEVEL

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

The Chereponi District Assembly adopted the Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) project concept of Electoral Area Community Action Plan in twenty (20) Electoral Area in the district. The idea of Electoral Area plans instead of community action plan. The main reason for this will enable the District cover more communities since a number of communities come together to form an Electoral Area. This will further involve majority of people like about 20-35 people to make their inputs. The DA saw reasoning with the idea and adopted it

since it is not very different from the community action plan concept. Below are various Electoral Areas, their needs and aspirations and prioritized needs.

TABLE 2.1: ECLECTORAL AREA ISSUES

KUNDANI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
2	Insufficient Agric Extension Officers	Agriculture
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education

WUNJUGA ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
2	Drought and seasonal floods	Agriculture
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Low productivity	Agriculture
5	Disease and pest infestation	Agriculture
6	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
7	Inadequate boreholes and portable water	Water
8	Inadequate Teachers	Education
9	Inadequate schools	Education
10	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education

KABLANE NO. 1 ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
2	Drought and seasonal floods	Agriculture
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Low productivity	Agriculture
5	Bush burning	Agriculture
6	Disease and pest infestation	Agriculture
7	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water

8	Inadequate boreholes and portable water	Water
9	Inadequate Teachers	Education
10	Inadequate schools	education
11	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
12	Bad road network	Roads

ADARI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
2	Bush burning	Agriculture
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Low productivity	Agriculture
5	Disease and pest infestation	Agriculture
6	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
7	Inadequate boreholes and portable water	Water
8	Inadequate Teachers	Education
9	Inadequate schools	Education
10	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
11	Open defecation	Sanitation

KWAMI – NANSONI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
9	No electricity	Energy

WENCHIKI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water

5	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
9	Bush burning	Agriculture

ADIBO ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
6	Low water table	Water
7	Inadequate Teachers	Education
8	Low girl child education	Education
9	Inadequate schools	education
10	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
11	Poor road network	Roads
12	Bush burning	Agriculture
13	Land disputes	Governance

BUMBRIGA ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
6	Inadequate Teachers	Education
7	Inadequate schools	education
8	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
9	Poor road network	Roads
10	Bush burning	Agriculture
11	Land disputes	Agriculture
12	Conflicts	Governance

NaNSONI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
9	No electricity	Energy
10	Land disputes	Governance
11	No landfill sites	Sanitation

WAKU/NABONI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	High illiteracy rate	Education
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
9	Open defecation	Sanitation
10	Dilapidated Area council office	Governance

NAJA ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Eduacation
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
9	No electricity	Energy

12	Bush burning	Agriculture
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TAMBONG ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
9	No electricity	Energy
10	Land disputes	Governance
11	Open defecation	Sanitation
12	Bush burning	Agriculture
13	Pest and rodents attacks	Agriculture

TIGNEGA ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Poor road network	Roads
11	Open defecation	Sanitation
12	Bush burning	Agriculture
13	Pest and rodents attacks	Agriculture
14	No electricity	Energy

TOSALA/ANDO ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education

8	Chieftaincy disputes	Governance
9	Land disputes	Governance
10	Boarder disputes	Governance
11	Open defecation	Sanitation
12	Bush burning	Agriculture

CHEREPONI WEST ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Chieftaincy disputes	Governance
9	Land disputes	Governance
10	Boarder disputes	Governance
11	Open defecation	Sanitation
12	Bush burning	Agriculture
13	Poor road network	Roads
14	Polarisation	Governance

CHEREPONI EAST ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Inadequate portable water	Water
5	Inadequate Teachers	Education
6	Inadequate schools	Education
7	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
8	Chieftaincy disputes	Governance
9	Land disputes	Governance
10	Boarder disputes	Governance
11	Open defecation	Sanitation
12	Bush burning	Agriculture
13	Poor road network	Roads
14	Polarization	Governance

NADUNI ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade

3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
6	Inadequate Teachers	Education
7	Inadequate schools	education
8	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
9	Poor road network	Roads
10	Bush burning	Agriculture
11	Pest and disease infestation	Agriculture
12	No electricity	Energy

TOMBU ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
6	Inadequate Teachers	Education
7	Inadequate school infrastructure	education
8	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
9	Poor road network	Roads
10	Bush burning	Agriculture
11	Pest and disease infestation	Agriculture

TECHEKU ELECTORAL AREA

No	IDENTIFIED CHALLENGE/ISSUE	SECTOR
1	Lack of credit facilities	Trade
3	Lack of storage facilities	Agriculture
4	Frequent breakdown of boreholes	Water
5	Inadequate portable water	Water
6	Inadequate Teachers	Education
7	Inadequate schools	education
8	Inadequate teachers accommodation	Education
9	Poor road network	Roads
10	Bush burning	Agriculture
11	Pest and disease infestation	Agriculture
12	Improper disposal of waste	Sanitation
13	Open defecation	Sanitation

TABLE 2.1 : ANALYSIS OF ELECTORAL AREA ISSUES

a. KUNDANI ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No access to balance diet 	Health and clinic	Unit committee and Assembly members	Health
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and accommodation
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	electricity	Unit committee and Assembly members	Cellular network
5	Traditional and Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes 	Cellular network	Unit committee	Roads

	governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilapidated Area council office 		and Assembly members	
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Road network	Unit committee and Assembly members	electricity

WONJUGA ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No ready market for crops • Infertile land • Lack of storage facilities • Food insecurity • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water		Water

2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • No feeding enogh 	Health and Nutrition		CHPS compound
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school drop-out rate • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters		Electricity
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Food security		Market
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy disputes Land disputes • Dilapidated Area council office 	Traditional governance		Roads
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Environmental degradation		Schools and teachers accommodation

KABALANE NO.1 (CHERE)

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought and food shortage • Lack of storage facilities 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Roads
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Renovate area council office

6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees • Charcoal burning 	Land disputes	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
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ADARI ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Lack of credit facilities • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No balance diet (malnutrition) 	Health & clinic	Unit committee and Assembly members	Roads
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure 	School infrastructure and	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No teachers accommodation 	teachers quarters		
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to portable water Open defecation 	Electricity	Unit committee and Assembly members	Farm inputs
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Chieftaincy disputes 	cellular network	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate felling of trees 	Roads	Unit committee and Assembly members	electricity

KWAMI -NANSONI ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food storage facilities Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity roads

2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No health facilities • Malnutrition 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water and sanitation
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Household food
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Roads 	Land disputes	Unit committee and Assembly members	Local governance

WENCHIKI ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of credit facilities • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition and Aneamia 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	Road
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Supply of Farm inputs and credit facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Senior high school
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly	Renovate area council office

		Area council office		members	
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charcoal burning Bush burning 	Land disputes	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound

ADIBO ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low yield Post harvest losses lack of storage facilities 	Access to portable water		Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition 	Nutrition		Electricity
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School infrastructure No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters		Road network
4	Water, Sanitation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to 	Farm inputs and		CHPS compound

	Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> portable water • Open defecation 	storage facilities		
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation		Schools and teachers accommodation
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Land disputes		Renovate area council office

BUMBURIGA ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food buns burnt due to conflict • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water		Road network

2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Nutrition		Water
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters		Electricity
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs		Telecommunication mast
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • conflicts 	Local governance		School and teachers accomodation
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Enviromental degradation		Demarcate land boundaries

NANSONI ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Lack of credit facilities • Lack of farm inputs 	School and teachers accommodation		education
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Access to portable water		Water
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	Equip clinics		CHPS compound
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Supply of Farm inputs		Electricity
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated 	Land disputes		Renovate area council office

		Area council office			
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Environmental degradation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate land boundaries • Road network

WAKU/NABONI

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities • Lack of farm inputs • Drought and floods 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy • School infrastructure 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No teachers accommodation 			
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to portable water Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Farm inputs
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charcoal and bush burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Local governance 	Unit committee and Assembly members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcate land boundaries Road network

NAJA ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land infertility Lack of credit facilities 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Irrigation schemes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of irrigation facility 			
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School infrastructure No teachers accommodation 	Farm inputs	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to portable water Open defecation 	Healthy lifestyle	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Renovate area council office
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charcoal burning Bush burning 	Land disputes	Unit committee and Assembly members	Demarcate land boundaries

TAMBONG ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH food security • lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no health facility 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Food security

6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Land disputes	Unit committee and Assembly members	Road network
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TIGENGA ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of credit facilities • Lack of farm inputs • Drought 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Road
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure 	School infrastructure	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No teachers accommodation 	and teachers quarters		
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to portable water Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No respect to leadership Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compounds
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of the environment through Charcoal and bush burning 	Local governance	Unit committee and Assembly members	Demarcate land boundaries

TOSLA/ANDO ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	School and teachers accommodation
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	CHPS compound
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities	Unit committee and Assembly members	Roads
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated Area 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Renovate area council office

		council office			
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charcoal burning Bush burning 	Land disputes	Unit committee and Assembly members	Demarcate land boundaries

CHEREPONI WEST ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest losses Ruminant infestation Inadequate storage facilities 	Access to portable water and sanitation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition (no eating of balance diet) 	Food and security	Unit committee and Assembly members	Agric & livelihoods

3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	Improve environment through good practices
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Roads
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated Area council office 	School and teacher accommodation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Renovate area council office
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewood gathering • Bush burning 	Land disputes Power struggle	Unit committee and Assembly members	Demarcate land boundaries

CHEREPONI WEST ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities • Lack of farm inputs • Food poisoning 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • No balance diet 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters	Unit committee and Assembly members	Roads
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation • Scholarship schemes for brilliant students 	Livelihood and food	Unit committee and Assembly members	Electricity

4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to portable water Open defecation 	Nutrition	Unit committee and Assembly members	Drainage
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation	Unit committee and Assembly members	Renovate area council office
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charcoal burning Bush burning 	Land disputes Local governance	Unit committee and Assembly members	Demarcate land boundaries

NADUNI ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of storage facilities Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water	Unit committee and Assembly members	Water
2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition 	Nutrition		Road
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School infrastructure 	School infrastructure and		Electricity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No teachers accommodation 	teachers quarters		
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate to portable water Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities		CHPS compound
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation		School and teachers accommodation
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charcoal burning Bush burning 	Land disputes		Renovate Area Council Office

TOMBU ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of storage facilities Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water		Water
2	Health with emphasis on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition 	Nutrition		CHPS compound

	Nutrition				
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters		Road
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities		School and teachers accommodation
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation		Renovate area council office
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Land disputes		MTN telecommunication

TECKEKEU ELECTORAL AREA

Validation matrix (pairwise ranking at the community and area/Town council levels)

s/n	development issues	constraints/ challenging issues	prioritization of challenging issue with electoral area through preference ranking	Validation of issues with Unit committee and Assembly members	Prioritization of development issues
1	Household food security and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities • Lack of farm inputs 	Access to portable water		Water

2	Health with emphasis on Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition 	Nutrition		School and teachers accommodation
3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure • No teachers accommodation 	School infrastructure and teachers quarters		CHPS compound
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate to portable water • Open defecation 	Farm inputs and storage facilities		Roads
5	Traditional and Local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes • Dilapidated Area council office 	Environmental degradation		Renovate area council office
6	Environment and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charcoal burning • Bush burning 	Land disputes		Demarcate land boundaries

TABLE 2.3: FINAL PRIORITY LIST FOR ELECTORAL AREA ISSUES

No	Needs	Frequency	Ranking
1	Access to portable water	19	1 st
2	School and teacher accommodation	18	2 nd
3	CHPS compound	17	3 rd
4	Farm inputs	3	7 th
5	Provision of storage facilities	1	8 th
6	Access to credit facilities	1	8 th
8	Renovation of area councils	14	6 th

9	Provision of feeder roads	16	4th
10	Irrigational schemes		
11	Provision of electricity	15	5th
12	Sanitation	3	7th
14	Cellular network	3	7th

TABLE 2.4: ELECORAL AREA ACTION PLAN FOR 2018 TO 2021 MTDP

Challenging issue	Baseline	Activity	Output indicator	Location	Timeframe				Indicative budget	Sources of funding			Responsibilities	
					2018	2019	2020	2021		IGF	GOG	Donors	Lead	collaborator
Inadequate portable water	Inadequate portable water	Provision of 50No boreholes	50No boreholes provided	All 20 Electoral area	****	****	*** *		100,000.00	50,000.00	125,000.00	25,000.00	DA	CWSA
Poor school and teacher accommodation	Inadequate school infrastructure and teachers quarters	Construction of 10No 6 unit Classroom and Teachers quarters	Schools and Teachers quarters constructed	Selected electoral areas	****	****	*** *	**	140,000,000.00		100,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	DA	Getfund
Lack of access to quality health care	Inadequate health services	Construction 15No CHPS compounds	15No CHPS compounds constructed	Selected electoral area	***	****	*** *	****	150,000,000.00	50,000.00	145,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	DA	UNFPA
Dilapidated Area council Offices	Dilapidated Area Council Offices	Renovate and rehabilitation of 6No Area council Offices and furnishing	Area Council Offices renovated and furnished	All six area council offices	****				200,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	DA	RING & SEND Ghana

Poor road network	Poor road network	Re-sharpening and graveling of most roads	Roads reharped and graveled	District wide	****	****	*** *	****	700,000,000.00		700,000,000.00		DA	Ministry of Roads
Inadequate electricity to most communities	Inadequate electricity in most communities	Provision of poles for electricity	Most communities connected to national grid	All communities without light	****	****	*** *	****	250,000.00		250,000.00		DA/ VRA	Ministry of Eneergy
Poor sanitary conditions	Inadequate HH latrines	Enforce the construction of HH latrines	Bye laws enacted to enforce the construction of HH latrines	District wide	****	****	*** *	****	20,000.00	5,000	15,000.00		DA	RING
Inadequate storage facilities	Inadequate warehouse for storage of food stuff	Construct 2No warehouses	2No warehouses constructed	Wenckiki and Nansoni	****	***			90,000.00		90000		DA	SADA/MO FA
Total									999,660,000.00	155,000.001	945,580,000.00	120,000.00		

2.5 HARMONIZATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATION WITH IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS/ISSUES

The assessment of community needs and the analysis of the current situation of the Chereponi District present a number of problems in various sectors of the district's economy. The following are a summary of all the development problems existing in the district and have been ranked in order of severity and categorized under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II.

TABLE 2.5: PRIORITIZATION OF KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (Performance and Profile)	SCORE
Provision of credit facilities	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills development and access to credit	2
Development of eco-tourist sites	Limited development of the tourism sector	2
Provision of Market shed, Lorry Park and Collectors	Poor marketing and market infrastructure	2
Provision of agric inputs	Poor access to improved planting materials and breeds	1
Charcoal and bush burning	Deforestation, degradation and pollution of water bodies by illegal miners	1
Natural resource and disaster programs	Incidence of fires, floods and other disasters	2
Provision of storage facilities	Post-harvest losses	1
Rehabilitation of road and bridges	Poor Road infrastructure and drainage systems	2
Provision of Sanitation equipment and Officers	Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene	2
Provision of Water facilities	Inadequate access and poor management of water facilities	2
Provision of electricity and street light	Limited coverage of electricity and street lights	2
Provision of Planning schemes	Insufficient Planning Schemes / local plans	2

	Weak enforcement and non-compliance of building regulations	2
Provision of Library/ICT and recreational Centers	Limited access TLMS, library, ICT and recreational facilities	2
Provision of furniture, TLMS and uniforms		
Provision and expansion of Schools	Dilapidated and inadequate educational facilities	2
Provision of financial support to students	Inadequate financial support for brilliant but needy students	2
Provision of teachers and teachers accommodation	Inadequate and high Teacher attrition at all levels	2
Provision of health facilities and equipment	Limited access to healthcare services	2
Support for PWDs and Aged	Poverty, Child labour and limited support for vulnerable groups (PWDs etc)	2
Non-functioning Unit Committees	Weak Sub District Structures	2
Provision of Police Post and Fire Station	Inadequate security personnel and facilities	2

Table 2.6: 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
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Limited development of the tourism sector
	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills development and credit
	Poor marketing and market infrastructure
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Post-harvest losses (vegetables, Yam, Maize and Soya beans)
	Poor access to improved planting materials and breeds
	Inadequate access to extension services
	Poor livestock husbandry practices
	Deforestation, land degradation and water pollution by farmers and loggers(rosewood)
	Incidence of fires, floods, wind storm and other disasters
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Poor Road infrastructure and drainage systems
	Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene
	Inadequate access and poor management water facilities
	Limited coverage of electricity and street lights
	Insufficient planning schemes / local plans
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Limited access to TLMs, ICT/library and recreational facilities
	Dilapidated (rip off schools) and inadequate educational facilities
	Dilapidated Area Council Offices
	Inadequate and high Teacher attrition at all levels
	Inadequate access to healthcare delivery
	Limited coverage of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and family planning services
	Poverty, Child labour and limited support for vulnerable groups (Aged/PWDs etc)
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Weak capacity of sub district structures
	Non functionality of sub district structures
	Low Internally Generated Revenue
	Weak Monitoring and Evaluation systems
	Inadequate Security Personnel and facilities
	Poor communication and participation in local governance especially by women

TABLE 2.6: ADOPTED GOALS AND ISSUES OF DMTDP OFCHEREPONI

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	1. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	1. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level 2. Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 3. Low level of husbandry practices
	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns)	Limited Agricultural production and productivity
	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	1. Limited access to market information
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	1. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education 2. Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	1. Poor quality of healthcare services 2. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Create ample opportunities for employment	High levels of unemployment and under-employment

	and decent work	amongst the youth
	Reduce income and spatial inequality	1. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs 2. Low public awareness on child labour
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	1. Poor sanitation and waste management 2. Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Inequitable access to and distribution of power
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment		Early deterioration of road networks
		Inadequate community participation on natural resource management
		Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		1. Poor land use and spatial planning 2. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
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	1 Inadequate structures for the security service 2 Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies 3 Non-functioning sub-district structures 4 Ineffective coordination of gender equality results 5 Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	Nil	Nil

2.5 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis

Potentials refer to resources within the district which when utilised can enable the district enhance its sustained development and overcome its challenges while opportunities refer to the external ones. Constraints however depict disadvantages emanating from within the district whilst challenges are external ones over which the district has little control but can affect its development.

Table 2.7: POCC Analysis for Chereponi

ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRIANTS	CHALLENGES
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	labour, Presence Eco tourist site Existence of raw materials Artisans, masons carpenters, hairdressers tailors Associations; Active BAC/REP	Forest Reserves Citizens outside the district	Lack of cooperatives Informal nature of businesses Unskilled entrepreneurs Undeveloped eco-tourist sites, undeveloped sites Absence of market structures	Slow registration of businesses Ignorance on business regulations Developed markets in neighbouring district
Conclusion: Poor entrepreneurship and technical skills can be positively addressed since there is high potentials and opportunities. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development and by negotiating for an increase in government support				
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry Low level of husbandry	Existence of Rice fileds, rivers for fishing and Irrigation,	Enough rice fields, Abundant rainfall Presence of credit Unions	Financial constraints Inadequate farm tracks inadequate access to credit facilities	Excessive rainfall Lack of credit facilities Lack of skilled labour

practices Low agricultural productivity		Small Holder Farmers	traditional methods of farming Land tenure problems	Unfavourable weather Excessive rainfall High Environmental Degradation Pests and diseases
Conclusion Inadequate investment in the tourism sector and undeveloped tourist sites in the district can be improved through the positive potentials and opportunities present in the District. Constraints and challenges can be reduced by improving road network to tourist sites, facilitating establishment of hospitality services, public private partnerships and negotiating for increase in both direct government and donor support towards tourism development in the district..				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early deterioration of road networks • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services • Poor land use and spatial planning 	Existence of Gravel, Sand and Stones for construction Availability of Labour	Private CWSA Ghana Water Company Post Office Metro Mass Transport Electricity in certain communities	Poor road, Poor postal services, Poor sanitation, Inadequate potable water, Inadequate toilet fac. Inadequate transport facilities, Inadequate drains bridges, inadequate lorry parks, Absence of planning schemes in most communities	Scattered nature of settlements Usable railways Rapid urban growth in Chereponi & Wenchiki Underdeveloped water transport systems Frequent power outages Low coverage of electricity
Conclusion				
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of	Existence of Infrastructure for	Government Hospital Existence of private companies	Poor educational infrastructure	Inadequate teachers and health personnel

education Poor quality of healthcare services	basic schools Existence of Health Facilities	Existence of Financial Institutions	Unemployment Inadequate health facilities, Inadequate health personnel, Inadequate trained teachers, lack of Library, inadequate teachers quarters, child labour, Broken homes, Low standard of education, Teenage pregnancy Poor family planning	Absence of ambulance services in clinics Inadequate school and health facilities lack of Vocational School, Limited ICT centres, HIV/AIDS Uncoordinated programs by partners
Conclusion				
	Existence of Private Firms	Existence of banks and non-banking financial institutions	Inadequate markets structures within the district inadequate revenue collectors	Lack of credit Delays in release of funds (DACF) Developed markets in other districts
Conclusion				

Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Existence of District Assembly Police stations and police posts in certain communities Watchdog committees in place Gazetted Bye laws	World Vision Ghana VSLA groups, Existence of donors; Other NGOs : SEND, RING, NACIDA FBOs: COC	Poor security due to inadequate police posts in communities Chieftaincy disputes, Inadequate Area Council Offices Weak capacity of Sub-Structures Inadequate women participation in governance	inadequate police post, Inadequate funds for Area Council activities Lack of Accountability and Transparency
Conclusion				

2.6 IMPACT ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	CRITERIA				
	Basic Human needs/ rights	Multiplier effect on economic	Impact on population	Cross cutting effect	Total score
Goal 1: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy					
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	2	2	2	2	8
Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	1	2	2	1	6
Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	2	2	2	2	8
Limited Agricultural production and productivity Low level of husbandry practices	2	2	2	2	8
Inadequate market information	2	2	2	2	8
Sub total	9	10	10	9	38

Goal 2: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society					
Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	1	2	2	2	
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level	2	2	2	2	
Poor quality of healthcare services	2	2	2	2	
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	1	2	2	1	
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	2	2	
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	2	2	2	2	
Low public awareness on child labour	2	2	2	2	
Low levels of representation/ participation of women in governance and decision making	1	2	2	2	
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	
Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services	1	2	2	2	
Inequitable access to and distribution of power	2	2	2	1	
Sub total					
HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	CRITERIA				
	Basic Human needs/ rights	multiplier effect on economic	Impact on population	Cross cutting effect	Total score
Goal 3: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment					
Early deterioration of road networks	2	2	2	1	
Inadequate community participation on natural resource management	1	2	2	2	
Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	2	2	1	
Poor land use and spatial planning	1	2	2	2	
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1	2	2	1	

<i>Sub total</i>					
Goal 4: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions					
Inadequate structures for the security service	1	2	2	2	
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	1	1	2	2	
Non-functioning sub-district structures	1	1	2	1	
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	1	1	1	2	

2.6 MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS

Improving performance of the policies/activities against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies. The overall performance of the policies using the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation and sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

Overall, all constructional activities will impact negatively on the components of the Natural Resources and in few cases Social and Cultural Conditions.

However, the district will ensure that none of the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area as part of mitigation measures. Additionally, most of the projects would be sited at fringes of existing structures/developed areas, with only some amount of vegetation that will be affected through vegetal clearance.

The wildlife likely to be affected during implementation of projects includes insects, arachnids, rodents, molluscs, earthworms, snakes and others. To minimise degradation on the land on which projects would be sited, landscaping of the environment will be done frequently by the Parks and Garden. Projects likely to be sited in already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped with the constructional activities to minimise any erosion hazards.

2.8 SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

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

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involved 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.

The Internal Consistency Test was therefore used to determine the degree of compatibility and mutual supportiveness of the issues. This was done using a Compatibility Matrix. The matrix was reviewed by examining the interactions between the policy objectives identified.

Evidences from the review, established by a consensus of opinion, clearly indicated that the policy objectives were largely mutually supportive of each other and to a considerably extent reinforcing of each other. On very few occasions, there were no significant interactions between the policies. The Compound Matrix analysis revealed that constructional activities would impact negatively on the environment specifically in the area of natural resources. A Compound Matrix was used to ascertain the linkages between the policy objectives and the environmental dimensions viz Natural Resources, Socio-cultural Issues, Economic Issues, and Institutional Issues.

Table 2.9: Compound matrix showing linkages between policy objectives and environmental issues

Policy Objectives	Natural Resources	Socio-cultural Issues	Economic Issues	Institutional Issues
Increase equitable access to and participation in education	Conditions are likely to be negative in the short run but positive in the long run	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely neutral
Develop tourism as a major industry	Conditions are likely positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive
Improve agricultural productivity	Conditions are largely negative	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are hugely positive	Policy effects are largely neutral
Community and mass participation in governance and decision making	Conditions are likely to be positive	Conditions are largely positive	Policy effects are neutral	Policy results in positive effects
Manage waste, reduce pollution	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely positive
Ensure appropriate land use practices	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral
Strengthen and operationalize the sub-district structures and ensure consistency with local government laws	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are likely to be positive

Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are likely to be positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are largely positive
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Conditions are likely to be negative	Conditions are largely neutral	Conditions are likely to be positive	Conditions are largely positive
Mitigate and reduce natural disaster, risks and vulnerability	Policy effects are likely to be positive	Conditions are largely positive	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral	Conditions are partly positive and partly neutral

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Sustainability Test were carried on the activities to ascertain the overall sustainability of the Policies Programmes and Projects. The performance of each activity was assessed in relation to the criterion (Natural Resources, Socio-cultural Issues, Economic Issues, and Institutional Issues), and scored using a scale of '(0)1 – 5' indicated and interpreted as follows in the Table below;

2.10: Sustainability Teast

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effect:	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance and has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red (deep)	Red (light)	Yellow	Green (light)	Green (deep)

SUSTAINABILITY TEST FOR VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

1.0 Sustainability Test						
Description of Activity: Bituminous surfacing of 2km Chereponi town road.						
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS				PERFORMANCE MEASURE	
Effects of Natural Resources						
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps				(0)	1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps				(0)	1 2 3 4 5

<i>enhanced</i>							
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>: Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Access to Transport <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic Pratices: <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

2.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Extension of electricity to communities.							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: : <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

4.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity Construct and rehabilitate 20No Boreholes in the District							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the people having access to water	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

sanitation							
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	About 50% of women empowered due to access of water	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

7.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity To acquire 20 hectares of land for in the 1D1F							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

8.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity Construction of Classroom Blocks, Urinal, 4-Seater KVIP, Store and Office.							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics</i>	Occurrence to be noted and	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>should be reduced</i>	monitored						
<u>Effects on Economy</u>							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

12.0 Sustainability Test		
Description of Activity: Civil society Organisations to participate in 12No. District Assembly meetings.		
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>		

Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>access to land</i>							
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation.</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

The activity should be improved							
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13.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Identify register and train 30No. Local enterprises in leadership and management skills							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE ASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>cultural expression</i>							
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>product and labor</i>							
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

15.0 Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Increase Internal Generated Revenue from 65% to 8% in the District by Dec 2021

CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: : <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport : <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation.</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Effects on Economy							
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
16.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Construction of 5No. CHPS with ancilliary facilities							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							
17.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Increase the number of LEAP beneficiary's from 1000 to 2000.							
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
Effects of Natural Resources							

Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation.</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Institutional Issues</u>							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

18.0 Sustainability Test							
Description of Activity: Supply 700 dual desk to selected school in the District							
CRITERIA - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE					
<u>Effects of Natural Resources</u>							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Degraded Land: <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Energy: <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Pollution: <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Raw Materials: <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers and Water Bodies: <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change: <i>Does the activity adapt to or mitigate climate change. Rainfall.</i>	Intensity/amount of rainfall.	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u>							
Local Character: <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Health and well being: <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Gender: <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Job Creation: <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation: <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Land: <i>Activity should improve</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<i>access to land</i>							
Access to Water: <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Transport: <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Sanitation: <i>Activity should improve sanitation</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Equity: <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Vulnerability and Risk: <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Effects on Economy							
Growth: <i>The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth</i>	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Use of Local Materials and Services: <i>The PPP should result in the raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Local Investment of Capital: <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Institutional Issues							
Adherence to Democratic Practices: <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Access to Information: <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

Inadequate Office: <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increased by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the development projections, adopted, goals, objectives and strategies based on the five goals from the NMTDPF (2018-2021) which the District will employ in the implementation of the development plan within the period in relation to the adopted issues. This will include the social, economic and infrastructural services that would be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve the national and district development objectives.

3.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The development focus of the District based on the NMTDPF (2018-2021) which is to create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a dramatic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.

3.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The goal of the districts derived from the vision of the country for 2018-2021 as follows;

- Creating opportunities for all Ghanaians
- Safeguarding natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment
- Mainstreaming a stable, united and safe country
- Building a prosperous country

These goals can only be achieved through the fulfillment of some related goals, objectives and strategies;

- Creating opportunities for all:

Strategies

- expand opportunities where large-scale job creation is possible
 - expanding access to and improving the quality of education at all levels for socio-economic groups
 - expanding access to and improving quality healthcare delivery
 - strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
-
- Safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environments
 - Rehabilitating degraded areas and supporting the conservation of biodiversity and priority ecotourism;
 - Developing modern and integrated infrastructure
 - Promoting proactive planning for disaster risk prevention and mitigation
 - Upgrading inner cities, Zongos and slums and preventing the occurrence of new ones
 - Maintaining a stable, unites and safe county
 - Deepening democratic governance and public accountability
 - Enhancing public sector management and service delivery
 - Promoting the rule of law and equal access to justice

- Promoting peaceful co-existence of all segments of society
- Ensuring public safety and security
- Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

- Building a prosperous country
 - Building a strong and resilient economy that is capable of withstanding internal and external shocks
 - Enhancing a competitive and enabling business environment
 - Optimizing the key sources of economic growth

Considering the fact that population is dynamic, and therefore keeps changing by the day which further means the need to increase the numbers of facilities and services necessary to cope with the growing population.

In the medium term therefore, the following projections will be adopted to achieve the targeted outcomes.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021

3.4.1 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH RATE

The population of the Chereponi District in the 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana, was 53,394 with a growth rate of 1.9%. Currently, the population is projected to be 64,302 in 2018. The rate of population increases in the district, however, calls for expansion in the infrastructure and services.

Table 3.1: Population Projection for 2018-2021

Year	Total Projections for District
2010	53,394
2017	65,136
2018	67,052
2019	69,025
2020	71,056
2021	73,146

TABLE 3.2 : TWENTY LARGEST COMMUNITIES

S/No.	Community Name	Base Year (2010)	Sex		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		POP	Male	Female	PPOP	PPOP	PPOP	PPOP	PPOP
1	Chereponi	7,968	3,850	4,118	9,761	10,048	10,344	10,648	10,962
2	Tumpomdi	1,241	609	632	1,520	1,565	1,611	1,658	1,707
3	Garinku	1,154	560	594	1,414	1,455	1,498	1,542	1,588
4	Akuniyili	1,084	568	516	1,328	1,367	1,407	1,449	1,491
5	Kundani	989	478	511	1,212	1,247	1,284	1,322	1,361
6	Namor	980	477	503	1,201	1,236	1,272	1,310	1,348
7	Sangbana	955	463	492	1,170	1,204	1,240	1,276	1,314
8	Wenchiki	939	457	482	1,150	1,184	1,219	1,255	1,292
9	Tombo	886	458	428	1,085	1,117	1,150	1,184	1,219
10	Andohnyamanu	865	417	448	1,060	1,091	1,123	1,156	1,190
11	Nature	865	414	451	1,060	1,091	1,123	1,156	1,190
12	Naduni	861	421	440	1,055	1,086	1,118	1,151	1,184
13	Nangbong	841	437	404	1,030	1,061	1,092	1,124	1,157
14	Waku	804	404	400	985	1,014	1,044	1,074	1,106
15	Naboni	794	407	387	973	1,001	1,031	1,061	1,092
16	Tosala No2 (Kombole)	790	401	389	968	996	1,026	1,056	1,087
17	Tombu wawaso	774	367	407	948	976	1,005	1,034	1,065
18	Wanjuga	767	353	414	940	967	996	1,025	1,055
19	Kornu Nansoni (kwame Nansoni)	764	373	391	936	963	992	1,021	1,051

20	Nandere	758	381	377	929	956	984	1,013	1,043
	Others	28,091	13,788	14,303	34,413	35,425	36,468	37,540	38,645
	T O T A L	53,170	26,083	27,087	65,136	67,052	69,025	71,056	73,146

Source: GSS, 2010 PHC

3.4.2 BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALISED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

According to the planning standards of Ghana, a local market with a catchment population of up to 30,000 persons in a developed urban area requires basic facilities such as water, electricity, stores/ sheds and cold storage facilities as well as proximity to refuse disposal site and public toilets.

It should be noted therefore that, with the expected increasing population, the demand for goods and services and especially access to markets will be high. It is necessary to expand and develop the three major markets at Chereponi, Wenchiki, and Garinikuka Other minor markets such as Yargu, Wonjuga and Adari would be given a facelift in the near future as well. Facilities such as urinals, public toilets warehouses and additional sheds will be provided for the three markets.

3.4.3 BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY PROJECTIONS

Increases in population would imply pressure on existing land for food production or other activities that depletes the environment. Efforts would therefore be made to improve the vegetation cover by 60%. There would therefore be the need to produce to feed the increasing population. It is expected that 85% increase in crop production would be achieved with the

application of improved farming practices. Additionally, with the government's policy on food for all and job creation, farmers would be provided with seeds, fertilizers and other inputs to improve productivity. Agric extension officers would as well be resourced to deliver extension services to farming communities.

Another area of great interest would be the policy on one district, one factory, and one constituency, one dam in which there will be the creation of Rice and Soya processing factory in the district. The implication of this for development is the demand for agriculture produce to feed the factory and employment creation.

On the other hand, an irrigation scheme is proposed to be constructed which would as well increase productivity and food security.

3.4.3 ROADS, WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTIONS

Infrastructure which includes roads, water and sanitation facilities, electricity, telecommunication etc are the engine of growth in the District. These contribute to improved standard of living of its citizens by increasing productivity.

The Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards (Ministry of Environment Science and Technology, Town and Country Planning Department) thereby set facility standards to provide a measure of how many facilities are to be provided. The following types of facilities and their standards are adapted to ensure that communities and businesses have reliable supply of water, electricity, internet access, telecommunication and waste management.

- ❖ Location of water treatment and storage facilities to ensure safety from contamination.
- ❖ Water treatment plant should be located at least 1 km away from nearest buildings or possible source of contamination.

- ❖ The location of public standpipe should ensure easy access to users as well as safety of users from vehicular traffic. Site should normally be at least 3m (10ft) from the adjoining roads and should be properly drained.
- ❖ Boreholes must only be sunk in compliance with existing regulations set by the EPA,
- ❖ Community Water and Sanitation Agency and the Water Resources Commission.
- ❖ The minimum population threshold for siting a borehole is 1 borehole to 75 to 300 persons.
- ❖ A population above 6000 should have a Small Town Pipe System
- ❖ Provisions would be made for the expansion of national electricity grid to communities without lights.

SPATIAL PLANNING PROJECTIONS

Increasing population trends calls for good spatial planning and development. Thus, growing population without proper settlement planning can lead to among others slums, poor layouts revenue loss and disasters due to poor access. The expected increase in the District's population for the next four years therefore, calls for proper settlement planning especially under the Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme. All the major streets in the district are expected to be named and numbered by the end of 2021.

3.4.5 CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTIONS

With the increase in population of the district coupled with high enrolments, there is the need for increase in classroom blocks. The following planning standards will be used in the provision of classroom blocks;

Minimum class size

Nursery - Min 40 pupils – 50 pupils Max

Primary - Min 40 pupils – 45 pupils Max

Junior High School - 35 students (min) - 40 students (max)

Priority will be given to the construction of KGs to meet the demand for pre-schooling in the next four years. Nursery facilities will be located in close proximity to residential areas and part of a primary school. There is also the need for the renovation of classroom blocks for some selected primary and JHS.

Facilities to be provided in the schools will include playgrounds, offices, canteens, places of convenience, and libraries.





HEALTH PROJECTIONS

The presence of NHIS has increased attendance to health services which requires the construction of additional health facilities.

There are five (5) existing sub-districts and twenty four Health institutions, of which one (1) District Hospital and twenty-one (21) CHPS zones and two (2) health centres. Out of the twenty-one CHPS zones, five(5) have structures on it.

In view of the Government's policy of providing every electoral area with a CHPS compound/health facility in addition to the expected increase in the use of health facilities, the district has a total of 20 electoral areas. This means that there is a backlog of 16 CHPS compounds to be constructed.

The following planning standards will be applied in the provision of these health facilities in the remaining electoral areas.

-  Health Centre - Population of up to 25,000 people to be served
-  Health Post - Population of up to 5000 people
-  Clinic - Population of up to 5000 people
-  CHPS compound - Population of up to 5000 people

The district health directorate as part of its strategies to provide health care has stationed mobile nurses in the remaining 20 electoral areas to provide services to these communities.

3.4.6 BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROJECTIONS

For the proper participation of the increasing population, it is proposed that all the Area/Town Councils should be equipped and staffed to enhance their functioning. Annual revenue (IGF) is proposed to increase by 15%.

SECURITY PROJECTIONS

The security situation in the district needs agent attention in other to fight crime and other disaster. A barracks would therefore be constructed close to the Wenchiki Police Station, this would aid in the prompt mobilization of security officials in times of emergencies considering conflicts in the Bumbumriga area.

Considering the large operational area the police in the district cover, there is the need to create police posts and an additional police station at for easy access by communities in distant areas. Police check points would as well be constructed at designated places.

In providing these services, the following planning standards will guide the district;

- ❖ Police Station Facilities – Driveway/Visitor Car Park/Accident Vehicle
Parking/Station Buildings/Parade Grounds/Barracks Buildings.

GENDER PROJECTIONS

With a dominant female population, it is proposed that more economic and political opportunities would be extended to females in the district. It is also proposed that the number of appointed women would be increased in the General Assembly. Currently in the General Assembly, there are only three (3) women representing. Of the three (3) one is elected.

3.5 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, THEMATIC GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES FROM NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

The district development objectives and strategies were adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The priorities of the district were also considered in the formulation of the strategies. It is the expectation of the Assembly that the achievement of these objectives would lead to the successful realization of its goal. Below are the objectives and their corresponding strategies.

Table 3.3.: Relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies Adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021.

ADOPTED GOALS 2018-2021	SUB-GOALS	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate managerial and technical skills Poor entrepreneurship culture 	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, telecommunication, electricity, water etc. 		Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector Inadequate investment in the tourism sector <p>Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</p>	<p>Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism</p>	<p>Mainstream tourism development in District Development plans</p> <p>Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism</p> <p>Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourists</p>
Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding sources for education Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy 	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</p> <p>Enhance School Feeding Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels Rationalise and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP


	<p>all ages (3)</p> <p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>End hunger through improved food and nutrition security</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers to buy and use foodstuff grown locally from local farmers.
	<p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p> <p>Reduce income and spatial inequality</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging 	<p>Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</p> <p>Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability</p> <p>Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new</p>	<p>Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas</p> <p>Improve nutrition services for mothers and children</p> <p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p> <p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child</p>

		<p>5. Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)</p> <p>6. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>7. Low levels of Technical/vocational skills</p> <p>8. Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>9. Disparity in decline in poverty across the country and amongst different population groups</p>	<p>HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Eliminate infant malnutrition</p> <p>Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors</p> <p>End poverty in all its forms and dimensions</p>	<p>transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>Integration of nutrition into agriculture and food programmes</p> <p>Intensify advocacy programmes on exclusive breastfeeding.</p> <p>Intensify advocacy programme on complementary feeding.</p> <p>Intensify programmes to monitor the first 1000 days of all children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship • Promote more labour intensive and value-added industries
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt poverty reduction support programmes
		Huge housing deficit	Increase access to safe, secure and affordable shelter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the private sector to partner government in planning for housing 2. Promote rental and social housing to enhance low-income groups access to decent housing
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor sanitation and waste management 2. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 3. High prevalence of open defecation 4. Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand 5. Ineffectiveness of environmental health 	<p>Improve investment for sanitation</p> <p>Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities</p> <p>Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities</p>	<p>Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation</p>

		officers		
		<p>6. Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services</p> <p>7. Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>8. Access to water services in Urban Areas</p>	<p>Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities</p> <p>Improve access to water services for all in urban areas</p>	<p>Empower the private sector to partner government in planning for water provision</p> <p>Ensure sustainable funding for water</p> <p>Promote and provide mechanised borehole</p> <p>Utilise rainwater harvesting linked to the Mechanised borehole system</p> <p>Replant trees along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries, to reduce silting and other negative human activities near banks</p> <p>Increase water services in</p>

				urban communities Improve water production and distribution system
Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>Disaster Management</i> ❖ Governance and Institutional Development ❖ <i>Climate Variability and Change</i> 	<p>Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change</p> <p>Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</p> <p>Poor land use and spatial planning</p> <p>Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters</p> <p>Illegal logging</p> <p>Negative impact of mining on the environment and host communities</p> <p>Illegal mining</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient</p>	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>Ensure effective law enforcement and promote political will</p> <p>Promote periodic assessment of disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale on ecosystems</p> <p>Train the workforce and volunteers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies</p> <p>Undertake regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises</p>

		<p>use of forest resources</p> <p>Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon</p> <p>Reduction in crop yield</p> <p>Decline in water quality and quantity</p> <p>Reduced rainfall</p> <p>Poor drainage systems</p>		
		Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations

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"> • Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development policies and plans • Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources • Low level stakeholder consultation 	Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	<p>Introduce incentives and sanctions for plan implementation</p> <p>Sensitise the citizenry on public policy</p> <p>Allocate resources for public development and management</p>
	Development communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak awareness of government agenda 	Promote Development communication around the long and medium term development policy frameworks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote public awareness on the NMTDPF and facilitating access to the NMTDPF, its progress and other related reports 2. Create ownership for the NMTDPF and generate responsibility for its successful implementation 3. Generate feedback on, and assess progress made in the implementation of key

				<p>policies and programmes, including value for money;</p> <p>4. Promoting accountability between duty bearers and rights holders on the implementation of the NMTDPF;</p>
		Political and civic apathy	Promote social behaviour change for enhanced development outcomes	<p>1. Educate on civic rights and responsibilities.</p> <p>2. Empower civic committees.</p>
		Inadequate structures for the security service	Enhance public safety	<p>Roll out a Barracks Regeneration Programme that will invest in rehabilitating and upgrading their living quarters across the district</p> <p>Introduce an effective patrol programme</p> <p>Construct police posts</p>
		Weak financial base and management capacity of the	Ensure full political, administrative and	Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in

		<p>District Assemblies</p> <p>Committing assembly to irrelevant expenditures Frequent interference in statutory funds allocation</p> <p>Non-functioning sub-district structures</p>	<p>fiscal decentralisation</p>	<p>the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs</p> <p>Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilisation of investment grants</p> <p>Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management</p> <p>Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs</p> <p>Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis</p>
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3.6 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Table 3.4 : Summary of key development issues of GSGDA 11

THEMATIC AREAS OF GSGDA II	KEY IDENTIFIED ISSUES(as harmonized with inputs from performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low investment/develop areas that will improve revenue of the district, e.g Markets and tourism sites • Inadequate funds to implement BAC activities • Lack of reliable transportation which affects trade & productivity • Under developed tourist sites
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds to implement agricultural programmes • Conversion of natural habitats like sacred groves to farmlands • Lack of funds to implement disaster programmes • Depletion of forest resources; bush fires, chain saw, lumbering, rosewood activities, search for firewood • Irregular rainfall • Flooding • Drying of water bodies • Lack of portable water • Lack of relief items in stock in anticipation of disasters • Inadequate extension delivery • Undeveloped markets • Lack of warehouses • Inadequate storage facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to credit facilities • Lack of irrigation schemes
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate & late release of funds to implement/complete projects • Brain drain in health & education sectors (inadequate nurses & teachers) • Improper disposal of waste • Practicing open defecation in communities • Lack of household toilets • Inadequate health facilities (Clinic, CHPS compound) • Poor state of public toilets • Inadequate funds to conduct nutrition activities • Poor state of school infrastructure (KG, Primary& JHS) • Maternal mortality • Inadequate office accommodation for Assembly • Lack of residential accommodation for staff • Inadequate teachers quarters • Poor sanitation • Lack of nurses quarters
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to implement road projects • Poor state of roads • High cost of fuel/transport • Inadequate funds to complete sanitation programmes • Poor services provided by Zoom lion Ghana Limited • Poor/uncontrollable development • Lack of layouts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Inadequate boreholes • Inadequate of electricity • Broken down street lights •
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of durbar grounds • Inadequate assistance to the aged • Lack of facilities in community library • Lack of street lights • Lack of community centre • Jack port/games • Inadequate funds to conduct sensitization programmes • Lack of area, town council offices • Sub-structures not finished & personnel posted • Weak M&E • Inadequate funds to maintain vehicles • Obsolete vehicles • Unpredictability of budget release • Delays in processing of staff salaries& promotions • Weak capacity to mobilize IGF • Citizens law compliance with their tax obligations • Poor/Non-revenue mobilization initiatives/ innovations • Omission of reporting on development partners founded investment expenditure • Financial reporting not consistent with budget documents. This impact on the

	<p>overall credibility of the budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of commitment in conductivity regular M&E• Boundary disputes between Bumbriga and Bunkprugu• High dependency• Armed Robbery• Destruction of farmlands/ water bodies by the activities of Fulani herdsmen and their cattle• Weak communal spirit• Inadequate police posts• Inadequate communication network• Expensive funerals• Child delinquency/Immorality
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CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the broad development programmes and sub-programmes under the policy objectives adopted. This is to facilitate in implementing the activity based budgeting as part of the Programme-Based Budgeting (PBB) from 2018 to 2021 financial years. These programmes have their broad activities with related budgets which would inform the preparation of the annual action plans of the district in subsequent chapters.

TABLE 4.1: ROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

ADOPTED GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
GOAL ONE: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy	Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Local Economic Development	Trade , Tourism and Industrial Development
		Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development		

	<p>Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism</p>	<p>Mainstream tourism development in District Development plans</p> <p>Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism</p> <p>Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourists</p>		
	<p>Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally</p>	<p>Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade</p>	<p>Gender and Youth Empowerment</p>	<p>Employment</p>
<p>GOAL TWO: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</p>	<p>Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development</p>	<p>Access education</p>	<p>Enrolment</p>
	<p>Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</p> <p>Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections,</p>	<p>Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas</p> <p>Improve nutrition services for mothers and children</p> <p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p>	<p>Health Care Delivery</p> <p>Maternal and Child Health</p>	<p>Health facilities</p> <p>Antenatal</p> <p>HIV/AIDS</p>

	<p>especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Eliminate infant malnutrition</p>	<p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>Integration of nutrition into agriculture and food programmes</p> <p>Intensify advocacy programmes on exclusive breastfeeding.</p> <p>Intensify advocacy programme on complementary feeding.</p> <p>Intensify programmes to monitor the first 1000 days of all children</p>	Viral Diseases	
	Increase access to safe, secure and affordable shelter	<p>3. Encourage the private sector to partner government in planning for housing</p> <p>4. Promote rental and social housing to enhance low-income groups access to decent housing</p>	Housing	Staff accommodation
	Improve investment for sanitation	Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Sanitation

	<p>Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities</p> <p>Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities</p>	<p>promotion of household sanitation</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation</p>		
	<p>Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities</p> <p>Improve access to water services for all in urban areas</p>	<p>Empower the private sector to partner government in planning for water provision</p> <p>Ensure sustainable funding for water</p> <p>Promote and provide mechanised borehole</p> <p>Utilise rainwater harvesting linked to the Mechanised borehole system</p> <p>Replant trees along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries, to reduce silting and other negative human activities near banks</p> <p>Increase water services in urban communities</p>	Water access	Boreholes/small towns water system

		Improve water production and distribution system		
GOAL THREE: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>Ensure effective law enforcement and promote political will</p> <p>Promote periodic assessment of disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale on ecosystems</p> <p>Train the workforce and volunteers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies</p> <p>Undertake regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises</p>	Disaster Management	Flooding
	Promote a sustainable, spatially	Adopt new and innovative means	Human Settlement	Spatial Planning

	integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	Development	
	Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	Introduce incentives and sanctions for plan implementation Sensitise the citizenry on public policy Allocate resources for public development and management	Programme and Project Management	Monitoring
Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions	Promote Development communication around the long and medium term development policy frameworks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Promote public awareness on the NMTDPF and facilitating access to the NMTDPF, its progress and other related reports 6. Create ownership for the NMTDPF and generate responsibility for its successful implementation 7. Generate feedback on, and assess progress made in the implementation of key policies and programmes, including value for money; 8. Promoting accountability between duty bearers and rights holders on the implementation of the NMTDPF; 	Policy Formulation	Plan preparation

	Promote social behaviour change for enhanced development outcomes	<p>3. Educate on civic rights and responsibilities.</p> <p>4. Empower civic committees.</p>	Civic Education	Public education
	Enhance public safety	<p>Roll out a Barracks Regeneration Programme that will invest in rehabilitating and upgrading their living quarters across the district</p> <p>Introduce an effective patrol programme</p> <p>Construct police posts</p>	Security	Police
	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	<p>Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs</p> <p>Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilisation of investment grants</p> <p>Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management</p> <p>Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs</p>	Fiscal Decentralisation	Revenue Mobilization

		Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis		
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TABLE 4.2 : PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES/IMPACT/INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING	
Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	i. Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade ii. Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development	Local Economic Development	Trade , Tourism and Industrial Development	Acquisition and proper documentation of all potential tourist sites	Proof of land documents on file		10,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	5000		DA	MLGRD	
				Construction of Market Sheds	No. of Market sheds constructed		20,000		20,000	20,000	20,000	0	WB	DA	
				Data Collection on rateable items	Proof of all data on rateable items in Assembly database		500	500	500		1,500			DA	
				Construction of an ultra modern market complex	Ultra Modern market completed			50,000	50,000		100,000	WB	DA		
Chereponi District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021.															

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES /IMPACT/INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DO NOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	mainstream in District Development Plans	Local Economic Development	Trade , Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop tourism Plan and mainstream in District Development Plans	Tourism development plans developed		5000		5000	10000			DA	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Accelerated investment in modern infrastructure development	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth development	Construction of 6Unit and 3Unit Classroom block in 10 newly establish schools	3units and 6Units classroom blocks constructed	1,249,435.47	1,249,435.47	1,249,435.47	1,249,435.47	2,498,870.00			DA	

Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Survival and development of all Children (CIMC)	% of children survived	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	25,000	0	25 00 0	DA	WFP, RING & UNICEF
				Coverage of all antigens	% of immunisation achieved	27,446	27,446	27,446	27,446		0	10 9,7 84	DA	UNICEF, UNFPA
				Promote breastfeeding	% of mothers reached	75,000	75000	2500	2500	5000	0	15 0,0 00	RING	DA
Eliminate infant malnutrition	Integrate nutrition into agriculture and food programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Micro nutrient supplementation	No. of supplementation	8500	8500	8500	8500	17000	0	17 00 0	RING	DA
				Care for malnourished children		64,200	64200	64200	64200	128,400	0	12 8,4 00	RING	DA
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES/IMPACT/INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		

Reduce morbidity, mortality and disability	Improve nutrition services for mothers and children			Maternal and Child health		64,200	64200	64200	64200	128,400	0	128,400	DA	RING
				Clinical care		225,000	225,000	225000	225000	450000	0	450000	DA	RING
Increase access to safe, secure and affordable shelter	Encourage the private sector to partner government in planning for housing	Infrastructure development	Hosing	Rehabilitation of staff quarters	12 staff quarters and bungalows rehabilitated	224,600	224,600	224600	224600			898400	WB	DA
				Construction of staff bungalow (GES, BNI, DAD, Police Commander	4 New staff bungalow constructed	175,000	175,000	175000	175000			700,000		
				Construction of CHPs compounds, Female Ward and DHMT Office		194,300	194300	194,300	194300			777200	WB	
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITES	OUTCOMES/ IMPACT /INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		

						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DO NO R	LEAD	COLLABO RATING
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote periodic assessment disaster risk, vulnerability, capacity and their possible sequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale`	Environment and Sanitation	Disaster prevention and management	Undertake regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercise	Disaster plans prepared	30,000	30000	24000	24000	60,000	48000			
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	promotion of household sanitation	environment and Sanitation	Disaster Prevention and Management	Carry out sanitation and hygiene related education in the District	No of sanitation and hygiene durbars organised	31,750	31750	31750	31750	31,750		95,250	DA	RING, UNICEF

Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communitie	Empower private sector to partner government providing portable water	environment and Sanitation	Water Access	Promote and provide mechanised borehole in the District	No of boreholes drilled and mechanised		225000	225000		225000		225000	DA	WB
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS /ACTIVITES	OUTCOMES/IMPACT /INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING

Promote development communication around	Promote public awareness on the													
the long and medium term development policy	National Medium Term Development Plan Framework	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Coordination	Carry out public awareness on National polices			50,000	50,000	50000	100000		50,000	DA	WB
capacity building programmes for both staff and Assembly members														
Promote		Management & Admin	Human Resource management											
Limited coverage	Ensure effective child protection	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment retention in schools such as	Social services & community development		Build the capacity of school feeding caters									
					Payment to school feeding									

		school feeding programme and capitation grants			caterers									
					Expansion of school feeding programme									
Promote the creation of decent jobs	High levels of unemployment among youth	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Education and youth development		Recruit qualified youth into the National Builders Corps programme									
					Orient new entrants of NaBCO modules									
Food Security and promote sustainable agriculture	Double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples		Agricultural devt	i. Provision of improved seeds	Use of improved seeds/ proportion of farmers using improved seeds Average yields of major crops per acre Volume of									

				production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral										
				ii. Improve methods of farming										
				iii. intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanisation along the value chain iv Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain										

	Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices		Agricultural devt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promoting climate Smart Agriculture practices such as agro-forestry, mixed cropping, mulching as well as other agriculture conservation ii Promote Organic farming iii. Ensure District food buffer stock and give incentive for private sector participation iv. facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in CSA practices Adoption rate of climate smart agriculture Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Number of food buffer stock in the District Availability of storage facilities 									
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				v. promote agriculture insurance scheme to cover agriculture risks										
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4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

This section is on the indicative financial plan for the period 2018-2021. In implementing the programmes and project for the planned period, the district came up with strategies to mobilize and utilize financial resources for the DMTDP. This includes sources of revenue/funding such as the IGF, central government inflows, the DACF, DDF and other Donor funds.

The financial plan would as well spell out expenditure areas which includes recurrent and capital expenditures. It is envisaged however that about GH¢ would be required to implement the projects and programmes of the District.

Table 4.3 : Indicative Financial Plan (2018-2021)

<i>Indicative Financial Plan</i>										
FUNDING SOURCE	STRATEGY FOR MOBILISATION	EXPECTED RESOURCES				SECTOR FUNDING				
		2018	2019	2020	2021		2018	2019	2020	2021
IGF	IGF will be mobilized for development through improved collection mechanisms and exploring of new and innovative sources.	79,000.00				Central Admin.				
DACF	Improvement of the DACF allocation	3,496,056				Education, Youth and Sports				
DDF	Ensure proper functioning of the	633,0828				Health				

	Assembly system to qualify for DDF to augment development funds.									
GOG										
DONOR AND OTHERS						Agriculture				
CIDA	Fostering of good collaboration with donors and proper accountability of donor resources.	171,081.6 6								
UNICEF	Fostering of good collaboration with donors and proper accountability of donor resources.	200,000.0 0								
CAPEX-MOFA		280,000.0 0								
GSOP		1608,233. 88								

RING-USAID		100,000.0 0								
Compensation of Employees		995,651.9 4								
						Physical Planning				
						Social Welfare and Community Dev't	6,102.41			
						Works	15,600.59			
						TRADE, &INDUSTRY				
						Disaster Pretension				
						Birth & Deaths				
Total										
EXPECTED INCOME		(PROGRAMMES)	GHC			(DECENTRALISED DEP'TS)	GHC			
TOTAL EXPECTED INCOME		(PROGRAMMES + DECENTRALISED DEP'TS)				GHC				
EXPENDITURE: RECURRENT										
FUNDING SOURCE	IGF	2018	2019	2020	2021					

Compensation of Employees	IGF						
Goods and Services	IGF						
Other Misc. Exp./Asset	IGF						
TOTAL							
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE							GHC
EXPENDITURE FOR PROGRAMMES							GHC
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (RECURRENT + PROGRAMMES)							GHC

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS 2018-2021

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The district annual action plan was derived out of the composite Programme of Action (POA) and comprises of the various activities to be undertaken from 2018-2021 indicating the time frame, budget, indicators, sources of funding, and implementing agencies in the various locations of the district. This is developed in excel and attached to this document as Appendix 1.

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The annual action plans implementation schedule has been developed to guide the implementation of the planned activities which will be carried out by the departments, and agencies in collaboration with the NGO, CSOs, FBOs and the private sector.

The timely flow of resources has an influence on the performance of the implementation schedule. The schedule will therefore be distorted if funds are not released timely.

TABLE 4.4: Implementation Schedule

S/NO.	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAMES				COLLABORATING STAKEHOLDERS	BUDGET GHC
		2018	2019	2020	2021		
1.	DMTDP preparation						
	DMTDP Stakeholders Review meeting to review plan and AAPs	Mid-June	Mid-June	Mid-June	Mid-June	Heads of MDAs, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc	15,000.00
2.	Implementation monitoring						
	Field visit to prepare monitoring checklist	Mid- Jan.	Mid- Jan	Mid- Jan	Mid- Jan	Reps of District Sub-Structures, DPCU, Opinion Leaders , NGOs, CBOs, Reps Religious groups	4000.00
	Review meetings	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	Qtly	Heads of MDAs, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members,, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc	6,000
3.	Preparation of M&E Reports						
	Prepare & submit monthly reports to all Stakeholders	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	All Heads of Depts	1,200.00
	Prepare & submit quarterly reports	March June Sept. Dec	March June Sept. Dec	March June Sept. Dec	March June Sept. Dec	All Heads of Depts. RCC, NDPC	1,700.00
	Prepare & submit mid-year report	June	June	June	June	Heads of Sector Departments, RCC, NDPC	2,000.00
	Prepare & submit annual M&E progress reports	January 30 th	January 30 th	January 25 th	January 30 th	Heads of Sector Departments, RCC, NDPC	2,000.00
	Organize APR validation workshops	February 10 th	February 10 th	February 10 th	February 10 th	All Heads of Depts. Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders, Assembly Members, NGOs, CBOs, Religious groups, etc	8,000.00

	Print APR	February 20 th	February 20 th	February 22 th	February 20 th	DPCU	1,000.00
	TOTAL						

TABLE 4/5 : MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Goal One: Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy										
Objectives 1: Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibilities
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of tourists sites developed		Output	1	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU, Tourism sub-committee.
Objective 2: Market the district as a competitive tourist destination										
No. of advert/programs on tourism		Input	2	3	3	3	3	In district and outside district	Quarterly	Local media and DPCU
Objective 3: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally										
No. of market sheds constructed		Output	N/A	30	2	2	2	Chereponi, Wenchiki, Garnikuka	Quarterly	DPCU
Construct ultra-modern market complex in Chereponi		Output	0	40%	60%	80%	100%	Chereponi	Quarterly	DPCU

No. of offices connected to internet/intercom		Output	0	0	20	0	0	Chereponi	Quarterly	DPCU
Goal Two: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society										
Objectives 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibilities
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of Schools constructed/rehabilitated		Output		6	6	6	6	District Wide	Monthly and quarterly	DPCU/M&E team
Construction of work on GES office		Output	55%	100%	100%	-	-	Chereponi	Monthly and quarterly	DPCU/M&E team
No. of sports and culture activities organised		Output	-	1	1	1	1	Distict wide	Quarterly	CNC/GES/CDA
No. of STMIE organised		Output	1	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	GES/CDA
No. of education related activities supported		Output	-	5	5	5	5	District wide	Quarterly	GES/CDA

Objective 2: Enhance School Feeding Programme										
No. of monitoring visits of GSFP conducted		Output	N/A	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	CDA/ GSFP coordinator
Objective 3: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services										
No. of CHPS compound		Output	13	2	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective 4: Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability										
No. of Support programmes on Malaria and TB	Funds spent on malaria programmes	Output	N/A	5	5	5	5	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of immunizaion support programmes	Allocate funds for NID's	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of health related programmes supported	Funds allocated for health progs	Inputs	N/A	3	3	3	3	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective 5 :Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
No. of Support programmes on HIV/AIDS	Funds spent on HIV/AIDS programmes	Output	N/A	5	5	5	5	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective 6. Eliminate infant malnutrition										
No. of nutrition programmes supported	Funds allocated for nutrition	Inputs	N/A	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU

Objective 7: Increase access to safe, secure and affordable shelter										
% of work on construction of 1No. 6-Unit Staff Bungalow At Chereponi		Output	0%	100%	-	-		Chereponi	Quarterly	DPCU
% of work on the construction of Agric Director's residence		Output	0%	100%	-	-		Chereponi	Quarterly	DPCU
% of work on rehabilitation of staff bungalows		Output	100%	100%	100%	100%		Chereponi	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective : Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors										
BAC activities										
End poverty in all its forms and dimensions										
BAC . Comty devet										
Objective : Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities										

No. of sanitation activities supported		Output	N/A	6	6	6	6	District Wide	Quarterly	DPCU
		Output	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	District Wide	Quarterly	DPCU
% of work on construction of 4No. Urinary at lorry station		Output	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective : Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities										
Support Self-Initiated Household toilets (CLTS)		Output	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities										
Drill 20 No. Boreholes in the district		Output	N/A	5	5	5	5	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Rehabilitate 40No. Boreholes		Output	N/A	10	10	10	10	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
% of work on rehabilitation of rain water harvesting facility at		Output	80%	-	-	100%	-	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of trees planted along		Output	10,000	1000	1000	1000	1000	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective : Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers, personal assistants for persons with disabilities										

GOAL THREE: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment										
Objective : Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibilities
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
NADMO activities										
Objective : Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems										
% of work on construction of warehouse		Output	0	-	1	1	-	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
% of work on construction of irrigation scheme		Output	0	-	-	100%	-	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
% change in agric productivity		Input	65%	85%	90%	95%		District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Public education of effects of illegal mining										
Support to combat illegal mining activities										
Goal Four: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions										

Objective : Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Support Street Naming and property addressing numbering system		Output	76 signage's installed	100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Organize Public Education On Appropriate Land Use In The District		Input	N/A	2	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Provide planning schemes		Output	0	6 communities	6 communities	6 communities	6 communities	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Conduct monitoring on development		Output	N/A	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU

CHAPTER FIVE

MONITORING

5.1 ARRANGEMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS

The District Planning & Coordinating Unit (DPCU) will collect, collate and analyze data from field visits, sector departments and other sources to generate quarterly and annual reports for dissemination. Data collected for M&E will be used in assessing the socio economic impact of the programmes and projects implemented within the plan period. The indicators, targets and activities identified in the M&E Core indicators and the matrix will be used.

5.1.1 Data Collection on Projects and Programmes

The existing data in the DA, departments and organizations in the District and reports submitted will be used for the M&E.

The DPCU would compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the District. This register would be regularly updated with details on each activity such as project description/name, start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date, status of project, contract sum etc.

This reporting format is periodically used by the NDPC and other donors.

In the District some project information exists from projects reports to the DA through the Executive Committee, RPCU, NDPC and donors. The DPCU would design and use

questionnaires or structured interviews to collect primary data that is not available. Data on the key indicators and targets will enable tracking of detailed information on the projects and programmes, their inputs, activities and outputs and would be based on component work programmes or monthly progress meetings.

a. Primary Data

Data not available will be collected to augment the existing secondary data. This would be both quantitative and qualitative data, this would include demographic, socioeconomic, revenue, expenditure, gender issues, environmental concerns, and others that may be requested by the DA, RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and other stakeholders.

The data will be in four categories ;

Process data- operations of the DPCU and sub- district structures, tendering, and contract awards, compliance with audit recommendations etc.

Input data- government transfers (DACF, DDF etc), transfers from development partners,, MDAs, NGOs, IGF etc

Output data – (goods and services provided)

Outcome/impact data (changes in livelihoods as a result of certain interventions) eg BECE results, infant mortality, maternal mortality etc

b. Secondary Data

Existing data from secondary sources will be obtained from reports in the central and decentralized departments, NGOs, organizations and other stakeholders. These sources will

be collected, analyzed and validated to assess whether they are achieving the desired goals and objectives set.

c. Data Validation

After data collection, a data validation forum would be held to review all data collected with stakeholders and after collation.

d. M&E Information System

The DPCU would analyze data manually as it has not got a well-functioning Management Information System (MIS) for its data entry and processing. However, the District will acquire available data entry and analysis software like Statistical Package for the Social Scientist (SPSS) and as well build the capacity of its members.

5.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS

In M&E, data collected is compared with results, the basis for the analysis is report on the progress of each indicator towards meeting the goals, objectives and targets of the DMTDP. The DPCU with the other departments will lead in the data collection, analysis and interpretation.

Use of Results

The database will be at the Planning Unit where all the data would be stored and from where the data would be disseminated and retrieved. The results of the analysis would help to identify and address the problems during the implementation of the DMTDP.

5.3 REPORTING ARRANGEMENT

To ensure efficient and effective implementation of projects and programmes, the DPCU would prepare and submit situational, quarterly and annual reports on the M&E activities to management, the District Assembly, NDPC through the RCC and other relevant stakeholders. Findings and recommendations would be disseminated to the appropriate agencies and institutions for further action. This would enhance the image of the DA and would encourage the donors to invest more in the District.

The format in the table below will be used for M&E reporting.

Title Page

- i. Name of MMDA
- ii. Time period for M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

5.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The dissemination strategy of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) is intended to inform and create awareness on the plan. There is therefore the need to develop strategies to promote dialogue and to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services.

5.4.1 Dissemination of Annual and Quarterly Progress Report

The plan would be disseminated to identify stakeholders with the objectives of promoting the stakeholder participation and commitment to the plan. It is also intended to serve as a means to solicit for support in terms of funding, logistic, and human resources for effective implementation of the plan.

5.4.2 Strategies for Promoting Dialogue/ Management of Public Expectations Concerning Services

The District Assembly has adopted several strategies for promoting dialogue and eliciting information from the public regarding the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the plan. Stakeholders meetings would be held periodically at the Urban/Town/Area Council level to update the people knowledge on progress of work.

Also, the Assembly would hold meetings with identified civil society organization, Artisans, Religious Groups, etc to discuss the implementation of the plan and receive feedback.

The District Assembly would to a large extent involve the people in the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects and also quickly respond to the concerns and expectations of the people during the implementation of the plan. Progress reports on plan implementation would be discussed at Sub-Committee Meetings and Quarterly D.P.C.U. Meetings. Quarterly Review Meetings would also be held to address people's concerns in the process of implementation. Furthermore, the Public Relations and Complaint Committee (P.R.C.C.) of the Assembly would provide a platform for the hearing of issues regarding the implementation of the programmes/projects in the District.

Other forms of disseminating the M&E results to stakeholders and implementing agencies are through the print and electronic media (FM stations), flyers/brochures and the social media such as Facebook, the Assembly's website and others.

Table 5.1 : Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Target Audience	Purpose	Method/Tools	Timeframe	Responsibilities
Submission of progress reports	1.NDPC 2. RPCU	Reporting on DMTDP implementation and M&E activities	Delivering of written reports through the RPCU	Quarterly and Annually	DCD/DPO
Public forum/town hall meetings	Community members, traditional authorities, CSOs, development partners etc	Create awareness on the DMTDP and Budget	Community durbars, focus group discussions, visual and power point presentations	Quarterly	DCE/DCD/DPO/DBO
Sensitisation and consultations	Sub-structure members (unit committess and U/T/A council members	Update and collect data on implementation of the DMTDP and Budget	Meetings and workshops	Bi-annually	DPCU
General meetings	Assembly members	1.Get them to appreciate and make inputs into the DMTDP 2.Update them on the status of implementation of the DMTDP	DCE's address, presentations etc.	Quarterly	DCD/DCE/PM
Information sharing through electronic media	Internal and external stakeholders	Share information on the implementation of the DMTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FDA Web site - Social Platforms (Facebook, Whatsapp) - News Letters - Flyers 	Weekly and Quarterly	DCE/DCD/DPO

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Media (FM Station)- Notice Board		
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CHAPTER SIX

EVALUATION

6.0 EVALUATIONS

Performance indicators and target are the main tools for monitoring and evaluation. They are the requisite bench marks for assessing the implementation status of any policy, programme, project or activity. Performance indicators and targets are used to assess on qualitative and quantitative bases, how successful and how far an objective has been achieved. This is used to determine the impact.

Some of the well-known PM&E tools and methodologies for social analysis and participatory impact assessment include

- ✓ Citizen Report Cards
- ✓ Community Score Cards
- ✓ Focus Group Discussions
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking of Social Service Expenditure, etc

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS OF TOOLS AND APPROACH

The popular participation process will be reviewed regularly; hence the District Assembly will conduct mid-term and post evaluation to assess the level of achievement of the P2 objectives. The tools that will be used for the evaluation exercise are; Surveys, questionnaires and interviews. The DPCU will design a template that will be used for the assessment at an event; hence the evaluation will be conducted by internal staff.

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

The challenges and constraints that will be identified after the assessment will inform future planning of an event. Hence the process will be reviewed at the end of every evaluation in order to address the issues that will come up.

The assessment process will consider the following in the preparation of the evaluation plan;

- ❖ Background of the evaluation
- ❖ Rationale and objectives of the evaluation
- ❖ Category of stakeholders
- ❖ Organise meetings with stakeholders to discuss draft reports
- ❖ Submit report of evaluation
- ❖ Disseminate the results of the evaluation and act on the findings and recommendations.

There are several evaluation methods; however, the simple and less expensive means will be adopted. The DPCU will establish performance indicators to monitor and evaluate progress and challenges encountered in the DMTDP implementation. It will also make recommendations and suggest alternative actions deemed appropriate.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: 2018-2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

APPENDIX 2: DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMER
1	Hon. Abdul Razak Tahidu	District Chief Executive	
2	Alhaji Fuseini Alhassan	District Coordinating Director	
3	Kofi Salifu Orlando	Assembly Man, Cheri	0246403114
4	Iddrisu Awal	Assembly Man , Chereponi East	0543147228
5	Benjamain K. Ngisah	Presiding Member	0542181289
6	Alhassan Abdulai	Assembly Man, Chereponi West	0269243642
7	Sulemana A.S Frajei	NECIDA, Local NGO	0249415563
8	Kingsley Gandaa	Crops Dept, Agric	0249059800
9	Samuel Prah	District Director, Health	0206443336
10	Philip Lali	HR, GES	0245207467
11	Nayan D. Fuastina	Director, GES	0242614399
12	Eric Adu-Nyamekye	Head of Works	0246517681
13	Mashuud Dubie Alhassan	Assistant Director IIA	0541270991
14	Abass Ganiyu	District Budget Analyst	0506895677
15	Gariba Mutala	Social Development Officer	0249361290
16	Abukari Y. S	District Finance Officer	0206814468
17	Innusah Alhassan	District Internal Auditor	0245207467
18	Belinda Bukari	District Planning Officer	0244705398

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2. **Chereponi District Assembly** (CDA) Ghana Education Annual Reports for 2016
3. **Chereponi District Assembly** (CDA) Annual Progress Reports for 2016
4. **Chereponi District Assembly** (CDA) Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit Annual Reports for 2016
5. **Chereponi District Assembly** (CDA) MTDP 2014-2017
6. Local Governance (Urban, Zonal, Town Councils and Unit Committees) (Establishment Instrument, 2010 (L.I 1967
7. Local Government Act 1993, Act 462
8. Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement) Instrument, 2009 (LI 1961)
9. 2010 Population & Housing Census Report for Chereponi District
10. Government of Ghana, NDPC. (2018-2021). Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan. Ghana
11. Government of Ghana, NDPC. (2014). Guidelines for the preparation of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Ghana
12. Government of Ghana, NDPC. (2013) National Monitoring and Evaluation Manual. Ghana
13. Kanna and Mahama. (2013) Basic Monitoring and Evaluation Reference hand Book. Kumasi
14. Chereponi District Assembly, (2010) District M&E Plan for the DMTDP (2010-2013) under the GSGDA
15. Chereponi District Assembly, (2014) Draft DMTDP (2014-2017) under the GSGDA II

2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR CHEREPONI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

AREA/SECTOR	LOCATION	TIME SCHEDULE (QUARTERS)				LOCAL	ANNUAL BUDGET			DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2018	2019	2020	2021		EXTERNAL				LEAD	COLLABORATING
Acquisition and proper documentation of all DA's lands		√				50,000.00	Evidence of proper				DA	Trad Authorities
Data Collection on rateable items		√	√	√	√	10,000.00	Database stored				MA	Budget, Finance
SUB-TOTAL						60000.00						

LOCAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

Objectives 1:												
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME SCHEDULE (QUARTERS)				LOCAL	INDICATIVE BUDGET			DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2018	2019	2020	2021		EXTERNAL				LEAD	COLLABORATING
Conduct a survey to identify all existing	District wide		√	√		5000.00		Report on			DA	
Facilitate the registration of businesses	District wide		√	√		2000.00		No of			DA	
Develop and Maintain a data base of	District wide		√	√		1000.00		Data base of			DA	
Identify and facilitate the registration of	District wide		√	√	√	1000.00		Number of			DA	
Conduct capacity needs assessment of SMEs in the District	District wide			√	√	1000.00		Report on Needs Assessment			DA	
Facilitate stakeholder consultation on capacity needs of the SMEs	District wide			√	√	2000.00		Report on stakeholder consultation			DA	
SUB-TOTAL						12000.00						

Objective:													
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME SCHEDULE (YEARS)				ITINARAY	INDICATIVE BUDGET		FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2018	2019	2020	2021		COST	INDICATORS	IGF	GOG	DONORS	LEAD	COLLABORATI
Installation and Maintenance of street lights in the municipality	District wide	√	√	√	√		50000.00			50000.00		Ministry of Energy	DA
Staff training and Development	District wide	√	√	√	√		100000.00			100000.00		DA	VRA
State protocols/Donation	District wide	√	√	√	√		100000.00			100000.00		DA	VRA
Stationery and Office Equipments	District wide	√	√	√	√		50000.00			50000.00		DA	VRA
Publication of Official documents(Newsletters on development projects)	District wide	√	√				25000.00			25000.00		DA	Zonal Council Staff
Public hearing on AAP and Budget	District wide	√					70000.00			70000.00		DA	DA
National/Anniversary celebrations	District wide	√	√	√	√		50000.00			50000.00		DA	
Maintenance of official vehicles	District wide	√	√	√	√		50000.00			50000.00		DA	DWD
Performance Review of the Implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021)	District wide	√	√	√	√		40000.00			40000.00		Central Admin	
Utility Bills	District wide	√	√	√	√		10000.00			10000.00		Central Admin	
Ex-gratia for Assembly persons	District wide				√		100000.00			100000.00		Central Admin	
Support Mid-year and Annual Review on implementation of development programmes	District wide	√	√	√	√		80000.00			80000.00		Central Admin	
Support to Traditional Authorities	District wide	√	√	√	√		50000.00			50000.00		Central Admin	
	District wide	√	√	√	√		10000.00			10000.00		Central Admin	
Security fund for peace and development	District wide	√	√	√	√		20000.00			20000.00		Central Admin	
Provision of logistics and equipments for Sub-District Structures	District wide	√	√	√	√		20000.00			20000.00		Central Admin	
Furnishing of Assembly Hall	District wide			√	√		20000.00			20000.00		DWD	
Furnishing of DA Office Complex	District wide	√	√	√	√		60000.00			60000.00		DWD	
Monitoring and Evaluation	District wide	√	√	√	√		25000.00			25000.00		Central Admin	
Setting up of an IT Centre													
i. Purchase of storage device	Chereponi	√	√	√	√		9,100.01			9,100.01			
ii. Purchase of part for replacement of malfunctioning Laptops		√	√	√	√		24,325.01			24,325.01			
iii. Procurement of computers and Accessories		√	√	√	√								
iv. IT Training Cost for Staff		√	√	√	√		11,700.00			11,700.00			
v. Purchase of software		√	√	√	√		6,000.00			6,000.00			
vi. Other Incidentals							1,000.01			1,000.01			
SUB-TOTAL							927700.00			927,700			

Objective 1												
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME SCHEDULE (YEARS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2016	2017	2018	2019			GOVT	NON-GOV	DA	HEAD	COLLABORATE
Construction of 10 newly established schools	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	Funds	4,997,741.90	Improved quality	4,997,741.90	9,000.00	DA	GES
Refurbishing and maintain 30 primary schools and 18 JHSs	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	Funds	1,140,000.00	Support community work	1,140,000.00		CDA	GES
Re-roofing of 18 ripped-off school by rainstorm in 2017	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	Funds	540,000.00	Improved teaching and learning	540,000.00		CDA	GES
Institute scholarship for the 40 needy but brilliant pupils	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	Funds	160,000	Supported pupils and	160,000		CDA	GES
Organize sensitization workshop for 60 parents and children with special needs	District wide					Funds, Snack, Lunch, T&T	4,929.00	Enabled to identify children with	4,929.00		GES	GES
Construction of 7 compound houses for teachers at the 7 Circuit Centre's in the district	District wide					Funds	2,870,000.00	Reduced lateness and	2,870,000.00		CDA	GES/CDA
Train 86 guidance/ counseling teachers in schools to provide support and assistance to pupils at the basic school level experiencing problems such as bullying, sexual harassment (including girl pupils by	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	Funds, Snack, Lunch, T&T	4,175.00	Equipped teachers skills to handle guidance and counseling	4,175.00			GES
8 people to Co-ordinate with the Girl Education Unit and Guidance/ Counselling unit to prepare by-laws to protect especially the female pupils	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,270.50	Enforcement of By-laws. Reduce the harassment of girls by peers	1,270.50			
Provide on-going training to Girl-Child Education Officer and Guidance/Counseling Coordinator in the	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		632	Enhanced skills to manage	632			
Total							9,718,748.40		9,718,748.40			
Objectives Mainstream issues of human rights, civil responsibilities and the environment at the basic school level												
Procure 5166 Dual-desks for 10,332 pupils of school going age in the district		✓	✓	✓	✓		93,200.00	Reduced bad sitting posture	93,200.00			
Organize capacity building for 64 Head teachers on management of schools in the district		✓	✓	✓	✓		4,082.00	Improved managerial skills and	4,082.00			
Organize workshop on the preparation of TLMs and usage for 64 Head teachers in the district		✓	✓	✓	✓		16,400.00	Improved methodology of teaching	16,400.00			
Provision of materials for 74 Kindergarten schools in the district		✓	✓	✓	✓		14,800.00	Enhanced teaching and learning	14,800.00			
Construction of 3 unit classroom block and office for 50 Kindergarten schools in the district		✓	✓	✓	✓		250,980.00	Classrooms under trees removed	250,980.00			
Review and mechanize the school feeding programme in the district from present 24 schools to 40 schools		✓	✓	✓	✓			Increased enrollment, retention of pupils in				
Strengthen and support an 8 member team on monitoring and supervision eg ; DEO and DEOC		✓	✓	✓	✓		5,940.00	Improved BECE results, eddective teaching and	5,940.00			
Sub totals							385,402.00		385,402			
							770,804.00		770,804.00			

Objectives													
Organize workshop on Science and Mathematics clinics for schools in the district for 480 JHS students	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	Improved students creative skills		20,000.00			GES
Attend Regional Science and Mathematics (STME) Clinic for 176 student from Form Two (2) in 22 Junior High Schools.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	32,720.00	Report, photographs, Attendance		32,720.00			GES
Organize workshop for 360 Science, Mathematics and English teachers in the district	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,645.00	Teaching skills enhance and confident in		10,645.00			
Organize 6 th March Celebrations from 2018 to 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	60,000	For effective organization of		60,000			
Organize My First Day at School for 85 Primary schools in the district 4ys	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000	Motivate and enhanced		30,000			
Fuel for Monitoring and Supervision by Circuit Supervisors and the District director from 2018-2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25,960	reports, effective teaching and		25,960			
Maintenance of Two Office Vehicles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00	Improved supervision		10,000.00			
Maintenance of Nine Motor-bikes for the Circuit Supervisors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Improved supervision and monitoring		5,000.00			
Procurement of Five Motor- bike for Circuit Supervisors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30,000.00	Increased monitoring and supervision		30,000.00			
Annual Salary Review Workshops	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,800.00	Enhanced data for all teaching		4,800.00			
Annual Culture and Arts Festival	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16,000.00	Enhanced inter culture		16,000.00			
Annual School Census Data Collection (EMIS)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,000.00	Enhanced inter culture		13,000.00			
Annual District Education Operational Plan (ADEOP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00	Schools data collected and given to		2,000.00			
Classroom accommodation for Girl's Model School in the District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	499,774.19	Strategic plans put in place as		499,774.19			
Organize training for 75 head teachers on financial record keeping in schools in the district	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00	Improved teaching/learn		10,000.00			
Monitoring and inspection of financial records by the A/D Finance/Admin, Internal Auditor, Accountant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4,800.00	Properly kept financial improved in		4,800.00			
Total							774,699.19	Financial record kept properly and		774,699.19			

AGRIC DEPARTMENT													
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING		
		2018	2019	2020	2021	ITENERARY	COST (GHC)	INDICATOR S	IGF(GHC)	GoG (GHC)	DONORS(G HC)	LEAD	COLLABOR ATING
Undertake Home and Farm visits by AEA's	Chereponi District	32,400	35,640	39,204	43,124	Fuel	150,368	Reports,		166,658		DA	MoFA
Supervisory visits by DAOs	Chereponi District	28,800	31,680	34,848	38,333	Fuel	133,661	Reports, Attendance sheet, Pictures		148,061		DA	MoFA
Monitoring and coordination by DDA and DCD	Chereponi DISTRICT	30,480	33,528	36,881	40,569	Fuel	141,458	Reports, Attendance sheet, Pictures		156,698		DA	MoFA
Processing and utilization of local food	Chereponi District	5,450	5,995	6,595	7,254	Fuel, Ingredients, snacks	25,294	Reports, Attendance sheet, pictures		280,018		DA	MoFA
Establish Two rice Demos. of half acre each	Chereponi District	2,010	2,211	2,432	2,675	Fuel, Seed, Chemicals etc.	9,328	Reports, Attendance sheet, Pictures, No. of Demos established		10,333		DA	MoFA
Establish Two Maize Demos. of half acre each	Chereponi District	2,001	2,201.10	2,421.21	2,663.33	Fuel, Seed, Chemicals etc.	9,287	Reports, Attendance sheet, Pictures, No. of Demos established		10,287.14		DA	MoFA
Establish Two Soya beans Demos. of half acre each	Chereponi	1,923	2,301.15	2,326.83	2,559.51	Fuel, Seed, Chemicals etc.	#VALUE!	Reports, Attendance sheet, Pictures, No. of Demos established		9,886.14		DA	MoFA
Conduct Three Field Days each at Demos sites	Chereponi	6,192	6,811	7,492	8,242	Fuel, Snacks, Stationary	28,737	Snacks		31,833		DA	MoFA
Conduct Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey (MRACLS)	Chereponi District	9,738	10,712	11,783	12,961	Fuel, Stationary	45,194	Reports, List of farmers, Pictures		50,063		DA	MoFA
Collect and compile weekly, Monthly and quarterly market information	Chereponi District	1,728	1,900.80	2,090.88	2,299.97	Fuel, Stationary	8,020	Market reports		8,884		DA	MoFA
DAD submit reports	Chereponi District	6,240	6,864	7,550	8,305	Stationary, tonner etc	28,959	Reports		32,080		DA	MoFA
Organize One Day Quarterly/Technical meeting for staff	Chereponi District	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	Snacks, Lunch, Fuel	12,000	Meetings, Attendance sheet and reports		54,906		DA	MoFA
Train AEA's and DAOs on appropriate report writing by M&E unit	Chereponi	4,332	4,765	5,242	5,766	Snacks, Lunch, Fuel, Training documents	20,105	Training reports, Attendance sheet		22,271		DA	MoFA
Maintenance of DDA Vehicle	Chereponi District	4,800	5,280	5,808	6,389	-	22,277	Receipts		24,677		DA	MoFA
Carry out Active Disease Surveillance	Chereponi District	3,266	3,549	3,903	4,294	Fuel	15,012	Reports, Attendance sheet and Pictures		16,625		DA	MoFA
Clinical Treatment of Animals	Chereponi District	3,266	3,549	3,903	4,294	Cotton, Disinfectants, Syringes etc	15,012	Reports, Attendance list and Pictures		16,625		DA	MoFA
Train 10 farmers in seed production technology	Chereponi District	2,125	2,700	3,100	3,800	Snack,	11,725	Reports, Attendance sheet and Pictures		11,725		DA	MoFA
Train 100 farmers on Post-Harvest Technology	Chereponi District	15,250	15,350	15,640	16,050	Fuel, Snacks, Lunch, Training materials	62,290	Reports, Attendance sheet and Pictures		62,290		DA	MoFA
Train Technical 20 Staff on seed yam multiplication	Chereponi District	4,500	4,800	4,950	5,200	Fuel, Snacks, Lunch, Training	19,450	Attendance sheet, Reports and Pictures		19,290		DA	MoFA

To support farmer groups to undertake dry season farming in the district	Chereponi District	3,250	3,400	3,700	4,000	Fuel	14,350	Reports, Attendance sheet and Picture		14,350		DA	MoFA
Conduct monitoring on Fall Army Worm infestation on crops	Chereponi District	3,250	3,400	3,700	4,000	Fuel	14,350	Reports, Attendance list and Pictures		14,350		DA	MoFA
Carry out the registration of farmers	Chereponi District	3,050	3,325	3,526	3,850	Fuel	13,751	Reports, Attendance list and Pictures		13,427		DA	MoFA
Organize and celebrate National Farmers Day in the District	Chereponi District	30,000	43,250	46,200	50,100	Fuel, Awards, Refreshment, etc	169,550	Reports, Attendance list and Pictures		180,050		DA	MoFA
#VALUE!										1,171,565.57	121,594.00		

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		INDICATOR	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING	
		2018	2019	2020	2021	ITENERARY	COST (GH¢)		IGF(GHC)	GoG (GHC)	DONORS/GHC)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Implementation RSMS(CLTS)	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	1,618,140.00	-Training reports					
Provide furniture for EHSU office(s)	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	6,000.00	No. of EHSU offices with					
Conduct Inspection of public places such as drinking & eating places	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	45,000.00	Traing reports					
Review and enforce byelaws	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	25,000.00						
Drill 10 No. BHs and Expand Chereponi Small Town Water System	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	500,000.00						
Ensure hygienic disposal of the dead	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	100,000.00						
Procurement of 3 no. motor bikes	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	30,000.00						
Provision of Household water filters and Aqua tabs	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	128,000.00						
	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics							
Provision of Hand washing Station to Institution	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds and other logistics	52,000.00						
							2,504,140.00						

ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH & SANITATION UNIT													
Objective 1	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME SCHEDULE (YEARS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET		FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			2018	2019	2020	2021	COST	INDICATOR	IGF	GoG	DONORS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
	Formation of Child protection Teams	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	42,000.00	-No. of CPT's trained		DACF		SW/CD	Dev't partners
	HIV/AIDS Education	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	Pictures, Attendance sheets and Reports		DACF		DA	Dev't partners
	Formation of community based savings/income generation groups	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	105000.00	-No. of group's trained			RING	DA	Dev't partners
	Adult Education on tax obligation/birth and death registration	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	20000.00	Pictures, Attendance sheets and Reports		DACF		DA	Dev't partners
	Formation of Social Protection Teams	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	85000.00	Pictures, Attendance sheets and Reports		DACF		DA	Dev't partners
	Education on community volunteerism/self help projects	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	10000.00	Pictures, Attendance sheets and Reports		DACF		DA	Dev't partners
	Purchase stationery		✓	✓	✓	✓	1000.00	Invoices/Receipts		DACF		DA	Dev't partners
	Service four official motor bike	Chereponi				✓	1000.00	Invoices/Receipts		DACF		DA	Dev't partners
SUB-TOTAL							289787.56						
DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVES													
	Educate communities on cooperatives and its importance	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00	No of communities				DA	Dev't partners
	Mobilize communities to engage in income generating activities	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	40,000.00	Pictures, attendadance				DA	Dev't partners
	Office furniture and computers (dext top and Lap top)	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	7,000.00	Pictures, attendadance				DA	Dev't partners

Motor bike							10,000.00	invoice /				DA	Dev't partners
Purchase of stationery	Municipal	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,000	invoice / receipts				DA	Dev't partners
SOCIAL WELFARE													
Register and monitor Day Care centre in the Municipality	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		300	Fuel, lubricants, lunch				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Train 45 CLIC Members	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		630	Meals, T&T, Resource person				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Create reliable database for PWDs	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		650	Software, software expert				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Celebrate world family	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		540	Publicity, cost dubar				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Monitor LEAP beneficiaries	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		300	Fuel, lubricants, lunch				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Celebrate world child labor day	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		600	Fuel, lubricants, lunch				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Service office equipments and vehcles	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		500	Reources				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Celebrate World Disability day	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		520	T-shirts, snacks, radio talks				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Purchase office furniture	Municipal wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		344.59	Reources				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Purchase stationery	Municipal wide			✓	✓		180	Reources				DA	DA, Dev't partners
Diability fund				✓	✓		91,377.00					Disability centre	DA, Dev't partners
Subtotal							96941.59						

Objective :											To increase the participation of women in decision making in the district at least by 20% by 2015			
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME SCHEDULE (QUARTERS)				ANNUAL BUDGET				IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES				
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING				
Gender mainstreaming		✓	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00	Mainstream gender issues in all activities				DA	DA		
Rehabilitation and furnishin 6 Area Council	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	28,781.77	Number of Area council rehabilitated				DA	DA		
Training of Area Council members on Record Keeping and report writing	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,942.32	staff of Area council				DA	DA		
Training of Sub structures on Community Action Plan and harmonisation	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	10,392.33	Evidence of Action plans				DA	DA		
Collaborative Planning Session	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				1,917	RING Project	DA	DA		
Financial Management Training for Assembly Staff and Strengthening of Support of quarterly Consultation Meetings between Assembly and	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	Train 30 staff on record keeping with		50,967	RING Project	DA	DA		
Development of Participatory Nutrition Monitoring Plan and On-going	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Annual monitoring with		11,947	RING Project	DA	DA		
Purchase of Office Equipment	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		Needs of vulnerable strengthened		975	RING Project	DA	DA		
Provision of Internet Services	Cherenoni	✓	✓	✓	✓		Purchase of 5		3,650	RING Project	DA	DA		
Purchase of Motobikes and servicing of	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		8 Motobikes		117,124	RING Project	DA	DA		
General Monitoring of RING	65 Beneficiary	✓	✓	✓	✓		2 monitoring		8,892	RING Project	DA	DA		
Linkup of DECU Vehicle		✓	✓	✓	✓		Insurance and		20,823	RING Project	DA	DA		
SUB-TOTAL						85,451.07			261,820					

WORKS DEPARTMENT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
		2018	2019	2020	2021	ITINERARY	COST (GH¢)	INDICATORS	IGF (GH¢)	GOG (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Rehabilitation of Agric Veterinary House	Chereponi Town	✓	✓	✓	✓		55,000.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Rehabilitation of roof ripped off - 8 no. Teacher's Bungalow	In some of the Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		778,440.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Drilling of 55 NO Boreholes	In some of the Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,870,000.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Drilling and Mechanization of bore hole	Selected Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		373,750.00			GOG		Works Dept	Planning Office
Rehabilitation of 5 NO.CHPS Compound	Garinkuka, Nansoni, Wonjuga and Wenchiki	✓	✓	✓	✓		210,500.00			DACF		Works Dept	Planning Office
Rehabilitation of 18No ripped off Schools	In some of the Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,915,781.52			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of 10 No. CHPS Compound	In some of the Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		175,200.00			GOG	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Rehabilitation of four staff quarters	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓		320,000.00		IGF	DACF/NHIF			DA/M/P
Construction of DHMT office	Chereponi			✓			160,000		IGF	DACF/NHIF			DA/M/P
Furnish Hospital ANC	Hospital	✓					81,000		IGF	DACF/NHIF			DA/M/P
Reorganise Labour ward	Hospital	✓					15,000		IGF	DACF/NHIF			DA/M/P
Connect water to renovated wards	Hospital	✓					8,000		IGF	DACF/NHIF			DA/M/P
Rehabilitation of four staff quarters	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓		320,000		IGF	DACF/NHIF			DA/M/P
Construction of Female Labour Ward	District Hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓		215,500.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of Female Ward	District Hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓		200,000.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of Agric Office	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓		150,000.00			DACF		Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of Agric Directors Bungalow	Chereponi Town	✓	✓	✓	✓		175,000.00			DACF		Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of G.E.S Director's Bungalow	Chereponi Town	✓	✓	✓	✓		175,000.00			DACF		Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of B.N.I Office Bungalow	Chereponi Town	✓	✓	✓	✓		175,000.00			DACF		Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of Police Commander's Bungalow	Chereponi Town	✓	✓	✓	✓		175,000.00			DACF		Works Dept	Planning Office
Reshaping of Feeder Roads in the District	Chereponi Town	✓	✓	✓	✓		50,000.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of 5 no. Feeder Roads (2.7km) in the District	In some of the Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		1,250,000.00			DACF	DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Procurement of Motor – king Ambulance	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓		15,000.00		IGF			Works Dept	Planning Office
Provision of 200 no. Street light lamps on	In some of the	✓	✓	✓	✓		80,000			DACF		Works Dept	
Construction of 10 no. 6 – unit Classroom Block	District Wide	✓	✓	✓	✓		3,303,700.00				DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office
Construction of 2 no. 3 – unit Classroom Block	In some of the Communities	✓	✓	✓	✓		363,270.16				DDF	Works Dept	Planning Office

12,246,871.52

MEDIUM TERM ACTION PLAN 2018-2021											
GHANA HEALTH SERVICE											
Activity	Location	Time Frame				Budget	Indicator	source of funding		Collaborators	
		2018	2019	2020	2021			IGF(GHC)	DONORS(GHC)		
1.Survival and development of all Children (CIMCD)											
i. create ORT corners	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	12,500	reports/pictures				
ii. Organise refresher trainings for CBAs. Health St	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. supply of medicines to CBAs	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓				DPF	UNICEF	
2.Coverage of all antigens											
i. Routine EPI	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓	27,446	reports/pictures				
ii. Mini mass immunization	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. Mop-ups in non-performing sub-districts	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. Cold chain management	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						
iv. NIDs, CHPW	District wide	✓	✓	✓	✓						POLICE
v. procurement of fridges	District wide	✓						DPF/IGF	UNICEF/DA		
3.Detection, reporting and management of communicable diseases											
i. Train new staff on surveillance and reporting		✓	✓	✓	✓	6,000	reports/pictures				
ii. provision of community registers for CBSVs		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. Hold regular meetings with CBSVs		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iv. establish public health unit in the hospital	Chereponi Hosp	✓	✓	✓	✓						
v. strengthen emergency preparedness and		✓	✓	✓	✓			GoG	DA/CBSV		
4.Promote breastfeeding											
i. Reactivation of mother-to-mother support groups		✓	✓	✓	✓	75,000	reports/pictures				
ii. IE&C activities on exclusive breastfeeding		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. promote appropriate complementary feeding		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iv. Growth promotion		✓	✓	✓	✓						
v. Designation of facilities baby friendly		✓	✓	✓	✓						DA/WFP/GP
5.Micro nutrient supplementation											
i. Vitamin 'A' supplementation		✓	✓	✓	✓	14000	reports/pictures				
ii. post-partum vit. 'A' supplementation		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. Reactivation of iodated salt committee		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iv. promotion of iodated salt consumption		✓	✓	✓	✓						CEPS/SALT SELLERS
v. Hold advocacy meetings with salt sellers		✓	✓	✓	✓				ENV./POLICE		
vi. Quarterly market surveys on iodated salt		✓	✓	✓	✓			DPF	WFP/DA		
6.Care for malnourished children											
i. Conduct nutrition surveys		✓				85000	reports/pictures				
ii. Train health staff on essential nutrition action		✓									
iii. identify and train volunteers on ENA		✓									
iv. conduct anaemia screening 2x/year		✓	✓	✓	✓						
v. implement identification and mgt of anaemia		✓	✓	✓	✓						
vi. quarterly meeting with volunteers		✓	✓	✓	✓						
vii. establish nutrition rehabilitation centre		✓	✓	✓	✓						
viii. Deworming		✓	✓	✓	✓					DPF	USAID/DA
7.NMCCSP											
i. procure weighing scales		✓				80,000	reports/pictures				
ii. print community registers		✓									
iii. print T-shirts for Growth promoters		✓									
iv. Procure soap for Volunteers		✓	✓	✓	✓						
v. organise monthly & quarterly meetings with GPs		✓	✓	✓	✓					DPF	RHD
8.Neo-natal care											
i. Training of staff		✓	✓	✓	✓	3000	reports/pictures				
ii. Provision of equipment for neo-natal resuscitation		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. Still birth Audit		✓	✓	✓	✓					DPF	UNICEF
9.Maternal and Child health											
i. promote 4+ visits of all pregnant women at ANC		✓	✓	✓	✓	64200	reports/pictures				
ii. promote the use of ITNs by pregnant women & >5yrs		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iii. promote the use of IPT in pregnant women		✓	✓	✓	✓						
iv. promote facility deliveries		✓	✓	✓	✓						
v. promote contraceptive use		✓	✓	✓	✓						
vi. promote PMTCT activities at ANCs		✓	✓	✓	✓						
vii. Establish Adolescent friendly corners		✓	✓	✓	✓						
viii. Conduct maternal death Audits		✓	✓	✓	✓						

ix.Promote focus ANC sservices		/	/	/	/					
x.Encourage domiciliary Midwifery		/	/	/	/					
xi.Provide ANC services at outreach points		/	/	/	/					
xii.Provide comprehensive abortion care services		/	/	/	/					
xiii.promote postnatal care attendance within 1st 10days		/	/	/	/				DFP	UNFPA/NECEDA
10.Clinical care										
i.Continue of QA activities in facilities		/	/	/	/					
ii.improve on patient safety		/	/	/	/					
iii.improve on clinical practices		/	/	/	/					
iv.improve on laboratory services		/	/	/	/					
v.procurement of equipment		/	/	/	/					
vi.supply of essential medicines and other commodities		/	/	/	/	900,000	reports/pictures			
vii. Increase awareness on rational use of medicines		/	/	/	/			GoG	DA	
11.Capacity building										
i.Conduct training needs assessment		/	/	/	/					
ii.Strengthen in.service training programmes		/	/	/	/	5,000	reports/pictures			
iii.Sponsor staff for further studies		/	/	/	/					
iv. Appraisal of all staff		/	/	/	/			IGF	DA/MP	
12.Infrastructure										
i.Construction of DHMT office	Chereponi	/		/		160,000	report/pictures	IGF/NHIF/DAC	DA/MP	
x.Connect water to renovated wards	Hospital	/				8000	report/pictures	IGF/NHIF/DAC	DA/MP	
xi.Rehabilitation of four staff quarters	Chereponi	/	/	/	/	320,000	report/pictures	IGF/NHIF/DAC	DA/MP	
Xii. Procurement of chairs.cabinet	Districtwide	/	/			10,000	receipts/vouchures	IGF/NHIF/DAC	DA	
Xii. Completion of walkway	Hospital	/		/		45,000	reports/pictures	NHIF/DACF	DA/MP	
13.Transport										
i.procurement of vehicle	hospital	/				95,000	report/pictures	IGF	MoH/HQ	
ii.procurement of motorbikes	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	164,000	report/pictures	GoG/IGF	MoH/HQ/MP	
iii.procurement of parts	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	150,000	report/pictures	GoG/IGF	DA/RHD	
iv.ensure PPM system for transport in all facilities	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	20,000		IGF	RHD	
14.Intersectoral collaboration										
i.Revitalising Health committee	Districtwide	/	/	/	/		report/pictures			
ii.Hold regular meetings with partners and community	Districtwide	/	/	/	/		report/pictures		DA/Community	
iii.Hold monthly DHMT meetings	DHA	/	/	/	/	10000	report/pictures	IGF	DA	
15.Staff motivation										
i.Institute award system for staff	Districtwide	/	/	/	/		report/pictures		DA	
ii.provide uniforms	Districtwide	/	/	/	/		report/pictures		DA	
iii.sponsorship of staff for further studies	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	45,000	report/pictures	GoG/IGF	DA	
16.ICT/DHIMS										
i.procurement of Desk top computers	Wenchiki	/				2500	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
	Chereponi	/				2500	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
	DHA	/				2500	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
	Tombu	/				2500	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
	Nansoni	/		/		2500	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
	Wonjuga	/		/	/	15000	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
ii. Procurement of external hard drive	DHA	/				1200	receipts/vouchures	IGF/DACF	DA	
iii.monitoring & supervision	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	65000	reports/pictures	IGF/DACF	DA	
iv.data management training	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	5000	reports/pictures	IGF/DACF	DA	
v. training on DHIMS	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	5200	reports/pictures	IGF/DACF	DA	
vi.Data validation	Districtwide	/	/	/	/	6000	reports/pictures	IGF	DA	
TOTAL						2,409,046				

ACTIVITIES	Location	TIME FRAME				Total Quantity	INDICATIVE BUDGET			SOURCE OF FUNDING				IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
		2018	2019	2020	2021		ITINERARY	AMOUNT GH¢	COST (GH¢)	INDICATORS	IGF (GH¢)	GOG (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
							Unit cost GH¢								
							Works Dept	Planning Office							
Business Development Sservices Act.	District wide	20 activity	25 activity	30 activity	30 activity	105 Activity	3800	399,000	-	-	-	399,000			
Agriculture Commodity & Product Infrastructure Development	District wide	10 activity	15 activity	15 activity	20 Activity	60 Activity	3,800	228,000	-	-	-	228,000			
Access to Rural Finance	District wide	10 people	15 people	16 people	20 people	61 people	5,000	305,000	-	-	-	305,000			
ID	District wide	4 quarters	4 quarters	4 quarters	4quarters	16 quarters	2,000	32,000	-	-	-	32,000			
ID	District wide	4quarters	4quarters	4quarters	4quarters	16 quarters	1,000	16,000	-	-	-	-			
Participating Financial Institutions	District wide	50 people	55 people	55 people	60 people	170 people	2,000	340,000	-	340,000	-	-			
Matching Grant Fund	District wide	10 people	20 people	25 people	30 people	85 people	5,000	425,000	-	-	-	425,000			
NGOs	District wide	4quarters	4quarters	4quarters	4quarters	16 quarter	25,000	400,000	-	400,000	-	-			
SKILL DEV'T	District wide	4 prog.	6 prog.	5 prog.	5 prog.	20 prog.	3,000	60,000	20,000	-	-	40,000			
SKILL DEV'T	District wide	6 prog.	4 prog.	4 prog.	6 prog.	20 prog.	3,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	-			
Sub Total								2,265,000	36,000	740,000	60,000	1,369,000			
SALARIES		SALARIES	SALARIES	SALARIES	SALARIES	SALARIES									
BAC-HEAD	1 Person	12	12	12	12	48	1,800	86,400	-	-	86,400	-			
BDO	1person	12	12	12	12	48	1,000	48,000	48,000	-	-	-			
A.A.	1person	12	12	12	12	48	800	48,000	48,000	-	-	-			
Sub Total		36	36	36	36	144		182,400	96,000		86,400				
REPAIRS.		5	5	5	5	20	2,500	50,000	25,000	-	-	25,000			
TRAV. ALLOW.		10	12	16	12	50	2,000	100,000	20,000	-	-	40,000	40,000		
GEN.EXP.		4	4	4	4	16	2,000	32,000	-	-	-	32,000			
sub total								182,000	45,000		40,000	97,000			
Grand total								2,629,400	177,000	740,000	186,400	1,466,000			

ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2018 FINANCIAL YEAR. (RICE FACTORY)

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
		2018	2019	2020	2021	ITINERARY	COST (GH¢)	INDICATORS	IGF (GH¢)	GOG (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Land Acquisition and preparation (20 Acres)	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	100,000.00	Evidence of land documents available		100,000.00			
Construction of structure	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	500,000.00	Structure completed and ready for use		500,000.00			
Processing Equipment, plant and machinery	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	800,000.00	evidence of factory at the desired location		800,000.00			
Installation of plant	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	20,000.00	evident of installation of plants via vidoe and pictures		20,000.00			
power and Water extensions and connections	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	200,000.00			200,000.00			
Labour	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	90,000.00	Skilled ad		90,000.00			
Transportation within and outside district	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	400,000.00			400,000.00			
Raw Materials		✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	50,000.00			50,000.00			
Package materials for finished products		✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	100,000.00			100,000.00			
Lubrication and Maintaince of Equipments		✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	150,000.00			150,000.00			
Publicity and publications	Chereponi	✓	✓	✓	✓	funds	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Contingences							200,000.00			200,000.00			
							2,620,000.00						