

MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DCACT	District Chamber of Agric, Commerce and Technology
DAAS	District Agricultural Advisory Services
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
1D1F	One District One Factory
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
PHC	Population and Housing census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
GFR	General Ferility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
UNDP	United Nation Development Progamme
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
MVP	Millennium Villages Project
GPEG	Ghana Partnership for Education Grant
GPI	Gender Parity Index
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
CMAM	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
POCC	Potentials, Constraints and Challenges
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme

DDF	District Development Facility
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
NDA	Northern Development Authority
GOG	Government of Ghana
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response
GHS	Ghana Health Service
DA	District Assembly
DP	Development partners
DAD	District Agric Department
DHD	District Health Directorate
GES	Ghana Education Service
DPS	Development Partner Support
GLB	Ghana Library Board
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GOG	Government of Ghana
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
TUS	Technical Support Unit
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
H4S	Health for Survey
IYCF	Infants & Young Child Feeding
RHD	Regional Health Directorate
FNS	Food & nutrition Service
CHNs	Community Health Nurse
ENs	Enrolled Nurses
DCD&SW	Department Of Community Development & Social Welfare
BH	Boreholes

RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
CFWP	Child & Family Welfare Policy
JCP	Justice for Children Policy
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development
YEA	Youth Employment Authority
NSA	National Sports Authority
GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
TCPD	Town & Country Planning Department
DSPC	District Spatial planning committee
ACs	Area Councils
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
MTMSG	Mother to Mother Support Group
FTFSG	Father to Father Support Group
TAs	Traditional Authorities
DCSW	Department of Community Development and Social Welfare
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018- 2021 Medium Term Development Plan for the Mamprugu Moagduri District was prepared to reflect the 2018-2021 Development Policy Framework of government of Ghana which is the Sith in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks prepared over the past years. It builds on the successes and challenges of the immediate predecessor policy framework, the GSGDA II which was implemented over the period 2014 – 2017, and is guided by the Government’s commitments under the “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”. The Plan seeks to achieve the following adopted goals:

- ✓ Build a prosperous society
- ✓ Create opportunities for all
- ✓ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- ✓ Maintain a stable, united and safe society

It is imperative to note that much consideration has been given to the problems, constraints, and challenges as well as potentials of the district in the adoption of development issues that reflect the needs, interests and aspirations of the community people, demands of the private sector and priorities of the district Assembly for policy intervention.

The indicative budget for the implementation of this four-year plan stood at **Twenty-nine million, eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand, four hundred Ghana cedis (GHC29,857,400.00)**. The anticipated sources of funds for the implementation of planned activities include the Government of Ghana, Internally generated funds of the Assembly as well as donors and development partners.

The plan reflects the collaborative effort of key stakeholders including Community members, sub-district players, Assembly members, district Assembly staff and development partners who have high expectations when it comes to bringing development to the people. The plan is design to enhance the well-being of the people and improve quality of life through investment in various sectors of the district economy. The following steps were adopted in developing this plan:

- ◆ Review of Vision, mission, functions and core values of the Assembly to fit into the national vision as contained in the long-term national development plan (2018-2057) and to reflect the Government’s commitment under the “An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all”
- ◆ Review of performance of the previous plan, 2014-2027 under the GSGDA II
- ◆ Analyses of data collected from communities and Area Councils as well as from decentralized departments, allied agencies and private sector organizations;
- ◆ Holding of public fora involving the participation of a very broad spectrum of citizens, government agencies, religious bodies, women’s groups, NGOs and other civil society organizations to validate the data collected and solicit views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programs, projects and activities to solve the existing problems and make projections towards accelerating development during the plan period;
- ◆ Applying the POCC analytical tool to identify development potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to addressing key development issues identified.
- ◆ Formulation of district development priorities, goals, objectives and strategies;
- ◆ Holding of public forum at the district level to disseminate the content of Draft MTDP;

◆ Adoption of the plan at a meeting of the district Assembly

The scope and direction of proposed interventions for implementation during the plan period were determined through the consideration of key development issues that reflect the development needs of the people which include the following:

- ✓ Provision of good drinking water
- ✓ Construction of more classroom blocks for pupils
- ✓ Construction of additional health facilities
- ✓ Construction of roads
- ✓ Extension of electricity to communities
- ✓ Provision of mobile network connectivity
- ✓ Construction of dams/dug-outs
- ✓ Provision of tractor services and agric inputs
- ✓ Provision of credit facilities to farmers
- ✓ Provision of agric extension services
- ✓ Provision of ambulance services for emergencies
- ✓ Provision of health facilities and professionals
- ✓ Provision of police patrol services especially during market days
- ✓ Provision of police posts
- ✓ Construction of community library
- ✓ Supply of furniture to schools
- ✓ Provision of processing machines for sharebuter extraction
- ✓ Provision of insecticides, weedicides and pesticides for farmers
- ✓ Construction of warehouses for the storage of farm produce
- ✓ Provision of anti-snake venom
- ✓ Construction of market stores
- ✓ Provision of refuse containers
- ✓ Supply of spare parts for rehabilitation of broken down boreholes
- ✓ Skill training for the youth
- ✓ Establishment of public cemeteries
- ✓ Construction of household toilets
- ✓ Construction of community social centres
- ✓ Establishment of Islamic schools
- ✓ The need to curb cattle invasion on people farms
- ✓ The need to curb bush fires
- ✓ The need to stop illegal logging of trees

The above mentioned development issues were further refined by subjecting them to POCC analysis. This has informed the adoption of development issues from the National Development Policy Framework for the formulation of appropriate strategies for a more result oriented plan implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements have been outlined to enhance the effective and efficient implementation of the plan. A budget line has been provided for this all important component of the plan implementation. The sustainability criteria for programmes and projects earmarked for implementation were also determined by considering the likely environmental and social impacts of these projects.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter entails the vision, mission, core values as well as the functions of the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly. Also contain in this chapter, is the analysis of the performance of the district in implementing programmes and projects under the thematic pillars of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The chapter also captures analysis of current sector development situation and the profile of the district as well as summary of key development problems identified from the analysis of the current development situation.

1.2 VISION OF THE DISTRICT

The vision of Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly is to develop the district to the status of a world class municipality with a healthy, well informed and law abiding citizenry.

1.3 MISSION STATEMENT

The Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people and enhance the development of the district by mobilizing resources to provide services and create an enabling environment for all stakeholders to participate in development.

1.4 CORE VALUES

- ◆ community engagement
- ◆ excellence in service delivery
- ◆ respect and commitment
- ◆ transparency
- ◆ personal and social responsibility
- ◆ sustainability of resources

1.5 FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Mamprugu Moagduri District is derived from the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, in Article 240, where local government authorities (Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies — MMDAs) are task to plan, initiate, co-ordinate, manage and execute policies in respect of all matters affecting the people within their areas. In view of that mandate, the Local Government Act, 1993— Act 462 and the subsequent amendment Act, Act 936, 2016 defines the functions for the MMDAs as follows:

1. To exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district.
2. To performs deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. To be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation
 - (i) of development plans of the district;
 - (ii) of the annual and medium term budgets of the district related to its development plans.
4. To formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
5. To promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
6. To initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.
7. To be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
8. To be responsible, in cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
9. To ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
10. To initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the performance of a function conferred by Act 462 or by any other enactment.
11. To perform any other functions provided for under any other legislation.

12. To take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to

(a) Execute approved development plans for the district;

(b) Guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to discharge their roles in the execution of approved development plans;

(c) Initiate and encourage joint participation with any other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;

(d) Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and

(e) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development on the local, district and national economy.

13. To coordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district, any and other development programmes promoted or carried out by ministries, departments, public corporations and any other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.

Finally, a District Assembly in the performance of its functions, is subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy, and shall act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organizations.

1.6 ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT IN IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS UNDER THE THEMATIC PILLARS OF THE GSGDA II (2014-2017)

The Four Year Medium Term Development Plan of the Mamprugu Moagduri District was developed to reflect the policy framework of the second Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) which was the fifth in the series of national medium-term development policy frameworks prepared over the past two decades. The structure of the District Plan was based on five of the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA II which included the following:

- ✓ Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- ✓ Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- ✓ Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- ✓ Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development
- ✓ Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- ✓ Transparent and Accountable Governance
- ✓ Oil and Gas

The scope and direction of proposed interventions for implementation during the plan period were determined through the consideration of key development issues that reflect the development needs of the people. Table 1.1 provides assessment of performance of the district with regards to the implementation of planned activities from 2014 to 2017

1.1 PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT FROM 2014 TO 2017

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning						
	Program mes	Sub-progra mme	Broad project/ activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of Text books to basic Schools	Total No. of books available all subjects KG: 108 Primary: 8,001 JHS:1,491	To provide additional 1,952 Text books for basic schools	-	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of Text books to basic Schools	Total No. of books available all subjects KG: 108 Primary: 8,001 JHS:1,491	To provide additional 3,635 Text books for basic schools	500 text books supplied to basic schools	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of Text books to basic Schools	Total No. of books available all subjects	To provide additional 6,457 Text books for basic schools	750 text books supplied to basic schools	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met

				KG: 108 Primary: 8,001 JHS:1,491			
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of Text books to basic Schools	Total No. of books available all subjects KG: 108 Primary: 8,001 JHS:1,491	To provide additional 10,250 Text books for basic schools	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	construction of additional classroom blocks	A total of 70 classrooms available district wide	Provide 3 No. 3 unit classroom blocks and 2 No. six unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	3 No. 3 unit classroom blocks constructed	Not fully implemented as MTDP target was not met
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	construction of additional classroom blocks	A total of 70 classrooms available district wide	Provide 3 No. 3 unit classroom blocks and 2 No. six unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	1 No. 3 unit classroom block at Yizeisi completed and 4 No. 3 unit classroom blocks under construction at Kusobi,(75%) Kunkua Yipala (40%), Santa (25%) and loagri (80%). 2 No. six unit	Not fully implemented as MTDP Target was not met as at December, 2015

						classroom blocks under construction	
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	construction of additional classroom blocks	A total of 70 classroom blocks district wide	Provide 3 No. 3 unit classroom blocks and 2 No. six unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	3 No. 3 unit classroom blocks at Kunkua Yipala , Yagaba and loagri completed and 2 No. 3 unit classroom blocks at Kusobi (89%) and Santa (65%) under construction	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	construction of additional classroom blocks	A total of 70 classroom blocks district wide	Provide 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	1No. 3 unit classroom block being constructed	On-going (20%)
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Renovation of dilapidated school buildings district wide	-	To renovate/rehabilitate 3 No. School buildings	-	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Renovation of dilapidated school buildings district wide	-	To renovate/rehabilitate 3 School buildings	-	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Renovation of dilapidated school buildings district wide	-	To renovate/rehabilitate 3 School buildings	2 schools renovated	Implemented but MTDP target was not met

2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Renovation of dilapidated school buildings district wide	-	To renovate/rehabilitate 3 School buildings	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of furniture to basic schools	A total No. of 4,851 school furniture including 606 mono desk, 4,087 dual desks, 78 teachers table and 80 teachers chair.	To provide 1000 dual desk to basic schools	A total of 1000 dual desk procured and supplied to basic schools	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of furniture to basic schools	A total No. of 4,851 school furniture including 606 mono desk, 4,087 dual desk, 78 teachers table and 80 teachers chair.	To provide 400 dual desk to basic schools	A total of 655 dual desk procured and supplied to basic schools	Fully implemented

2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of furniture to basic schools	A total No. of 4,851 school furniture including 606 mono desk, 4,087 dual desk , 78 teachers table and 80 teachers chair.	To provide 400 dual desk to basic schools	A total of 720 dual desk procured and supplied to basic schools	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of furniture to basic schools	A total No. of 4,851 school furniture including 606 mono desk, 4,087 dual desk , 78 teachers table and 80 teachers chair.	To supply additional 600 dual desk to basic schools	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teachers Quarters	-	To construct 3 bedroom teachers quarters	-	Not Implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teachers Quarters	-	To construct 3 bedroom teachers quarters at Katigri	3 bedroom bungalow for teachers constructed at Katigri	Fully Implemented

2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teachers Quarters	-	To construct 3 bedroom teachers quarters at Yagaba SHS	3 bedroom bungalow for teachers being constructed at Yagaba SHS (65%)	On-going
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teachers Quarters	-	To complete the construction of 3 bedroom Teachers quarters at Yagaba SHS	70% complete	On-going
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Refresher training for Teachers	-	Training of a total of 65 basic school teachers on how to use the learner centered approach to teach mathematics and science in basic schools	-	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Refresher training for Teachers	-	Training of a total of 65 basic school teachers on how to use the learner centered approach to teach mathematics and science in basic schools	A total of 300 teachers were trained on child centered methodology of teaching and 27 KG teachers were trained on Integrated approach to teaching and learning. 33 teachers were trained on how to use the learner	Fully implemented

						centered approach to teach maths and science	
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Refresher training for Teachers	-	Training of additional basic school teachers on how to use the learner centered approach to teach mathematics and science in basic schools	Over 30 teachers were trained on phonics, literacy and numeracy	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Refresher training for Teachers	-	-	-	-
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Training of circuit supervisors on effective monitoring and supervision	-	To train 8 circuit supervisors on effective monitoring and supervision	-	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Training of circuit supervisors on effective monitoring and supervision	-	To train 8 circuit supervisors on effective monitoring and supervision	A total of 8 circuit supervisors were trained on effective monitoring and supervision	Fully implemented

2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Training of circuit supervisors on effective monitoring and supervision				
2017							
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Promote equal access to education							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procure and supply school materials such as exercise books, pens, pencils, school uniforms, sandals , solar lumps and sanitary pads to needy girls		To support A total of 50 needy girls		Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procure and supply school materials such as exercise books, pens, pencils, school uniforms, sandals , solar lumps and sanitary pads to needy girls		To support A total of 50 needy girls	Over 60 girls were supported with items	Fully implemented

2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procure and supply school materials such as exercise books, pens, pencils, school uniforms, sandals , solar lumps and sanitary pads to needy girls	-	To support A total of 50 needy girls	Over 45 girls were supported with items	Fully implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procure and supply school materials such as exercise books, pens, pencils, school uniforms, sandals , solar lumps and sanitary pads to needy girls	-	To support A total of 50 needy girls	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality health care for all communities							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Compounds at CHPS Zones	A total No. of 4 CHPS compounds were available	To re-open 2 No. CHPS compounds	No. CHPS Compounds re-opened	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Compounds at CHPS Zones	A total No. of 4 CHPS compounds	To construct CHPS Compounds at Nangurmah and Katigri	CHPS compounds under construction at Nangurmah (40%) and Katigri (60%)	On-going

				were available			
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of CHPS Compounds at CHPS Zones	A total No. of 4 CHPS compounds were available	To complete CHPS Compounds at Nangurmah and Katigri	CHPS compounds at Nangurmah and Katigri completed	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Furnish all newly constructed CHPS compounds	-	To furnish 4 No. CHPS Compounds	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of Nurses Quarters	-	To construct 2 No. Nurses Quarters	2 No. Nurses Quarters completed in Yagaba and Yizeisi	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of Nurses Quarters	-	To construct 2 No. Nurses Quarters at Kunkua and Kubori	1 No. Nurses Quarters completed in Kunkua 1No. Nurses Quarters under construction at Kubori (75%)	On-going
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of Nurses Quarters	-	To complete 1 No. nurses quarters at Kubori	Kubori Nurses quarters under construction (80%)	On-going
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of Nurses Quarters	-	To complete 1 No. nurses quarters at Kubori	Kubori Nurses quarters under construction (80%)	On-going

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Reduce incidence of diseases							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Data collection and analysis on causes of OPD attendance to support health planning	-	To collect and analyzed data on causes of OPD attendance	-	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Data collection and analysis on causes of OPD attendance to support health planning	-	To collect and analyzed data on causes of OPD attendance	-	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Data collection and analysis on causes of OPD attendance to support health planning	-	To collect and analyzed data on causes of OPD attendance	-	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Data collection and analysis on causes of OPD attendance to support health planning	-	To collect and analyzed data on causes of OPD attendance	-	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Reduce incidence of diseases							

2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	-	To sensitized 10 communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	10 communities sensitized on communicable and non-communicable diseases	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	-	To sensitized 15 communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	15 communities sensitized on communicable and non-communicable diseases	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	-	To sensitized 8 communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	8 communities sensitized on communicable and non-communicable diseases	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	-	To sensitized 5 communities on communicable and non-communicable diseases	-	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Reduce incidence of diseases							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of students on sexual reproductive health	-	To educate students in 5 schools on sexual reproductive health issues	Sexual reproductive health education carried in 5 schools	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of students on sexual reproductive health	-	To educate students in 8 schools on sexual reproductive health issues	Sexual reproductive health education carried in 8 schools	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of students on sexual reproductive health	-	To educate students in 10 schools on sexual reproductive health issues	Sexual reproductive health education carried in 10 schools	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	sensitization of students on sexual reproductive health	-	To educate students in 5 schools on sexual reproductive health issues	Sexual reproductive health education carried in 5 schools	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Reduce incidence of diseases							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out immunization activities	-	To immunize 1750 children against the major killer diseases	1750 Children immunized against major killer diseases	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out immunization activities	-	To immunize 6520 children against the major killer diseases	2,625 Children immunized against major killer diseases	Not fully implemented as MTDP Target was not met
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out immunization activities	-	To immunize 3,642 children against the major killer diseases	1,652 Children immunized against major killer diseases	Not fully implemented as

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							MTDP Target was not met
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out immunization activities	-	To immunize children 2,652 against the major killer diseases	642 Children immunized against major killer diseases	Not fully implemented as MTDP Target was not met
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Reduce incidence of diseases							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitization on HIV and AIDS	-	To sensitize four Area Councils on HIV and AIDS		Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitization on HIV and AIDS	-	To sensitize four Area Councils on HIV and AIDS	All Area Councils were sensitized on HIV and AIDS	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitization on HIV and AIDS	-	To sensitize expanded DPCU members and other development partners on the 90, 90, 90 campaign	Expanded DPCU members and Development partners sensitized	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitization on HIV and AIDS	-	To sensitize All Communities on the 90, 90, 90 campaign	-	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Reduce incidence of diseases							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets to pregnant women	-	-	Insecticide treated nets distributed to pregnant women	Fully implemented but not in the DMTDP
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets to	-	-	Insecticide treated nets distributed to pregnant women	Fully implemented

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			pregnant women				but not in the DMTDP
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets to pregnant women	-	-	Insecticide treated nets distributed to pregnant women	Fully implemented but not in the DMTDP
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets to pregnant women	-	-	Insecticide treated nets distributed to pregnant women	Fully implemented but not in the DMTDP
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality healthcare for all Communities							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of ambulance to health facilities	-	To provide 1 Ambulance	1 Ambulance provided for Yagaba sub-district health service delivery	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of ambulance to health facilities	-	To provide 1 Ambulance	1 additional Ambulance provided	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of ambulance to health facilities	-	To provide 1 Ambulance	1 additional Ambulance provided	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of ambulance to health facilities	-	To provide 1 Ambulance	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality healthcare for all Communities							

2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Supply of motorbikes	-	-	8 motorbikes supplied by SADA-MVP for use by clinical staff	Implemented but not in the DMTDP
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Supply of motorbikes	-	-	No motor bike supplied	Not implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Supply of motorbikes	-	-	CRS supplied motor bikes	Implemented but not in the DMTDP
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Supply of motorbikes	-	-	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve access to quality healthcare for all Communities							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide additional clinical staff	-	Provide 67 additional staff	8 additional staff provided	Implemented But MTDP Target was not met
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide additional clinical staff	-	Provide 45 additional staff	15 additional staff provided	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide additional clinical staff	-	Provide 35 additional staff	-	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide additional clinical staff	-	Provide 67 additional staff	8 additional staff provided	Implemented But MTDP Target was not met
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of toilets	-	To construct 5 number additional toilets	5 No. 5 seater KVIP latrines for both boys and girls constructed Fully implemented but not in the DMTDP	Implemented

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2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of toilets	-	To facilitate communities to construct 200 household toilets	over 100 household toilets constructed	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of toilets	-	To facilitate communities to construct 200 household toilets	Over 100 household toilets constructed	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of toilets	-	To facilitate communities to construct 200 household toilets	Over 70 household toilets constructed	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve responsiveness to the needs of the vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Data collection on all disable persons in the district	-	To compile a register on all disable persons in the district	Data on all disable persons in the district compiled	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update disability data	-	To compile up to date register on all disable persons in the district	Data on disabled persons in the district updated	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update disability data	-	To compile up to date register on all disable persons in the district	Data on disabled persons in the district updated	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Financial support to disable persons for income generating activities	-	To provide financial support to about 20 disabled persons	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							

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Policy Objective: Improve responsiveness to the needs of the vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Financial support to disable persons for income generating activities	-	To provide financial support to about 30 disabled persons	Over 35 disabled persons were provided with financial support	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Financial support to disable persons for income generating activities	-	To provide financial support to about 50 disabled persons	55 disabled persons were provided with financial support	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Financial support to disable persons for income generating activities	-	To provide financial support to about 30 disabled persons	35 disabled persons were provided with financial support	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Financial support to disable persons for income generating activities	-	To provide financial support to about 30 disabled persons	35 disabled persons were provided with financial support	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve responsiveness to the needs of the vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and	Sensitization	-	To sensitize 12 communities on the	12 communities were sensitized on	Fully implemented

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		Community Development			need to send the girl child to school	the importance of girl-child education	
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Training of disabled persons	-	To train disabled persons on business entrepreneurship	Activity not implemented	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Training of disabled persons	-	To train disabled persons on business entrepreneurship	Activity not implemented	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Formation and training of community based child protection Teams	-	To form and train community child protection Teams in all communities	Activity not carried out	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve responsiveness to the needs of the vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize social education programme for Women and PLWD	-	To educate Women and PLWD on key social issues	No implementation	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize social education programme for Women and PLWD	-	To educate Women and PLWD on key social issues	Gender training for women groups in the district was organized	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize social education programme for Women and PLWD	-	To educate Women and PLWD on key social issues	-	Not implemented

2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitization of women on the dangers of the Kayayoo business	-	To curtail the Kayayoo menace in the district	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Improve responsiveness to the needs of the vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Pay monitoring visits to beneficiaries of LEAP and monitor LEAP payment	-	To ensure LEAP beneficiaries are paid the right amount and regularly	Facilitated and monitored the payment of all LEAP beneficiaries	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Pay monitoring visits to beneficiaries of LEAP and monitor LEAP payment	-	To ensure LEAP beneficiaries are paid the right amount and regularly	Facilitated and monitored the payment of all LEAP beneficiaries	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Pay monitoring visits to beneficiaries of LEAP and monitor LEAP payment	-	To ensure LEAP beneficiaries are paid the right amount and regularly	Facilitated and monitored the payment of all LEAP beneficiaries	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Pay monitoring visits to beneficiaries of LEAP and monitor LEAP payment	-	To ensure LEAP beneficiaries are paid the right amount and regularly	Facilitated and monitored the payment of all LEAP beneficiaries	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Promote Irrigation Development							

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2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of Irrigation Schemes	-	To establish 1 irrigation scheme	-	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of Irrigation Schemes	-	To establish 1 irrigation scheme	1 irrigation scheme established in Yagaba	Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of Irrigation Schemes	-	To establish 1 irrigation scheme	-	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establishment of Irrigation Schemes	-	To establish 1 irrigation scheme	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Improve post production management							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitation of roads leading to major agric communities	-	To rehabilitate roads leading to farm communities	So-Wuyima road rehabilitated	Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitation of roads leading to major agric communities	-	To rehabilitate a total of 100 km of selected feeder roads	Reshaping of Yagaba-Kubagna road (18km), Tantala-Zukpeni and Zukpeini- Wuntubri roads compleed	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitation of roads leading to major agric communities	-	To rehabilitate a total of 100 km of selected feeder roads	Katigri-Fumbisi road (25km) rehabilitated	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitation of roads leading to major agric communities	-	To rehabilitate a total of 100 km of selected feeder roads	-	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Improve post production management							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construction of warehouses	-	To construct 4 No. warehouses in four Areas	-	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construction of warehouses	-	To construct 4 No. warehouses in four Areas	-	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construction of warehouses	-	To construct 4 No. warehouses in four Areas	-	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construction of warehouses	-	To construct 4 No. warehouses in four Areas	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agric education							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of agric extension staff to the district	2 Agric extension officers available	To facilitate for the posting of 4 Additional agric extension staff	-	Not Implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of agric extension staff to the district	2 Agric extension officers available	To facilitate for the posting of 4 Additional agric extension staff	-3 Agric Extension agents posted to the district	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of agric extension staff to the district	2 Agric extension officers available	To facilitate for the posting of 4 Additional agric extension staff	-	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of agric extension staff to the district	2 Agric extension officers available	To facilitate for the posting of 4 Additional agric extension staff	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Promote the development of selected staple crops							

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2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Staple crop production	-	To increase the production of maize and Rice by 25 percent	-	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Staple crop production	-	To increase the production of maize and Rice by 25 percent	-	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Staple crop production	-	To increase the production of maize and Rice by 25 percent	-	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Staple crop production	-	To increase the production of maize and Rice by 25 percent	-	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of additional veterinary officers	2 veterinary officers available	Increase the number of veterinary officers from 2 to 4	-	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of additional veterinary officers	2 veterinary officers available	Increase the number of veterinary officers from 2 to 4	-	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of additional veterinary officers	2 veterinary officers available	Increase the number of veterinary officers from 2 to 4	-	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Capacity building of	-	To train 150 livestock farmers on	-	Not implemented

			livestock farmers		livestock management to increase livestock production		
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources							
2014	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Afforestation	-	To Plant 1,000 trees	-	Not implemented
2015	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Afforestation	-	To Plant 1,000 trees	200 trees planted	Implemented but MTDP Target was not met
2016	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Afforestation	-	To Plant 500 trees	-	Not implemented
2017	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Afforestation	-	To plant 600 trees	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources							
2014	Environmental Management	Natural resource	Embark on public	-	To sensitize 10 communities on	10 communities sensitized	Implemented

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		conservation and management	education on environmental consequences of deforestation		environmental consequences of deforestation		
2015	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Embark on public education on environmental consequences of deforestation	-	To sensitize 10 communities on environmental consequences of deforestation	10 communities sensitized	Implemented
2016	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Embark on public education on environmental consequences of deforestation	-	To sensitize 10 communities on environmental consequences of deforestation	10 communities sensitized	Implemented
2017	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Embark on public education on environmental consequences of deforestation	-	To sensitize 10 communities on environmental consequences of deforestation	16 communities sensitized	Implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources							
2014	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Capacity building	-	To train DPCU Members on SEA	DPO, DCD DBO trained on SEA	Implemented but MTDP target was not met
2015	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation	Capacity building	-	-	-	-

		and management					
2016	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Capacity building	-	-	-	-
2017	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Capacity building	-	-	-	-
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable management of natural resources							
2014	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Environmental regulation	-	To enact environmental bylaws to regulate human activities	-	Not implemented
2015	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Environmental regulation	-	To enact environmental bylaws to regulate human activities	-	Not implemented
2016	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Environmental regulation	-	To enact environmental bylaws to regulate human activities	-	Not implemented
2017	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Environmental regulation	-	To enact environmental bylaws to regulate human activities	-	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare spatial development plans	-	To prepare spatial development plans for four towns	-	Not Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare spatial development plans	-	To prepare spatial development plans for four towns	-	Not Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare spatial development plans	-	To prepare spatial development plans for four towns	-	Not Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare spatial development plans	-	To prepare spatial development plans for four towns	-	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	facilitate for the establishment of a physical planning unit in the district	-	To establish a physical planning unit in the district	-	Not Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	facilitate for the establishment of a physical planning unit in the district	-	To establish a physical planning unit in the district	-	Not Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	facilitate for the establishment of a physical planning unit in the district	-	To establish a physical planning unit in the district	-	Not Implemented

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2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	facilitate for the establishment of a physical planning unit in the district	-	To establish a physical planning unit in the district	-	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: improve and accelerate housing delivery in rural areas							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Rural electrification	-	To procure 400 No. 8 metre low tension electricity poles	400 No. 8 metre low tension electricity poles procured	implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Rural electrification	-	To procure 100 No. 8 metre electricity poles	-	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Rural electrification	-	To procure 300 No. low tension electricity poles	-	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Rural electrification		To procure 300 No. 8 metre low tension electricity poles	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: to improve access to potable water							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provision of water	-	To drill a total of 5 number boreholes	2 No. boreholes drilled	Implemented but MTDP target is not met

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2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provision of water	-	To drill a total of 5 number boreholes	5 number boreholes drilled	Implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provision of water	-	To drill a total of 5 number boreholes	5 number boreholes drilled	Implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provision of water	-	To drill a total of 5 number boreholes	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction of market stalls	-	To construct market stalls at Kunkua and loagri	1 No. 10 unit market stalls in loagri completed and 1No. 10 unit market stalls in Kunkua under construction which is about (90%) complete	Not fully implemented as MTDP Target was not met
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction of market stalls	-	To construct 2 No. additional market stalls	1NO. 4 unit market stall and 1 No. 3 unit market stores constructed in Yagaba	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction of market stalls	-	To construct additional market stalls	-	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction of market stalls		To construct additional market stalls	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs in the district							

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2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Capacity building of SMEs	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Capacity building of SMEs	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Capacity building of SMEs	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Capacity building of SMEs	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop Business Development Plan for the Shea Butter Extraction Industry	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop Business Development Plan for the Shea Butter Extraction Industry	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented

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2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop Business Development Plan for the Shea Butter Extraction Industry	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with the Private Sector to develop Business Development Plan for the Shea Butter Extraction Industry	-	Training of 20 No Entrepreneurs in Business Management Skills	-	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objectives: Improve Institutional Capacity to Promote Good Governance							
2014	Management and Administration	General administration	Construct district Assembly block	-	To construct district Assembly office complex	Construction of district Assembly block is about 20% complete	On-going (20%)
2015	Management and Administration	General administration	Construct district Assembly block	-	To construct district Assembly office complex	Construction of district Assembly block is about 45% complete	On-going (45%)
2016	Management and Administration	General administration	Construct district Assembly block	-	To construct district Assembly office complex	Construction of district Assembly block is about 72% complete	On-going (72%)
2017	Management and Administration	General administration	Construct district Assembly block	-	To construct district Assembly office complex	Construction of district Assembly block is about 85% complete	On-going (85%)
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objectives: Improve Institutional Capacity to Promote Good Governance							
2014	Management and Administration	General administration	Construction of district police post and staff accommodation	-	To construct district police post and accommodation in Yagaba	Construction of district police post and accommodation in Yagaba is about (55%)	On-going
2015	Management and Administration	General administration	Construction of district police post and staff accommodation	-	To construct district police post and accommodation in Yagaba	Construction of district police post and accommodation in Yagaba is about (85%)	On-going
2016	Management and Administration	General administration	Construction of district police	-	To construct district police post and	Construction of district police post and accommodation	Fully implemented

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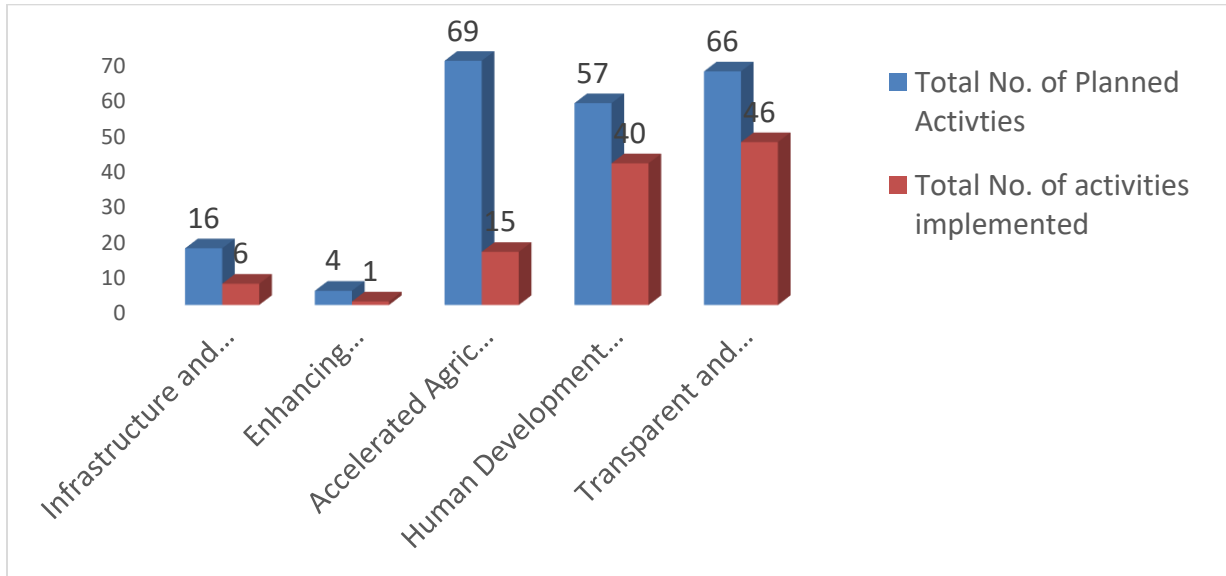
			post and staff accommodation		accommodation in Yagaba	in Yagaba is about (100 %)	
2017	Management and Administration	General administration	Construction of district police post and staff accommodation	-	To construct district police post and accommodation in Yagaba	District police post and accommodation completed and in use since 2016	Implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objectives: Improve Institutional Capacity to Promote Good Governance							
2014	Management and Administration	General administration	Furnishing of sub-district offices	-	To furnish Yagaba, Yizeisi, Kunkua and Kubori Ara Councils	Only Yagaba Area council Furnished	Not fully implemented as MTDP Target was not met (25%)
2015	Management and Administration	General administration	Furnishing of sub-district offices	-	To furnish, Yizeisi, Kunkua and Kubori Ara Councils	-	Not implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General administration	Furnishing of sub-district offices	-	To furnish, Yizeisi, Kunkua and Kubori Ara Councils	-	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General administration	Furnishing of sub-district offices	-	To furnish, Yizeisi, Kunkua and Kubori Ara Councils	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objectives: Improve Institutional Capacity to Promote Good Governance							
2014	Management and Administration	General administration	Training of staff	-	To Train Heads of departments on performance appraisal	Heads of departments trained on performance appraisal	Implemented

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2015	Management and Administration	General administration	Training of staff	-	To train all revenue collectors on revenue mobilization	Revenue collectors trained on revenue mobilization	implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General administration	Training of staff	-	To train district Assembly staff on minutes taking and report writing	District Assembly staff trained on minutes and report writing	Implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General administration	Training of staff	-	To train DPCU members on project appraisal	-	Not implemented

Analysis of the Implementation of Annual Action Planned Activities

FIG. 1 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2014 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN



Note: Total number of activities implemented includes both physical and non-physical projects that are either completed or on-going but not abandoned. This includes projects that were implemented or being implemented but were not captured in the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). Also, total number of planned activities refers to only activities that were captured in the MTDP.

FIG. 2 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2015 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

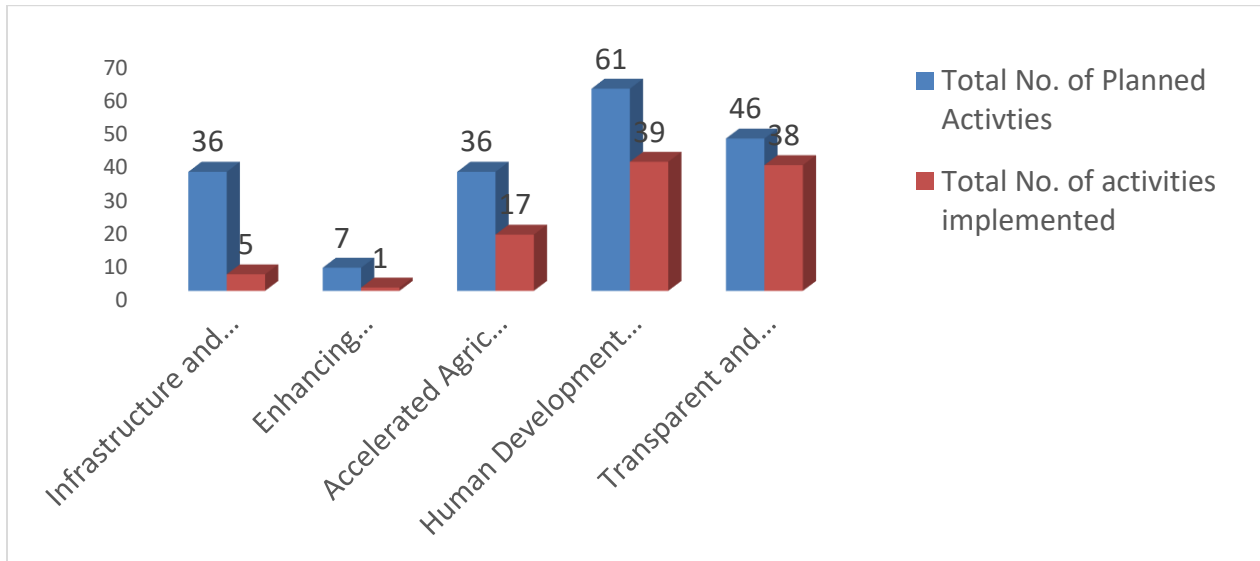


FIG. 3 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

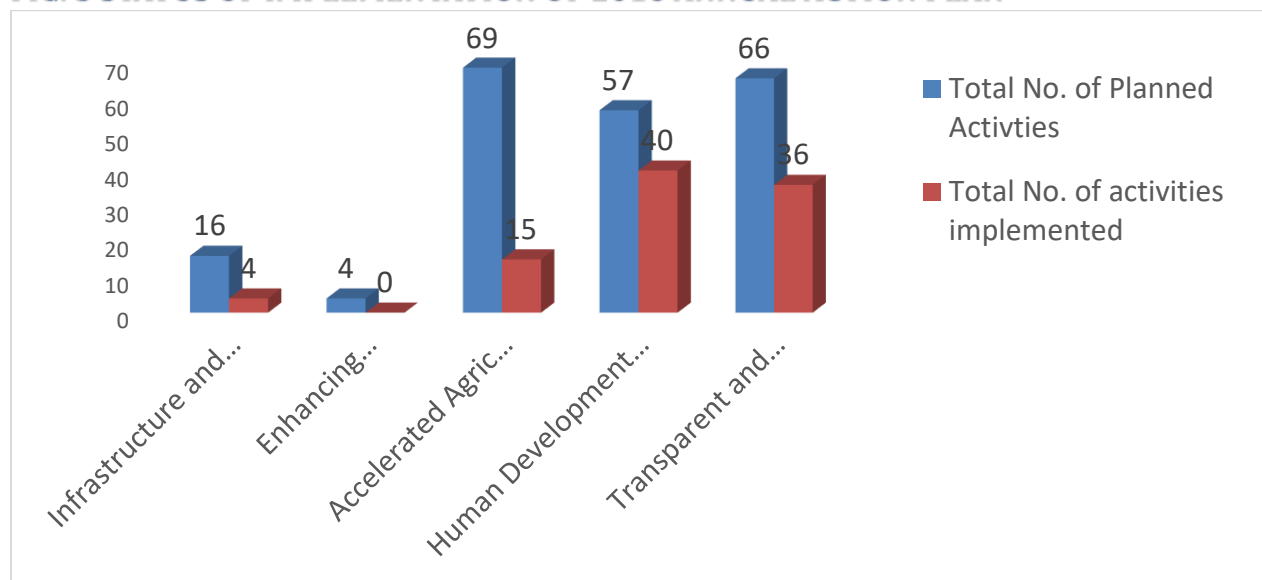
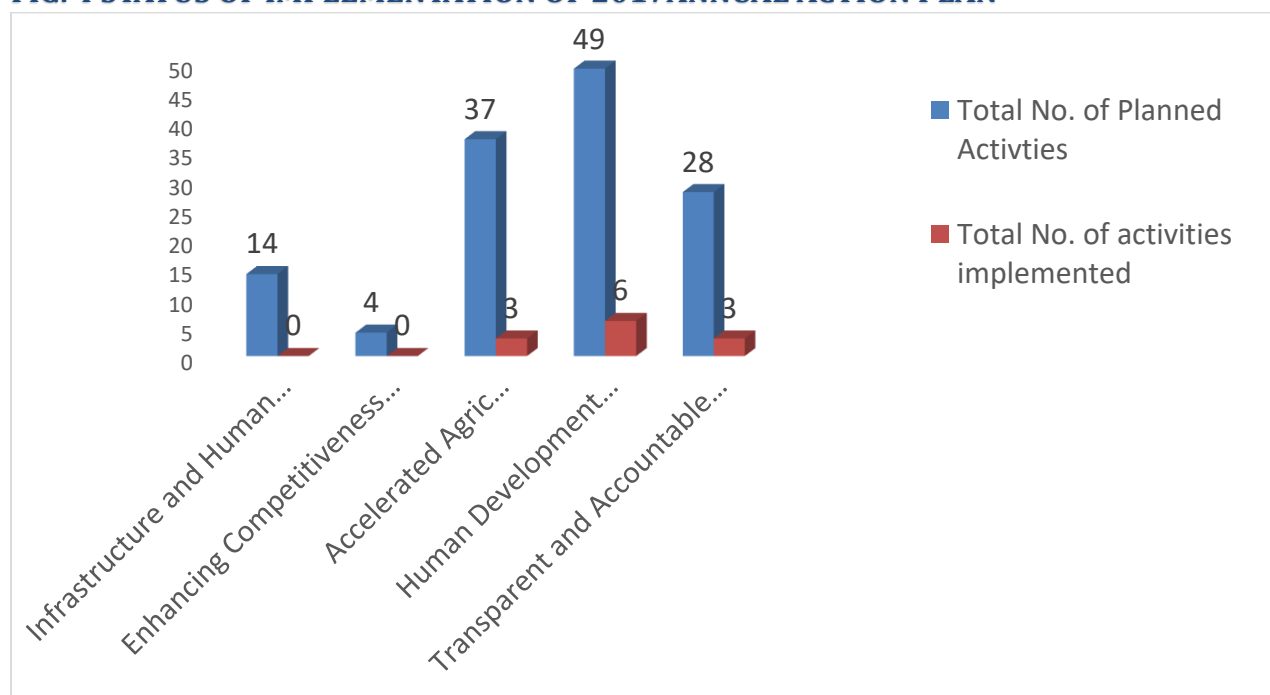


FIG. 4 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2017 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN



. Figures 1- 4 provide analysis of implementation of programmes and projects under five of the seven thematic pillars of the GSGDA II for the various years. The Human resource development thematic pillar recorded the highest level of implementation of activities compared to other thematic areas in 2014. Among all thematic pillars, enhancing competitiveness of the private

sector recorded the least number of implemented activities within the period under review. Similar trend can be observed in the subsequent years.

Table 1.2: Total releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	225,406.00	225,406.00	191,510.20	0	33,895.80	191,510.20	0
2015	280,900.00	265,490.50	265,490.50	15,409.50	0	265,490.50	0
2016	298,600.00	298,600.00	286,550.70	0	12,049.30	286,550.70	0
2017	365,750.00	365,750.00	152,360.60	0	213,389.40	152,360.60	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	1,107,787.00	1,107,787.00	253,755.30	0	854,031.70	253,755.30	0
2015	2,041,000.00	2,041,000.00	2,102,034.55	0	61,034.55	2,356,034.40	(253,999.85)
2016	2,352,771.00	2,352,771.00	2,370,644.17	0	17,873.17	3,500,280.54	
2017	2,352,771.00	2,352,771.00	334,444.65	0	2,018,326.35	210,193.00	124,251.65
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	80,000.00	80,000.00	97,367.93	0	(17,367.93)	92,488.50	4,879.43
2016	120,000.00	120,000.00	157,517.64	0	(37,517.64)	123,657.00	33,860.64
2017	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources for the District

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	225,406	191,510.20	33,895.80	280,900.00	265,490.50	15,409.50	298,600	286,550.70	12,049.30	365,750	152,360.60	213,389.4
IGF	53550	45,330	8,220	50,200	68,500	18,300	65,750	92,746.76	26,996.76	71,700	36,952	34,748
DACF	1,065,000	747,215.22	317,784.78	1,328,763	2,102,034.55	773,271.55	2,579,852	2,370,644	209,208	3,394.857	334,444.6	3,060,412.35
DDF	758,900	791,813	32,913	760,000	358,124	401,876	967,771	671,158	296,613	1,096,179	-	1,096,179
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (please, specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,102,856	1,775,868.42	385,415.58	1,660,623	2,794,149	1,208,857.	3,911,973	3,421,099.46	544,867.06	1,873,115	3,533,757.2	4,404,728.75

1.7 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SITUATION AND PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

1.7.1 Analysis of District Planning Coordinating Unit Capacity for Plan Preparation, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 1.4: DPCU capacity index

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	8.0
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	7.0
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	6.3
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	6.3
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	7.0
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5.3
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members	7.0

	motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	to envision the medium to long term development	to work together for long term development	
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	8.0
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	5.3
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	8.3
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	4.0
Total Score	11	55	110	72.5

NB: Seven Key officers of the District Planning Coordinating Unit participated in the assessment of the capacity of the DPCU based on the afore-said indicators in relation to Plan preparation, Plan implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programmes and projects. The average total score of participants in the scoring exercise stood at 72.5 resulting in a capacity index of **6.60**. The index (**6.60**) does not only indicates average capacity and management performance but also indicates an urgent need to address some key capacity issues including the need for office accommodation and ancillary facilities as well as timely release of funds for the execution of planned activities. Further, the absence of Industry and Trade department, Natural resource conservation department, forestry and wild life as well as Physical planning department presents some challenges as long as the development of the district is concerned especially spatial planning.

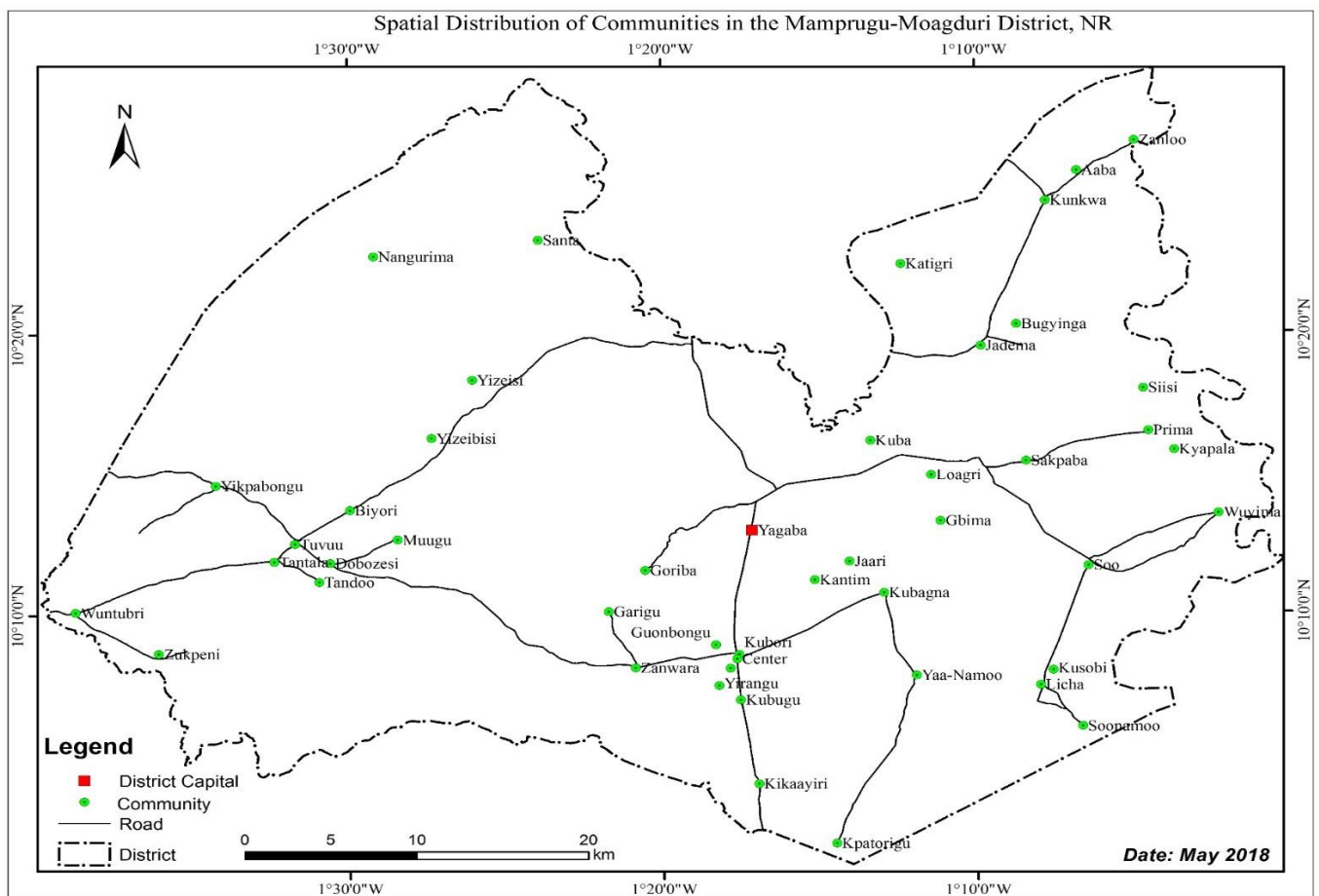
1.7.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.7.2.1 Location and Size

The district is located within longitudes 0°35'W and 1°45'W and Latitude 9°55'N and 10°35'N . It shares boundaries with North Gonja District to the West, Kunbungu District to the south, Sisala East in the Upper West Region, Builsa South in the Upper East Region and West Mamprusi District in the Northern Region. It has a total land size of 2,121.31 sq kilometers.

The location of the district positions it to benefit from essential service centers placed in the three northern regions. This does not only provides relief for the woefully inadequate socioeconomic infrastructure in the district but also provides options for the inhabitants of the district to access some essential services which may be lacking in the district but can be found in either the surrounding districts or the regional capitals of the three regions.

Fig 5: District Map



1.7.2.2 Climate and Vegetation

The district lies within the savannah climatic belt with single maxima rainfall regime. Average annual rainfall is between 1000mm and 1400mm. The rains occur between May and October. July to September is normally the peak period. Floods occur during the peak period after which there is a prolonged dry season from November to April. Temperatures are generally high all year round with the hottest month being March. Average Monthly Temperature is between 25.50°C and 35 °C. In the rainy season, there is high humidity and sunshine with heavy thunder storms. The dry season is characterized by dry harmattan winds from November to February and high sunshine from March to May. The natural vegetation is classified as Guinea Savannah Woodland, composed of short trees of varying sizes and density, growing over a dispersed cover of perennial grasses and shrubs. Among these trees are shear trees which provide the opportunity for Shea butter extraction in the district.

It is worth noting that wood is the main fuel used in the district, accounting for 97.1 percent of fuel used (PHC, 2010). This is followed by charcoal (1.3%). This has far reaching implications for the forest and the environment as fuel wood and charcoal are all drawn from the forest stock. The situation is exacerbated by the emerging increasing craze for hard wood which is mainly meant for export. Hardwood is mainly harvested from the already small isolated fragmented forest areas within the district. This worrying development calls for appropriate strategies to help save the environment as the district is gradually losing its forest resources. This by extension may lead to the depletion of the biodiversity, climate change and other unwanted outcomes which has far reaching socio-economic implications for the poor and the disadvantaged especially peasant farmers within the district.

1.7.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The district geology is made up of Middle Voltaian rocks normally suitable for rural water supply. It is largely covered by a flat and undulating terrain. The most significant river in the district is the White Volta and its tributaries include Sissili and the Kulpawn rivers. Along the valleys of these rivers are large arable lands, good for the cultivation of rice and other cereals.

1.7.2.4 Soils

Soils in the district are developed under the Savannah vegetation. The soils are quite rich in nutrients especially along the valleys. Alluvial soils are quite extensive around the valleys which are also suitable for rice production. The soils in the district support the cultivation of a variety of crops including maize, yam, millet, groundnut, cowpea, beans and vegetables. There is however, considerable soil erosion in the district due to bad farming practices and rampant burning of the bush.

1.7.2.5 Water Security

The United Nations Water (UN-Water) defines water security as the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of and acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socioeconomic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water related disasters and for preserving ecosystems in a climate.

In the light of the above definition, the continues reliance on unsafe sources of water such as dams and dug outs by most communities in the district for drinking and other domestic chores poses water security threat in the district. It is therefore very imperative to continue to implement strategies that will help leverage access to adequate and quality water for use by the people. Further, it is equally imperative to continue to implement sustainable water and land management programmes so as to ensure sustainable agricultural practices that promote the preservation of the biodiversity and reinforcement of the existing ecosystem.

1.7.2.6 Natural and manmade disasters

Disasters can take many different forms and can be caused by the activities of man or natural factors. Disasters can have devastating effect on lives and property. Natural disasters can be manifested in various forms including agricultural diseases and pest's infestation, damaging winds and drought, wild fires, floods as well as flash floods. On the other hand, disasters caused by human activities such as pollution of water bodies with chemicals has significant effect on communities.

It is worth mentioning for policy emphasis that flood prone communities such as communities along the river valleys must be mapped out for disaster risk assessment to ensure effective and efficient response measures. Further, effective community engagement strategy should be designed to deliver behavioral change communication to ensure disaster prevention. Fig 6 provides information on flood risk areas in the district

Fig 6: Flood Risk Map

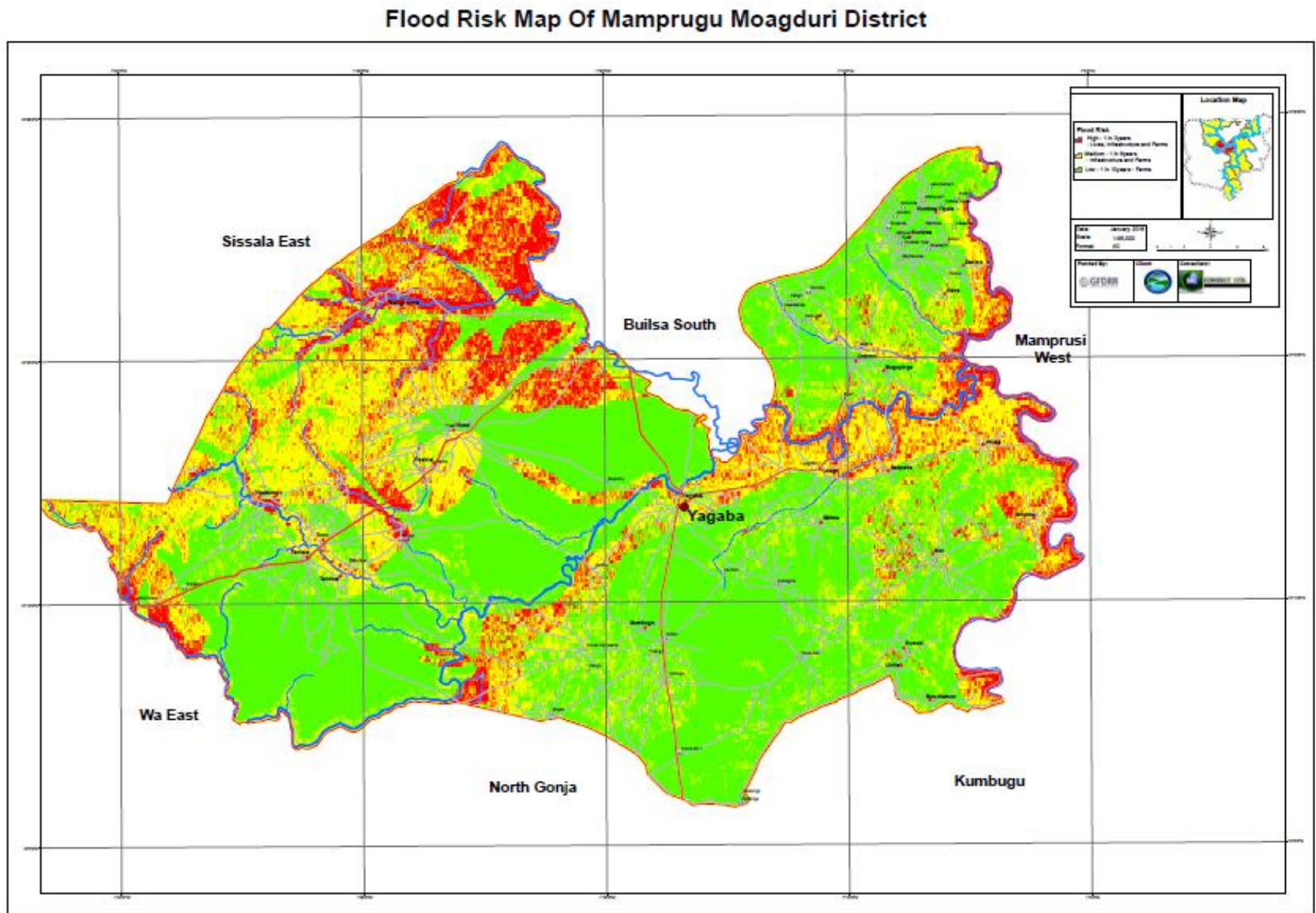
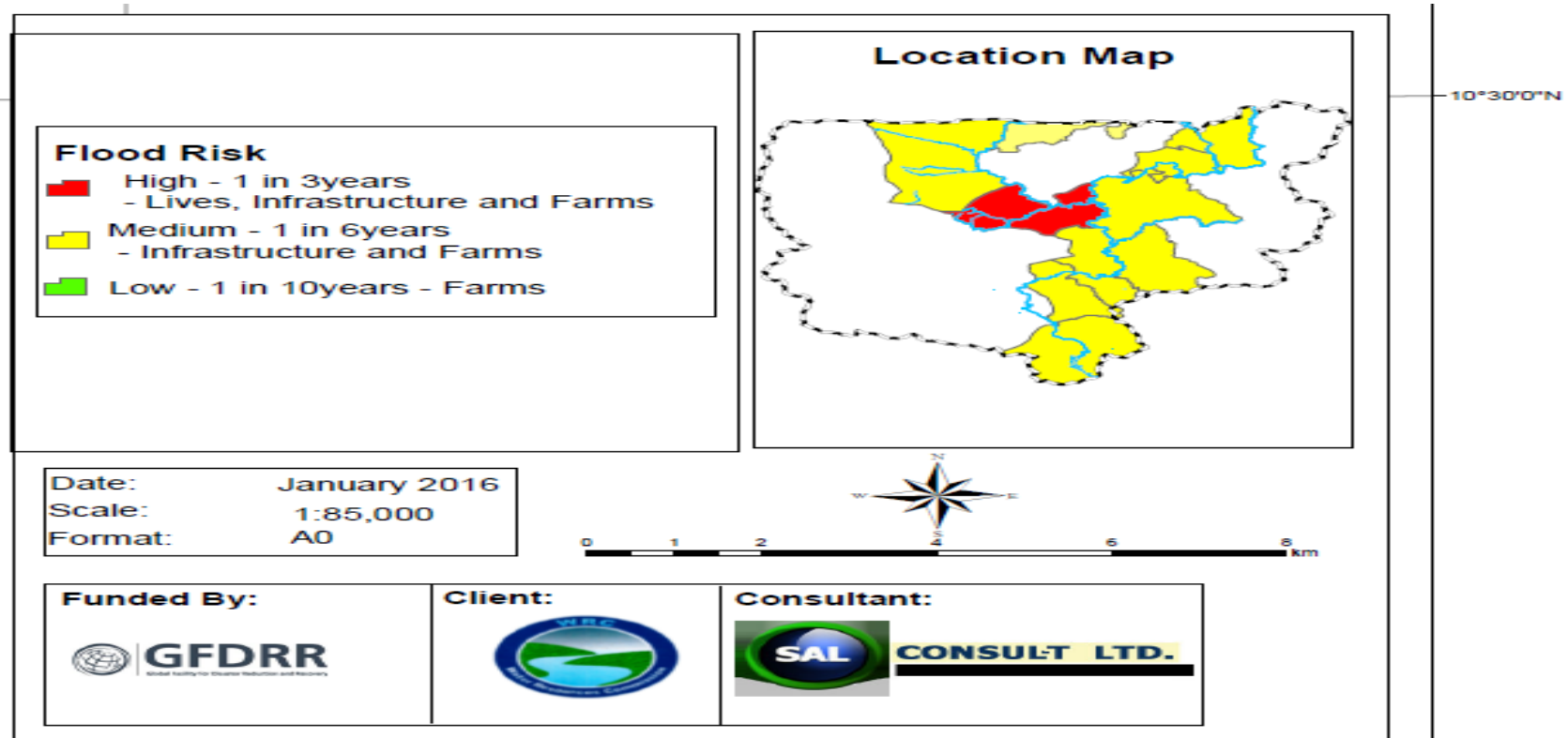


Fig 7: Analysis of the Flood Risk Map



1.8 Spatial Analysis of Settlements

The settlement pattern in the district is generally dispersed but with a few nucleated and linear patterns in the relatively bigger towns. Housing in the district is largely traditional huts built in the form of compound houses with a good number roofed with thatch. The district capital and other few communities have buildings built with cement and roofed with aluminum sheets.

The functional hierarchy of settlements in the district positions Yagaba, the district capital as the potential highest ranked settlements among the 46 communities in the district. This is in terms of functional complexity and linkages relating to distribution of services and infrastructure. This is on account of the selection of Yagaba as the district capital, attracting facilities and economic infrastructure more than any other community in the district. As a result of this, Yagaba is gradually becoming the hub of commercial and industrial activities attracting a huge number of migrants and investors in search of existing opportunities. The district being about 100 percent rural, it is important to mention that there is no much disparity in terms of infrastructure among the communities in the district. The common feature that runs through the various communities is the woeful inadequate socio-economic infrastructure including roads, health facilities, educational infrastructure, water facilities, electricity, banks, police stations, post offices, telephones, tribunals, toilet facilities and the like. Table 1.5 and figures 8-10 depicts the spatial distribution of basic infrastructure, facilities and services in the district.

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TABLE 1.5: DISTRICT SCALOGRAM

Settlement	Population in 2010	Community Library	Small town water System	Facility for the storage of	Agric Extension	Police post	Retail Shop	Dam/Dug out	Weekly Market	Telephone connectivity	Electricity	Com. Savings & loan	Rural Bank	Health Centre	Clinic	CHPS Compound	Primary Schools	JHS	SHS/Voc. Sch	BH/Hand D. well	No. of functions	Weighted Centrality Index	level
Weight (W)	-	4	4	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	2	1	2	4	1			
YAGABA	2,836				18.9	400	8.4		12.5	30	25.2	3.0	200	80	150	22.2	2.7	11.8	200	2.4	15	1167	I
LOAGRI NO.1	3,812		100		18.9		8.4		12.5		25.2				150		2.7	11.8		2.4	9	332	II
KUNKUA	1,731		100		18.9		8.4		12.5	30	25.2	3.0		80		22.2	2.7	11.8		2.4	12	317	III
KATIGRI	1,067				18.9		8.4				25.2	3.0				22.2		11.8	200	2.4	8	292	IV
KPATARIGU	1,639		100					66.6		30	25.2	3.0					2.7	11.8		2.4	8	242	V
YIZESI	4,376		100				8.4		12.5		25.2	3.0		80			2.7			2.4	8	234	VI
JADEMA	1,284				18.9		8.4		12.5	30	25.2	3.0		80			2.7	11.8		2.4	10	195	VII
YANAMOA	803				18.9		8.4	66.6		30	25.2	3.0				22.2	2.7	11.8		2.4	9	191	VIII
KUBUGU	1,249				18.9		8.4	66.6			25.2	3.0				22.2	2.7	11.8		2.4	9	161	IX
KUBORI	3,358						8.4		12.5		25.2	3.0		80			2.7	11.8		2.4	8	146	X
GUNBONG	228				18.9		8.4			30	25.2	3.0								2.4	6	87.9	XI
SOO	1,085				18.9		8.4		12.5			3.0				22.2	2.7	11.8		2.4	8	81.9	XII
TANTALA	2,151						8.4				25.2					22.2	2.7	11.8		2.4	6	72.7	XIII
GBIMA	593						8.4			30	25.2						2.7			2.4	5	68.7	XIV
NANGURIMA	881						8.4				25.2	3.0				22.2	2.7			2.4	6	63.9	XV
GORIBA	138				18.9		8.4			30							2.7			2.4	5	62.4	XVI
ZANWARA	1,692				18.9		8.4		12.5			3.0					2.7	11.8		2.4	7	59.7	XVII
BUGUYIGA	672				18.9		8.4				25.2						2.7			2.4	5	57.6	XVIII
KIKAAYIRI	1,048						8.4				25.2	3.0					2.7	11.8		2.4	6	53.5	XIX
YIKPABONGU	1,285						8.4					3.0				22.2	2.7	11.8		2.4	6	50.5	XX
PRIMA	713				18.9		8.4					3.0					2.7	11.8		2.4	6	47.2	XXI
KUBAGNA	556						8.4			30		3.0					2.7			2.4	5	46.5	XXII
YIRANGU	1,128						8.4			30		3.0					2.7			2.4	5	46.5	XXIII
SANTA	487						8.4				25.2	3.0					2.7			2.4	5	41.7	XXIV
TUVUU	963				18.9		8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	5	35.4	XXV
GARIGU	313				18.9		8.4										2.7			2.4	4	32.4	XXVI
ZUKPENI	1,073						8.4					3.0					2.7	11.8		2.4	5	28.3	XXVII
JAARI	43				18.9							3.0								2.4	3	24.3	XXVIII
SAKPABA	837											3.0					2.7	11.8		2.4	4	19.9	XXIX
KUSOBI	280						8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	4	16.5	XXX
LITCHER	719						8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	4	16.5	
WUNTUBRI	410						8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	4	16.5	
MUUGU	538						8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	4	16.5	
TANDO	343						8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	4	16.5	
ZANLOO	223						8.4					3.0					2.7			2.4	4	16.5	
WUYIMA	787						8.4										2.7			2.4	3	13.5	
YIZEBISI	1,024						8.4										2.7			2.4	3	13.5	
DABOZESI	751						8.4										2.7			2.4	3	13.5	XXXI
SIISI	157						8.4					3.0								2.4	2	11.4	XXXII
SOO-NAMOA	148											3.0					2.7			2.4	3	8.1	XXXIII
AABA	61											3.0								2.4	2	5.4	XXXIV
Kantim	90											3.0								2.4	2	5.4	
KUABA	159																2.7			2.4	2	5.1	XXXV

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BIYORI	93																				0	0	XXXVI
NO. Of settlements = N			4		16	1	36	3	8	10	16	33	1	5	2	9	37	17	2	42	--	--	--
Centrality score(CS)= 100/N			25		6.3	100	2.8	33.3	12.5	10	6.3	3.0	100	20	50	11.1	2.7	5.9	50	2.4	--	--	--
Weighted CS = W x CS			100		18.9	400	8.4	66.6	12.5	30	25.2	3.0	200	80	150	22.2	2.7	11.8	200	2.4	--	--	--

FIG 8: BASELINE MAP FOR HEALTH FACILITIES

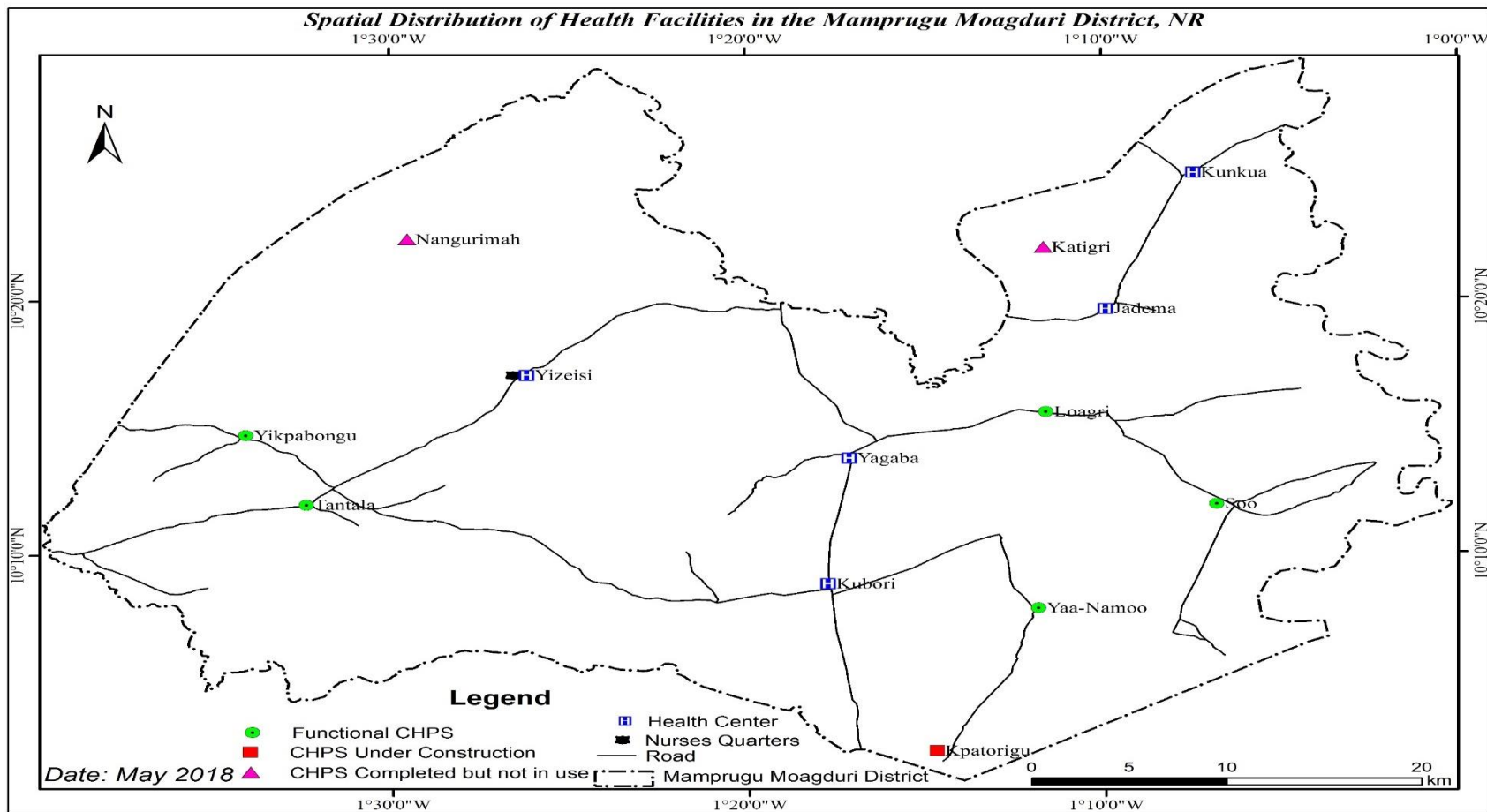


FIG 9: BASELINE MAP FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

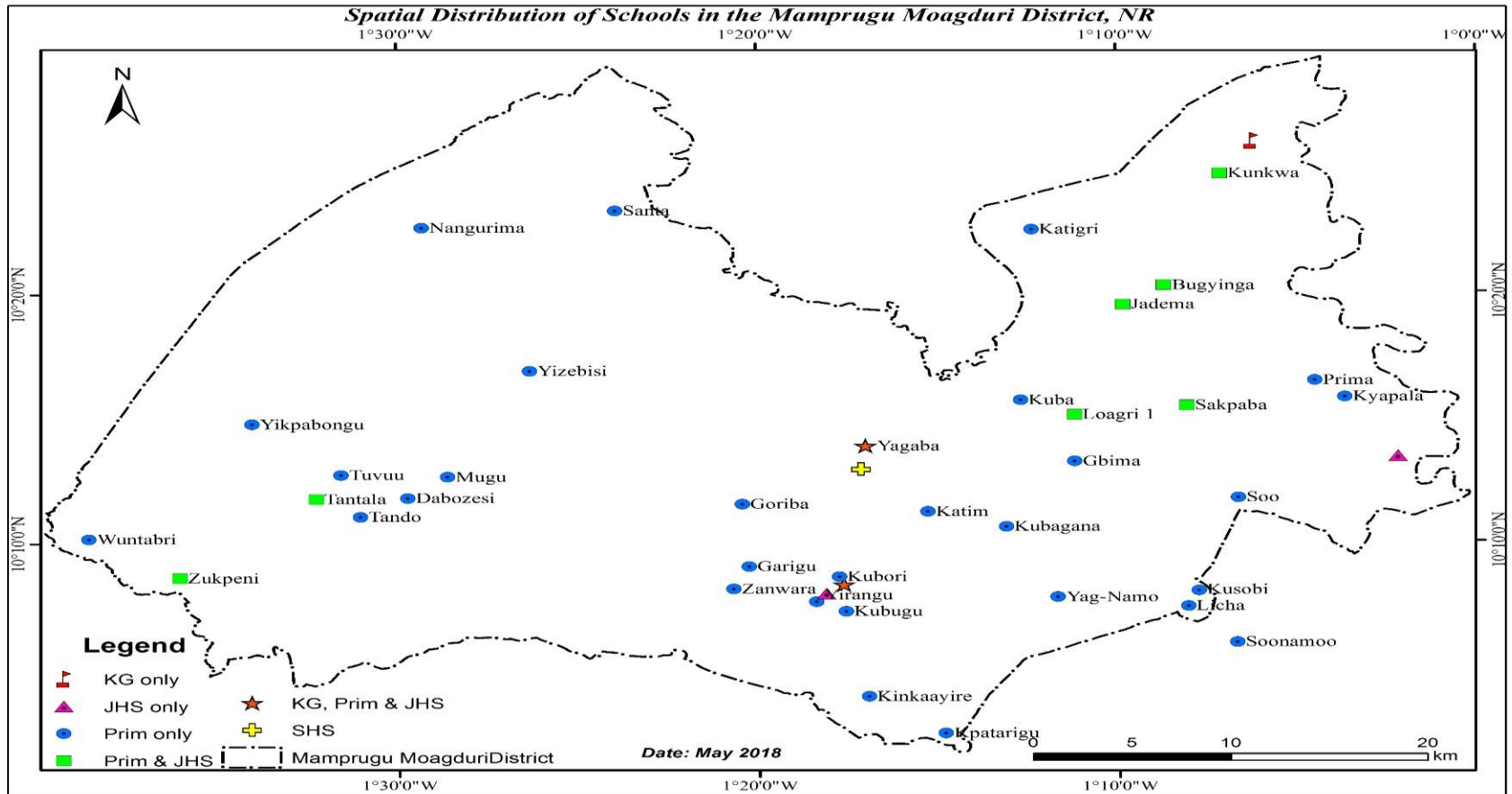
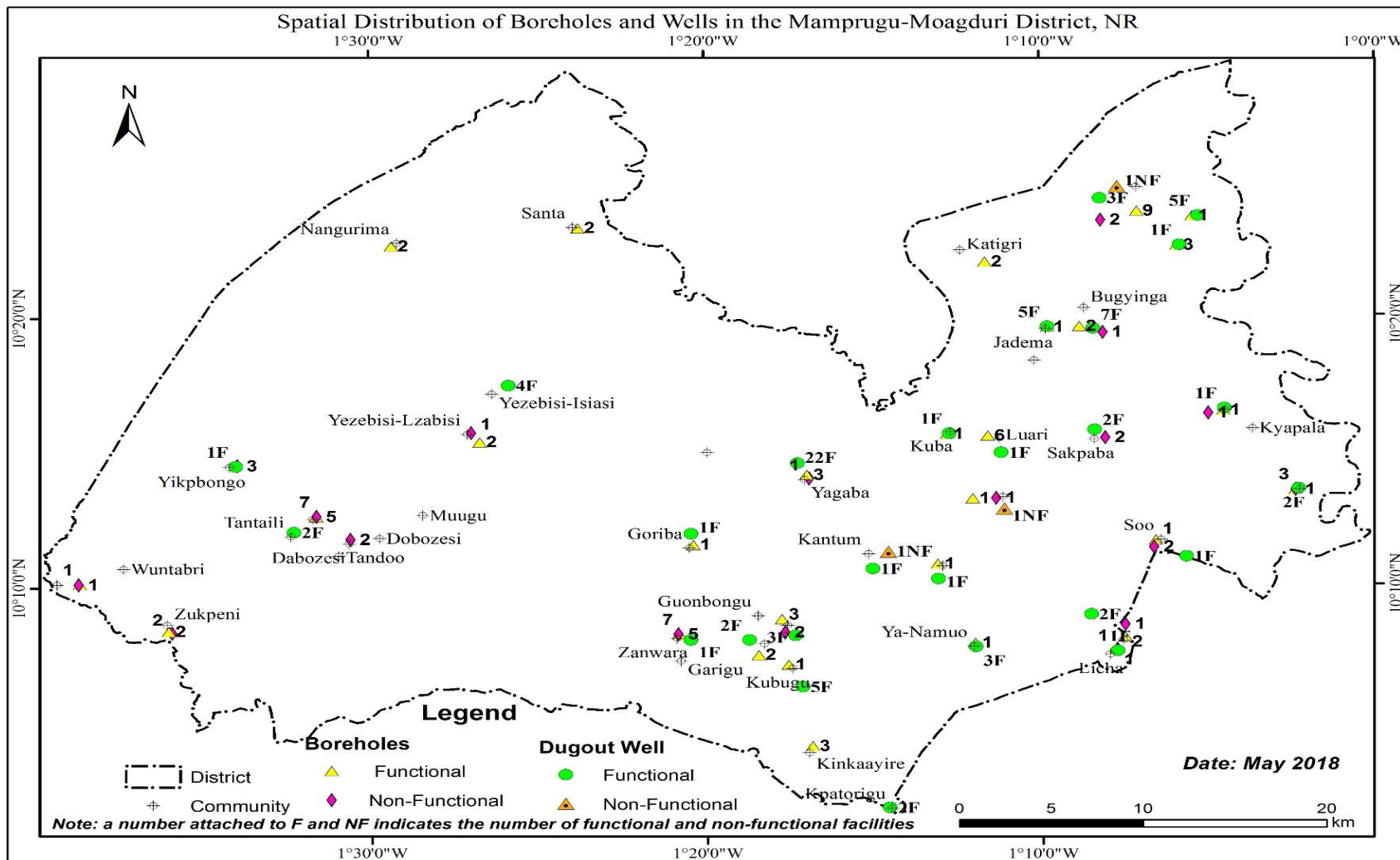


FIG 10: BASELINE MAP FOR WATER FACILITIES



1.9 Culture

1.9.1 Ethnicity and traditional political arrangement

The Mamprusis, Kantonsis, Komma and the Builsas are the major ethnic groups in the district. There are also Fulanis in the district who are working as herdsmen for the indigenous people. The Typical political traditional arrangement includes the following: the Chief, the Wudana who is the linguist in the village and leader of the elders; the Kpandana (the elders of the Community and advisors to the chief), the Tindana (in charge of the gods in the Community/ Fetish priest), the Kanbonnaba (the Chief Warrior), the Nachinaa (the Youth Leader), the Mangazia (the Women's Leader), the Fongu Kpamma (the Sectional Heads).

There are three main traditional areas in the district. These are the Wungu Traditinal Area, Soo Traditional Area and Wulugu Traditional Area. It is worth noting that some communities in the West Mamprusi district share paramouncies with these Traditional areas. All these traditional areas are answerable to the king of Mamprugu, the Nayiri.

The predominant religion in the area is Islam, the major festivals in the area are fire festival and Damba festival. The celebration of the Damba and fire festivals follows the Islamic calendar and it depends on which month the moon appears. The main aim for the Damba festival is to remember the birth and naming ceremony of the Holy Prophet Mohammed. It is therefore a twin festival namely, "Somo Damba" which is celebrated to commemorate the birth of the prophet and "Naa-Damba" is held to mark his naming ceremony. The appearance of the Damba month, "goori" marks the beginning of the festival. It is important to note that the festival is a time of unity amongst all the chieftaincy gates of mamprugu. All unsettled grudes in the gates are brought to the chief house for settlement. Broken marriages are reviewed and settled for the betterment of all. The fire festival (Bugum) on the other hand, is observed by the people to mark the landing of Prophet Noah's Ark after the flood. In recent times, the celebration of these festivals serve as a platform where local interests are publicized as the local elites have increasingly used them as political forums to project local interest while government representatives in their speeches to the festival durbars seek to bring government policy closer to the people.

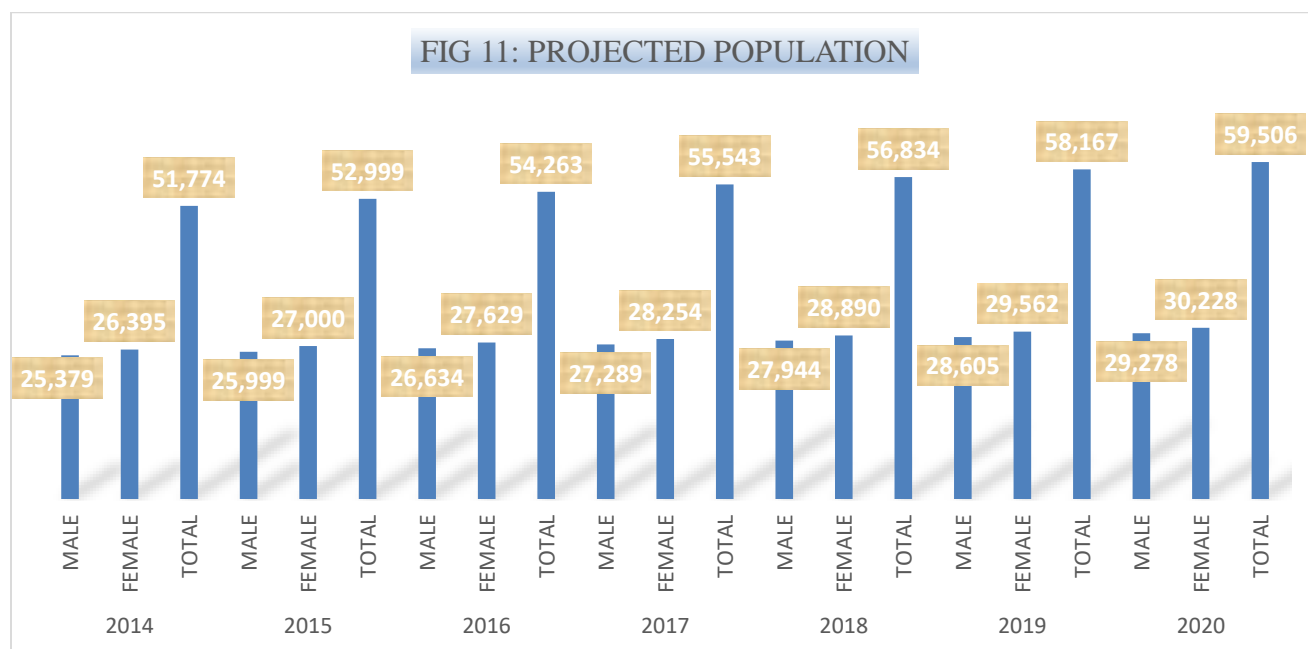
1.9.2 Religious Affiliation

According to the 2010 PHC, Moslems constitute 80 percent of the district population, followed by Christianity (9.5%) and adherents of Traditional religion (9.4%). The Christian religion is further broken into Catholic (2.3%), Protestants (2.6%), Pentecostal (2.7%), and other Christians (1.9%). People belonging to other faiths either than those mentioned constitutes (0.1%) representing the least percentage in the district. People with no religion are (1.3%).

1.10 Demographic Characteristics

1.10.1 Population Size and Distribution

The 2010 PHC puts the total population of the district at 46,894 comprising 23,439 males (49.9%) and 23,455 females (50.0%). In terms of rural urban distribution, the district has 99.9 percent of its in-habitants living in rural localities. This implies that the district is to a large extent a rural one. Fig 9 depicts projected population for 2014 to 2020. The district population growth rate which is (2.3 %) is slightly higher than the regional growth rate (2.2%).



Source: Ghana Statistical Service

1.10.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the ratio of males per 100 females. For all ages, the sex ratio of the district stands at 99.9 percent. This means that there are more females than males in the district. This follows the national and the regional patterns where the sex ratio for all ages stands at 95.2 and 98.4 respectively.

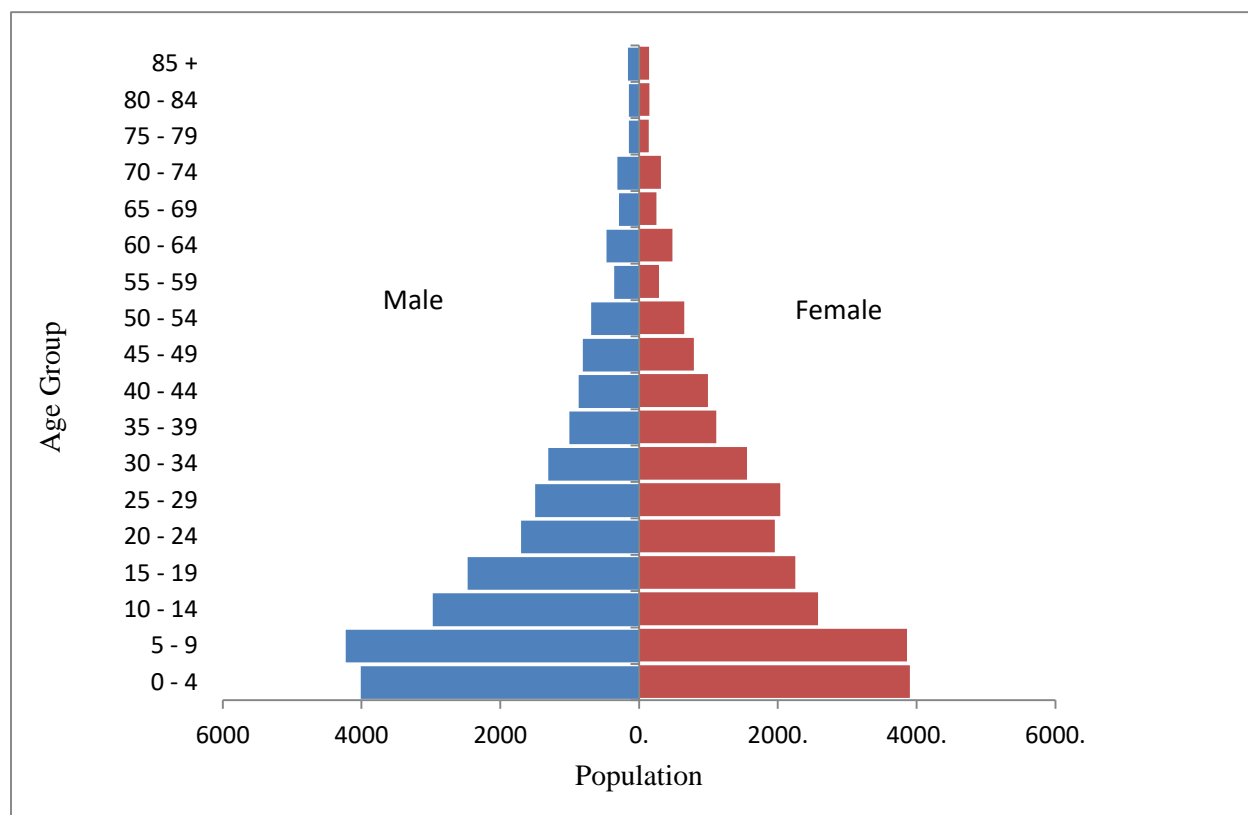
1.10.3 Dependency Ratio

This is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (population under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years. The dependency ratio for the district is 101.4. This ratio reveals that there are about 101 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working age. The dependency ratio for the district is higher than both the national and regional averages which stand at 75.6 and 96.8 percent respectively. These figures suggest a large proportion of children and the aged in the district. Dependency among the male population is relatively higher (109.7) than among the female population (93.6). This follows the national and the regional trends where dependency ratios for males are higher than those of females

1.10.4 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 1 represents the age structure of the district’s population. The age structure for the district shows a relatively large proportion of the district population within (0-19) representing 56.03 percent of the district population and a small proportion of older people 65 years and older (4.4%). Ages 5-9 years have the highest population (17.25%) among the age groups in the district while ages 95-99 years registered the least population (41) representing (0.09%). The age structure follows the national pattern where males predominates females at the base while the reverse is the case higher up on the pyramid.

Figure 12: Population pyramid by age and sex



1.10.5 Migration, Fertility and Mortality.

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth at a particular point in time. The composition of the population is important for development planning and policy formulation at all levels (national, regional, district and locality) of governance.

1.10.6 Birth place and migratory pattern

The 2010 PHC puts the total migrant population of the district at 2,322. Out of this, 799 are born elsewhere in the region representing 34.4 percent. Whereas 1,523(65.6%) are born elsewhere in another region. Among the migrants born elsewhere in another region, those born in Ashanti (13.06%) and Upper East (11.0%) regions as well as outside Ghana (57.7%) are more than 10 percent of the total migrants borne elsewhere in another region. Migrants to the district generally stay for less than one year. However, there are isolated cases, in which migrants have been staying for up to 20 years in the district. This could be attributed to the rural nature of the district.

1.10.7 Fertility

The 2010 PHC put the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the district at 3.4, 100.1, and 22.8 respectively. TFR is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. GFR indicates births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. The age structure of the district influences the GFR of the district.

The CBR on the other hand is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is crude and always expressed per 1000 population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the estimation.

1.10.8 Mortality

The total household deaths in the district stand at 277 (2010 PHC). This provides 5.9 crude death rate in the district. Analysis of causes of deaths in the district indicates that accidents, violence, homicide or suicide accounts for 6.1 percent of total deaths in the district. Pregnancy accounts for 3.2 percent which is relatively higher than both the national (1.9%) and the regional (2.2%) percentages. This could be attributed to the inadequate health professionals and infrastructure in the district. Other causes of death in the district accounts for about 94 percent of total deaths in the district. Death among children under five is high. This could be attributed to inadequate health delivery especially postnatal services in the district. Death among male children under five in the district is higher than that of female children. For all ages, males die more than females.

1.10.9 Household-headship and composition

The district has a total household population of 45,160 with 5, 214 headships out of which 22 percent and 11 percent are headed by males and females respectively. This implies that male household headship is relatively higher than the female household headship in the district. This is similar to the national as well as the regional trends. The household headship in the district implies that males control more resources than females in the district.

1.11.0 District Economy

The 2010 PHC put the total employed population, 15 years and older of the district at 40.7 percent with majority in the agric and fishing industry (93.5%). The sector distribution of employment in the district indicates that the private informal sector provides employment for about 98 percent of the district population, 15 years and older. Among the employed in the district, there are more males (80.4%) than females (70.4%). The most economically active age group in the district is within the age group of 25-29 years.

1.11.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district as majority of the people are engage in agriculture. Out of 5,214 households in the district, about 97 percent are engaged in agriculture with majority (98.6%) into crop farming while the least (1.1%) are into fish farming (PHC, 2010). Livestock rearing constitutes the second largest (75.1%) agricultural activity in the district with a total livestock population of 153, 297 animals.

Along the river valleys of the White Volta are large stretches of arable land, good for cultivation of rice and cereals on a commercial scale. This presents opportunities to do dry season farming. Crops such as millet, beans, maize, rice and groundnuts are cultivated throughout the district. Sheanut is harvested from the shea tree which grows wild in the district for shea butter processing. The vast land in the district also provides the opportunity for increased livestock production in the district.

1.11.2 Manufacturing and processing

The Manufacturing industry constitutes the second largest industry (2.4%) in the district. This indicates a whopping gap compared with agric as the main activity in the district. Manufacturing and processing activities in the district is very low. However, in terms of agricultural processing, sheanut, groundnut and dawadawa processing are the main activities in the district. The processing is mostly undertaken by women groups in the district.

1.11.3 Services

The service sector is the least developing sector in the district. Hotel, restaurant, hairdressing, banking, chemical stores, supermarkets, repair shops (mechanics), communication centers, and other essential basic services are inexistent in the district. This explains why most critical professionals such as teachers, nurses, mid wives and the like are not attracted to the district.

1.11.4 Security in the District

The significance of human security to development is something that cannot be over-emphasized. Human security is multi sectorial and threats to human security come from a broad range of sources including economic, political, environmental, health, food, community and personal.

◆ Economic Security

Persistent poverty and un-employment are threats to economic security. The high level of poverty and the increasing rate of un-employment especially among the youth constitute a major security concern in the district. Implementation of Employment generation and poverty reduction policies are therefore very critical in the plan period. Over the years, a number of young men and men were employed under the various models of the Youth Enterprise Agency. Further, the implementation of the government flagship programmes which are christened “One dam one village” and “One district one factory” in the district will go a long way to sustain economic security as majority of the youth will be engaged in the programme

◆ Political Security

According to (UNDP, 1994) Political security refers to the absence of political repression and human rights abuses. This implies that existence of political repression and human right abuses constitute a threat to political security in the district. Though political insecurity is not much an issue in the district, however, there is the need to foster the existing political security by encouraging participatory, transparent and accountable governance and providing the needed environment to protect the human rights of the people. To help maintain the existing political security in the district, it is extremely important to mainstream accountability issues in the development decision making process by coming out with a strategic action plan for popular participation in the district.

◆ **Environmental Security**

Environmental degradation, resource depletion, climate change, natural disasters, droughts, floods and pollution are the major sources of environmental insecurity. The persistent cutting down of trees and the gradual manifestation of climate change in the district calls for concern as long as the environmental security of the district is concerned. It is worth noting that wood is the main fuel used in the district, accounting for 97.1 percent of fuel used (PHC, 2010). This is followed by charcoal (1.3%). This has far reaching implications for the forest and the environment as fuel wood and charcoal are all drawn from the forest stock. The situation is worsen by the emerging craze for hard wood which is mainly meant for export. Hardwood is mainly harvested from the already small isolated fragmented forest areas within the district. This worrying development which raises environmental security concerns calls for appropriate strategies to help save the environment as the district is gradually losing its forest resources.

◆ **Health Security**

Deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition, and lack of access to basic healthcare are the major sources of health insecurity. Health insecurity is a major development concern in the district. Majority of the inhabitants of the district do not have access to basic health care. Both health facilities and health professionals are woefully inadequate. This makes disease control and prevention very difficult. With a projected population of about 55,000 people, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and health centres which provide very limited health services. The need for the construction of a district hospital in the district capital, Yagaba is something that cannot be over emphasized.

◆ **Food Security**

Hunger and famine constitute food insecurity. Availability of food for household consumption is therefore a critical determinant of food security in the district. The gradual depletion of the forest in the district through chain saw activities and the manifestation of climate change in the district calls for urgent steps to avert the impact of climate change especially on the poor

peasant farmers who are usually the hardest hit.

◆ **Community Security**

Community security is very vital for the socioeconomic development of every society. Inter-ethnic, intra-ethnic, chieftaincy, religious and other identity based tensions are the major sources of Community insecurity. Human security in some parts of the region is not guaranteed on account of ethnic and chieftaincy conflicts. However, the district is an exception when it comes to community security. Ethnic, chieftaincy and religious conflicts rarely occur in the district, hence a great potential for the development of communities in the district.

◆ **Personal security**

Personal security is a component of human security. Physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence and human trafficking are the major sources of threat to personal security. The attack by the Fulani herd's men and the occasional robbery along the Yagaba-Walewale, Yizesi- Nangurmah and Yagaba- Fumbisi roads constitute a major challenge to personal security in the district. The establishment of a district police post and the provision of staff accommodation in the district capital as well as the provision of patrol services in designated routes will go a long way to foster personal security in the district.

1.12.0 Governance

1.12.1 Structure and Organization

The structure of a District Assembly is made up of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and Sub-committees as well as the Coordinating Directorate and the Decentralized Departments of the District Assembly (ILGS, 2008).

1.12.2 The General Assembly

The Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the district. They perform deliberative, legislative and executive functions and these functions are performed under the leadership of the Presiding Member. The membership of the Assembly is as follows:

- Twelve (12) elected; one from each of the twelve (12) electoral areas
- Five (5) Government Appointees
- One (1) Member of Parliament
- District chief executive
- Male/ Female Ratio: 18:1

The total membership of the Assembly is therefore nineteen (19).

1.12.3 Committees of District Assemblies

In the performance of its functions, the DA works through the Executive Committee and its subsidiary committees of development planning, social services, works, finance and administration, justice and security and others. The respective functions of these committees can be found in the respective sub-committee files which are kept in the registry.

1.12.4 Area Councils

The District has four (4) Area Councils, namely Yagaba, Kunkua, Yizesi and Kubori. These councils perform functions assigned to them by the instruments setting them up. These functions include record keeping of ratable persons and properties, assist in revenue mobilization as well as mobilizing communities to participate in decision making in the respective Areas.

1.12.5 The Coordinating Directorate of the District Assembly

As spelt out in the Local Government Service Act of 2003 (Act656), the office of the coordinating directorate is the administrative and technical unit of the District Assembly. The office is headed by the District Coordinating Director and it is responsible for assisting the Assembly in the performance of its duties such as Coordinating and harmonizing the work programmes of the decentralized departments of the Assembly.

1.12.6 Decentralized Departments of the District Assembly

The Local Government Act 462 of 1993 establishes 16 departments of Metropolitan Assemblies, 13 departments of Municipal Assemblies and 11 departments of District Assembly. However, the Mamprugu Moagduri District has the following departments

1. Finance Department
2. Works department
3. Education Youth and Sports Department
4. Central Administration department
5. Department of Community Development and Social welfare
6. Disaster Prevention Department
7. Agric Department
8. Health Department

Table 1.6. Summary of existing and non-existing departments in the district

Department	Composition	Status
Education, Youth and Sports	Education	Available
	Youth	Available
	Sports	Not available
	Ghana Library Board	Not available
Social Welfare & Community Dev't	Social Welfare	Available
	Community Development	Available
Works	Public Works Dep't	Available
	Dept. of Feeder Roads	Not available
	Rural Housing	Not available
Physical Planning	Land use and spatial planning	Not available
	Dept. of Parks & Gardens	Not available
Finance	Controller & Acct. General	Available
	Forestry	Not available

Department	Composition	Status
Natural Resource conservation, Game and wild life Division	Game and Wildlife	Not available
Central Administration	General Administration	Available
	District Planning Co-ord. Unit	Available
	Births & Deaths Registry	Available
	Information Services Dept	Not available
	Statistical Services Dept	Not available
Trade & Industry	Trade	Not available
	Cottage Industry	Not available
	Co-operatives	Not available
Disaster Prevention and Management	Fire Services Dept	Not available
	NADMO	Available
Health	District Health Administration	Available
	Env't Division of MLGRD&E	Available
Agriculture	Agriculture	Available
Judiciary	Magistrate court	Not available

The absence of Industry and Trade department, Natural resource conservation department, forestry and wild life as well as Physical planning department presents some challenges as long as the development of the district is concerned especially spatial planning.

1.13.0 Role of the Sub-District Structures in the Planning Process

One important feature of decentralized planning and budgeting system especially at the district level is the promotion of a participatory approach to the preparation and implementation of district development plans. It is therefore, against this background that the development planning system in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning. Sub-districts such as Area Councils and Unit committees therefore provide the lowest possible level at which all persons within the country can play part in decision making and development planning process which directly or indirectly affect them.

In pursuant to this, all the four Area councils in the district were instrumental in the various stages and processes that were employed in the development of the district medium term plan. Representatives of the Area Councils were involved in the data collection process especially in the

community needs assessment and public hearings. The involvement of a wide spectrum of stakeholders including community members, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, CBOs, traditional Authorities, educational and health professionals, agric extension officers, private sector/business community and other recognized bodies to a large extent enriched the planning process.

1.14.0 Current Sector Development Situation

1.14.1 Education

Education service delivery and infrastructure provision remains a critical input to the development of the human resource based of the district. A number of interventions were carried out within the last three years. Funds for these interventions were obtained from various sources including the Ghana Partnership for Education Grant (GPEG), VSO-ISODEC, SADA-MVP, NORSAAC and the like. There has been significant investment to expand access to quality education in the last four years. More children are now in school while education infrastructure and community participation have witnessed remarkable improvement. More primary and JHS schools were opened especially in communities which are far and do not have access to schools such as Santa, Kusobi, Ya-namoo, Kuba, Prima, Soo, and Goriba over the period. Also, with support from the MPs Social development fund, DACF, DDF, SADA-MVP, WVI and GPEG furniture supply to basic schools has improved significantly. The supply of free school uniform and exercise books by the Government of Ghana and the implementation of the School Feeding Programme as well as Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education also contributed immensely to the expansion of access to basic school education in the district. However, many children in the remote communities are still not in school. Further, school dropout among female students due to teenage pregnancy is on the rise. From December, 2013 to October, 2017, the total number of teenage pregnancy cases registered in the district stood at 896. This can be attributed to poor parental supervision. The following discussions provides analysis of the current development situation in the education sub-sector:

Table 1.7: Enrolment Trend of Basic Schools from 2014/2015 to 2016/2017 Academic Years

LEVEL ACADEMIC YEAR	KG			PRIMARY			JHS		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2014/2015	1661	1594	3255	3521	3221	6742	783	613	1396
2015/2016	1966	1853	3819	3524	3272	6796	843	721	1564
2015/2017	1427	1524	2951	3851	3647	7498	868	1123	1991
Grand total	5054	4971	10025	10896	10140	21036	2494	2457	4951

Source: District Education Office, Mamprugu Moagduri District

Table 1.7 depicts the enrolment trend of basic schools from 2014/2015 academic year to 2016/2017 academic year.

Table 1.8: Staffing in KG (2017/2018 Academic Year)

Circuit	T. teachers			Un teachers			Youth-emp			Nat. service			V.teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Yagaba	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Kunkwa	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Yizesi	6	0	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Tantala	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kubori	3	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Kpatorigu	4	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
Total	14	16	30	2	5	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	15	22

Source: field survey by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.9: Staffing Primary (2017/2018 Academic Year)

Circuit	T. teachers			Un teachers			Youth-emp			Nat. service			V.teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Yagaba	15	6	21	7	1	8		2	2	3	1	4	3	2	5
Kunkwa	9	5	14	2	2	4	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Yizesi	15	4	19	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	0	9
Tantala	9	5	14	5	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	2	9	0	9
Kubori	9	6	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	3	9
Kpatorigu	17	1	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2
Total	74	27	101	18	5	23	4	2	6	10	3	13	29	5	34

Source: field survey by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.10: Staffing JHS (2017/2018 Academic Year)

Circuit	T. teachers			Un teachers			Youth-emp			Nat. service			V.teachers		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Yagaba	12	4	16	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	3
Kunkwa	6	1	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Yizesi	6	1	7	1	0	1							2	0	2
Tantala	6	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kubori	16	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	6
Kpatorigu	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	50	8	58	9	0	9	0	0	0	5	1	6	13	0	13

Source: field survey by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.11: Text book situation- KG (2017/2018 Academic Year)

STUDENT POPULATION	SUBJECT	TOTAL NO. OF BOOKS AVAILABLE
2,951	Mathematics	331
	English	364

Source: field survey by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.12: Text book situation- Primary (2017/2018 Academic Year)

STUDENT POPULATION	SUBJECT	TOTAL NO.OF BOOKS AVAILABLE
7,498	Mathematics	1324
	English	1369
	Science	1002

Source: field survey by DPCU, 2017

Table 1.13: Text book situation- JHS (2017/2018 Academic Year)

STUDENT POPULATION	SUBJECT	TOTAL NO. OF BOOKS AVAILABLE
1,991	Mathematics	154
	English	150
	Science	184
	Social studies	141

Source: field survey by DPCU, 2017

Tables 1.12- 1.13 depict the text books situation in basic schools in the district. For effective teaching and learning, availability of text books in schools is very critical. However, the text book situation in the district calls for urgent steps to be taken to ensure the supply of more text books to schools. At the KG level, a total of 331 mathematics books and 364 English books are available for use by over two thousand student population. Similar situation can be observed for the other levels.

Table 1.14: Availability of Furniture in schools (2017/2018 Academic Year)

Level	Student Population	Mono Desk	Dual Desk	Teachers Table	Teachers Chair
KG	2,169	117	284	8	10
Primary	5,323	225	1155	39	51
JHS	1,142	53	330	9	15

Though significant investment was made to provide additional furniture to basic schools, table 1.14 indicates that there is the need for a continued investment as the furniture situation in schools remains inadequate. This therefore is worthy of note for policy emphasis.

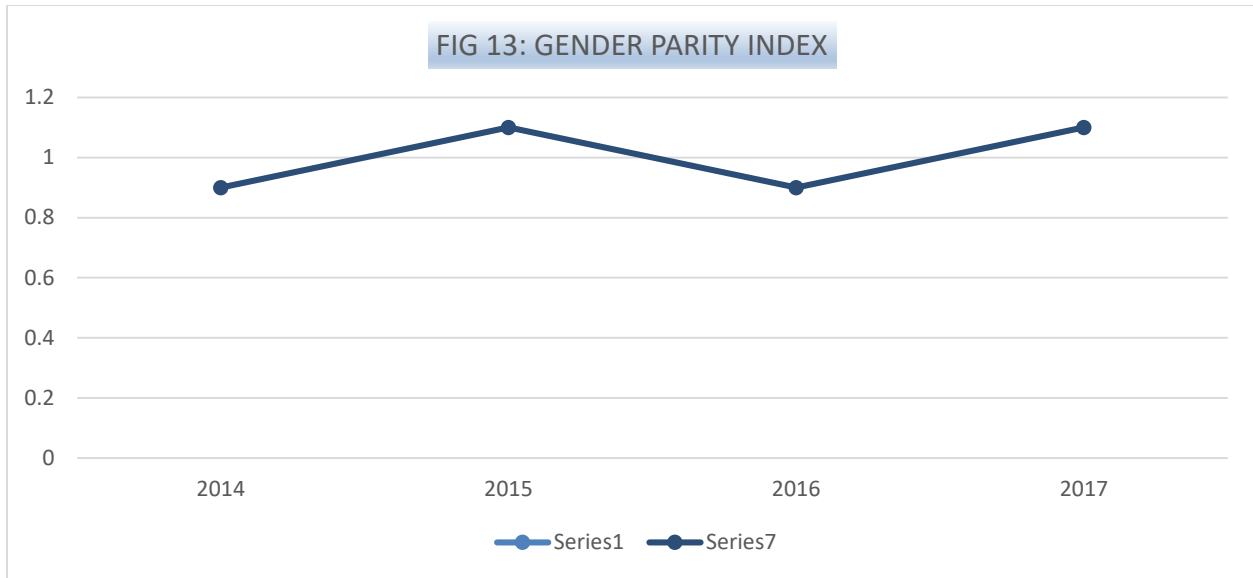
Table 1.15: Indicator performance for the last four years

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 20114	Actual 2014	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2016	Actual 2016	Target 2017	Actual 2017
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)									
Primary	-	18.5	11.7	30.2	24.4	48.7	46.5	50.0	48.1
JHS	-	52.5	48.1	55.0	50.2	56.5	49.5	79.4	78.1
Net Admission rate (Primary)	-	65.4	12.7	15.2	13.8	15.4	14.5	20.2	15.4
BECE Performance	-	55.0	24.7	53.0	23.4	52.0	40.55	50.0	33.2

Source: District Education Directorate, Mamprugu Moagduri District

Table 1.15 indicates the performance of some key indicators in the education sub-sector. One key indicator is the gross enrolment ratio which indicates the level of participation in a given level of education. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to enroll students of a particular age group. The gross enrolment figures for both primary and JHS are extremely low. However, there has been a steady improvement over the years. The low gross enrolment ratios indicate a very low degree of participation in school. This is attributable to parental neglect and inadequate infrastructure especially classroom blocks. It is therefore important to note this for policy intervention.

Also, BECE performance has marginally reduced from 24.7 percent in 2014 to 23.4 percent in 2015. This has increased to 40.55 percent in 2016 and reduced to 33.2 percent in 2017.



Another indicator worthy of policy emphasis is the Gender Parity Index (GPI) which measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and or learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value less than one indicates disparity in favour of boys or men and a value greater than one indicates the otherwise. From fig 13 above, it is evident that the district has not been able to achieve gender parity over the years. A GPI index of 0.9 recorded in the years, 2014 and 2016 indicates disparity in favour of boys/men in those years. However, in years 2015 and 2017, where GPI stood at 1.1 indicates disparity in favour of girls/women.

1.14.2: Health

Policy decisions under the health sector was informed by a number of key development issues including inadequate access to quality healthcare as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure including absence of satellite office for the National Health Insurance Authority to provide health insurance registration and its allied services and limited number of CHPS compounds and health centres. Over the years, efforts were therefore geared towards expanding access to quality healthcare. In this light, much investments were made to address the gap identified. This has therefore occasioned the construction of additional CHPS compounds, Health centres and increase in the health staff strength resulting in the commencement of clinical care services at the various newly constructed health facilities. This has led to the increase in Outpatient Attendance from 22,621 in 2014 to 25, 837 in 2016 representing increase in OPD per capita from 0.43 in 2014 to 0.46 in 2016. This therefore indicates increase in access to healthcare by patients.

However, the general health infrastructure status in the district still remain undesirable. With a projected population of about 55,500 people for 2017, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and health centres which provide very limited health services. The need for the construction of a district hospital in the district capital, Yagaba is something that cannot be over emphasized. Also, there is the need for the renovation of existing health facilities and construction of additional ones especially in underserved communities where healthcare delivery services leaves much to be desired. Further, the absence of reliable electricity in most of the health facilities affects the delivery of EPI services in the affected facilities. The following discussions provides detailed analysis of the current status of the health sector.

1.14.2.1 Analysis of the district Health System

The health sector in the district can be categorized into two, public and private. Ghana Health Service runs the public sector for curative, preventive and health promotion activities in the facilities. The Private sector comprises of the Fame (Yizeisi) Clinic and the drug outlets. The drug outlets include the chemical sellers and drug peddlers. The chemical sellers are trained personnel on license to sell over the counter drugs. The following are three categories of the drug peddlers in the district; peddlers of biomedicine, herbal medicines and “Neo-herbalists”. Peddlers of

biomedicine are found in rural areas and move from community to community and market to market on bicycles to sell their products. The “neo-herbalists” sell both herbal and modern drugs and sometimes use modern instruments along with traditional medicines. The herbalists include bonesetters, circumcisers of male and female clients, and traditional birth attendants. The district is endowed with many herbalists whose services are equally well patronized compared with modern medicines. The spiritualists see bodily ailments as manifestations of the spiritual beings and depend highly on rituals.

1.14.2.2: Current State of Health Staff

Over the years, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of health staff in the district. However, the district is still in need of midwives, CHN’s, and medical assistants for health service delivery. There is only one Medical Assistant, four midwives and twenty-one community health nurses in the district as at October, 2017. Below is the breakdown of the human resource situation in the district.

Table 1.16: HR Strength at the District as at October, 2017.

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER	REMARKS
1	DDHS	1	
2	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER	1	
3	ACCOUNTANT	1	
4	DISEASE CONTROL OFFICER	2	
5	NUTRITION OFFICER	1	
6	HEALTH INFORMATION	1	STUDY LEAVE
7	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT	1	
8	COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	1	
9	NURSING OFFICER	1	
10	REGISTERED GENERAL NURSE	12	
11	MENTAL HEALTH NURSE	2	
12	MIDWIFE	4	
13	COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSE	21	
14	ENROLLED NURSE	27	
15	FIELD TECHNICIAN	2	
16	DRIVER	1	
	TOTAL	79	

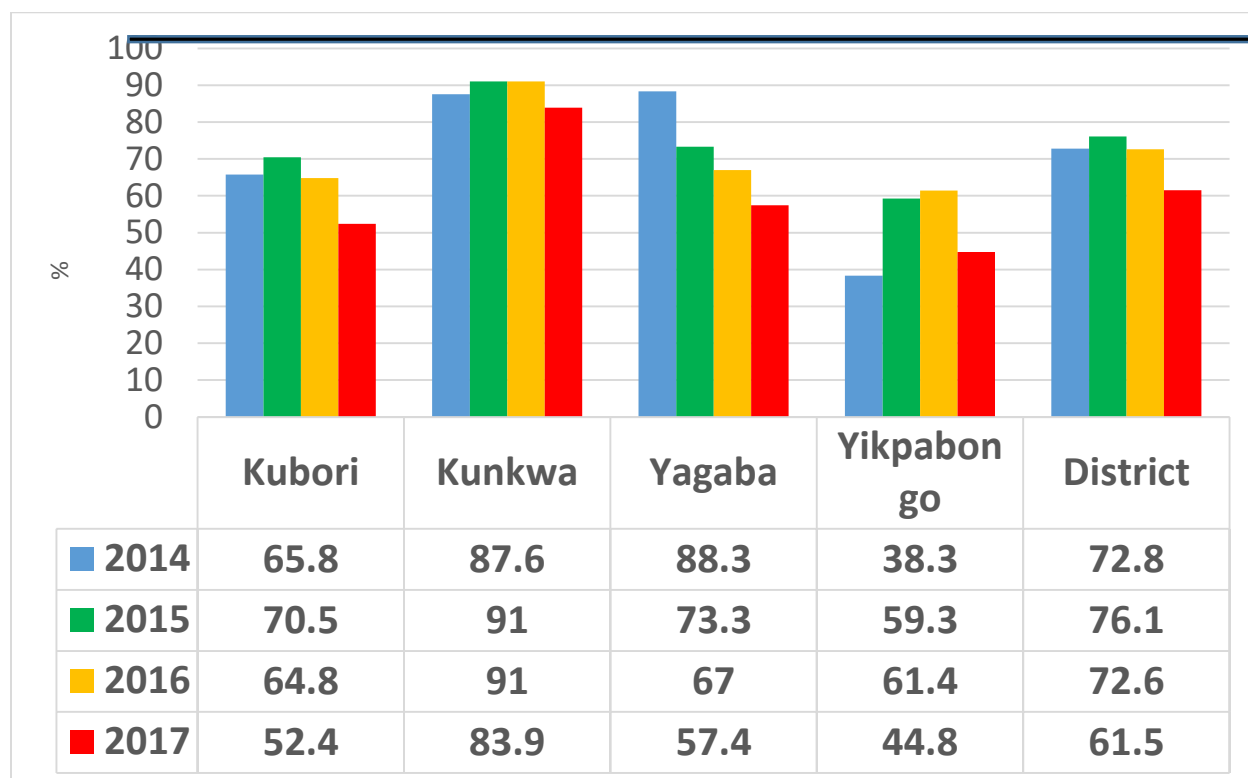
Table 1.17: HR Distribution at the facilities as at Oct. 2017

category	YAGABA H/C	JADEMA H/C	SOO CHPS	LOAGRI CHPS	KUNKWA H/C	YIZESI H/C	KUBUGU CHPS	NAMOO CHPS	YIKPABONG O CHPS	TANTALA CHPS	KUBORI H/C	TOTAL
MA's											1	1
Midwives	1	1			1						1	4
PHN's												
Staff Nurses	2	1		3	3	3					1	13
Enrolled Nurses	6	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	25
CHN's	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	3	11
FT												
HPA's				1								1
Watchman	1		1			1					1	4
CHW	6											6
Drivers												
ACC.											1	1
Others		12	1		6	1	3				9	32
Total	17	17	5	6	14	7	5	2	1	3	21	98

1.14.2.3: Access to Health Services

Increase in access to healthcare delivery is one of the key policy objectives that the Assembly adopted from the Human Resource Development thematic pillar of the GSGDA II. There has been a remarkable increase in access to health care in the District. However, geographical access to health care delivery still remain a challenge especially at Tantala, Yikpabongo, and Soo CHPS zone as inhabitants of these communities have to travel beyond 5km to access healthcare at the said facilities. The situation becomes worst during rainy season as some communities are cut off by flood. Figures 8 and 9 provides analysis of OPD attendance of patients as well as OPD per capita for years, 2014, 2015, and 2017.

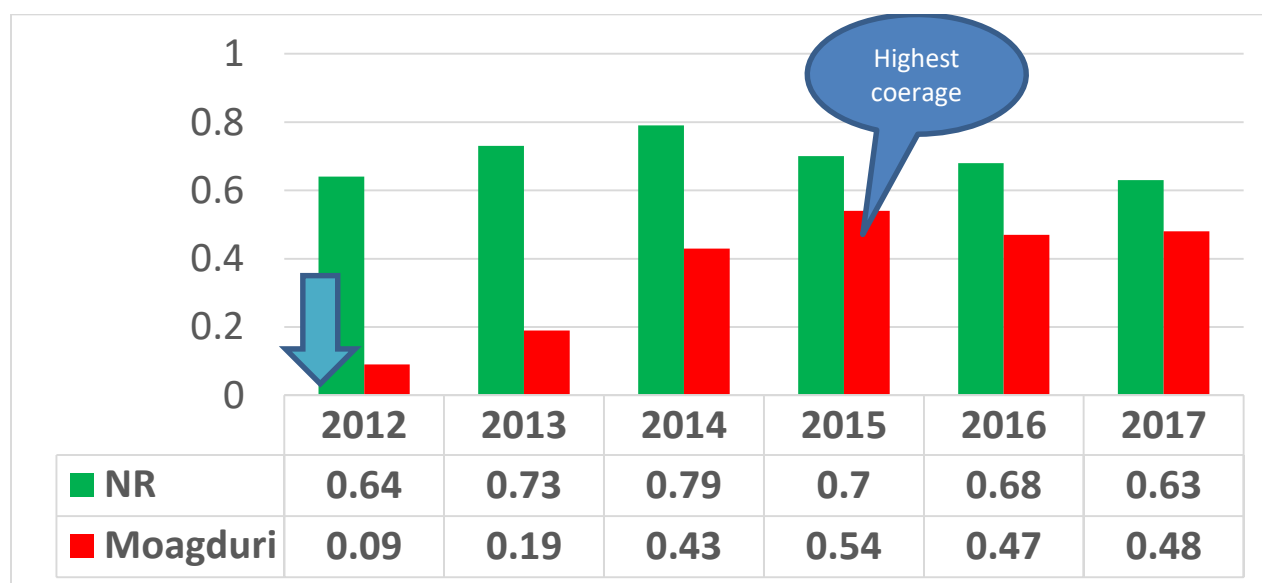
Figure 14: % OPD attendants insured 2012-2017



2017 OPD attendance by insured clients has decreased in all subdistricts.

Kunkwa subdistrict recorded the highest NHIS clients for 2017 with Yikpabongo recording the lowest. NHIS office is urgently needed to change the situation.

Figure 15: OPD Per capita 2012-2017



OPD per capita as shown in the graph above declined from 0.54 in 2015 to 0.48 in 2017. This reduction was as a result of the reduction of malaria cases in the district. Malaria which accounted for 39.9% in 2015 was drastically reduced to 34.5% in 2016.

Table 1.18: Top 10 causes of OPD Attendance in the District

No.	Cases	2013	Cases	2014	Cases	2015	%	Cases	2016	%
1	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	6592	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	11200	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	12679	39.3	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	13820	34.2
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	2100	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	5579	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	10078	31.2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	7959	22.7
3	Diarrhea Diseases	1300	Diarrhea Diseases	2886	Diarrhea Diseases	4069	12.6	Diarrhea Diseases	4093	11.7
4	Skin Diseases	394	Skin Diseases	1128	Skin Diseases	1042	3.2	Skin Diseases	1258	3.6
5	Other Acute Ear infection	128	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	557	Intestinal Worms	730	2.3	Intestinal Worms	997	2.8
6	Pneumonia	128	Anaemia	527	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	696	2.2	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	454	1.3
7	Transport injuries (Road	115	Acute Eye Infection	373	Acute Eye Infection	555	1.7	Acute Eye Infection	743	2.1

	Traffic Accidents)									
8	Acute Eye Infection	100	Transport injuries (Road Traffic Accidents)	288	Anaemia	470	1.5	Anaemia	729	2.1
9	Intestinal Worms	92	Intestinal Worms	209	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	456	1.4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	597	1.7
10	Anaemia	90	Hypertension	200	Hypertension	348	1.1	Road traffic accidents	296	0.8
	All other diseases	268	All other diseases	840	All other diseases	1173	3.6	All other diseases	4108	11.7

Table 1.18 represents the top causes of OPD attendance in the district. Among all causes, malaria is the leading cause of OPD attendance in the district. This implies that there is the need for a continuous implementation of malaria control measures so as to ensure a drastic reduction in malaria cases.

1.14.2.4: Disease Control and surveillance

◆ Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

Providing immunization services is one of the major public health interventions carried out by the district. The objective for immunization activities in the district is to reduce morbidity and mortality of vaccine preventable diseases. This district's EPI programme aims at protecting every child in the district against the common childhood diseases. Immunization of children within the EPI target population was carried out in all health facilities and outreach sites. Tetanus diptheria was also administered to pregnant women over the yyears. It is worth mentioning that the success

of an immunization program largely depends on an effective cold chain and logistics management system. Cold Chain Management is an integral part of immunization programme since vaccines are sensitive products that lose their potency or efficacy when exposed to high or low temperatures. However, the district has inadequate cold chain facilities due to lack of electricity at most of the health facilities coupled with lack of vaccine fridges at some facilities and inadequate number of field staff. Table 1.18 depicts the fast cold logistics situation in the district. The district still need about 9 cold boxes for effective cold chain system. There is a short fall of about 101 vaccine carries in the district.

Table 1.19: Fast Cold Chain Logistics Inventory- October, 2017

AVAILABLE AND REQUIRED COLD CHAIN LOGISTICS 2016.						
FACILITIES	COLD BOX		VACCINE CARRIER		ICE-PACKS	
	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE
KPATORIGU	1	0	5	2	20	10
KUBUGU	1	0	5	1	20	5
KUBORI H/C	1	1	10	5	40	25
ZANWARA	1	0	5	1	20	0
NAMOO CHPS	1	0	5	2	20	10
KUNKWA H/C	1	1	10	5	40	35
KATEGRI	1	0	5	1	20	0
JADEMA H/C	1	1	10	5	40	30
YAGABA H/C	1	1	10	6	40	35
LOAGRI CHPS	1	0	5	4	20	15
SOO CHPS	1	0	5	2	20	10
GBIMA CHPS	1	0	5	1	20	0
YIZIESI H/C	1	1	10	7	40	40
TANTALA	1	0	5	4	20	15
YIKPABONGO	1	0	5	3	20	10
D.H.A.	3	4	5	5	100	80
DIST.TOTAL	18	9	105	54	318	310

1.14.2.5: Maternal and Child Health Services

Maternal and child health of a given population is reliant on effective and efficient reproductive health services such as family planning, skilled attendance at childbirth, administration of oxytocin and misoprostol for management of postpartum haemorrhage, and magnesium sulphate for treatment of pregnancy-induced hypertensive disorders. Despite considerable investment in health care, Ghana has not made adequate progress in reducing maternal mortality. The UN estimates that in 2013, when the country had an estimated population of over 25.9 million, 3,100 women died for reasons related to pregnancy and childbirth. Table 1.19 provides information on delivery services from 2014-2016. Percentage of skilled delivery has increased from 56.6% in 2015 to 61.1% in 2016. However, on account of poor transport system and limited number of midwives in the district, TBAs are still very active in the district as most expectant mothers in the hinterland had no any other option but to rely on TBAs for delivery.

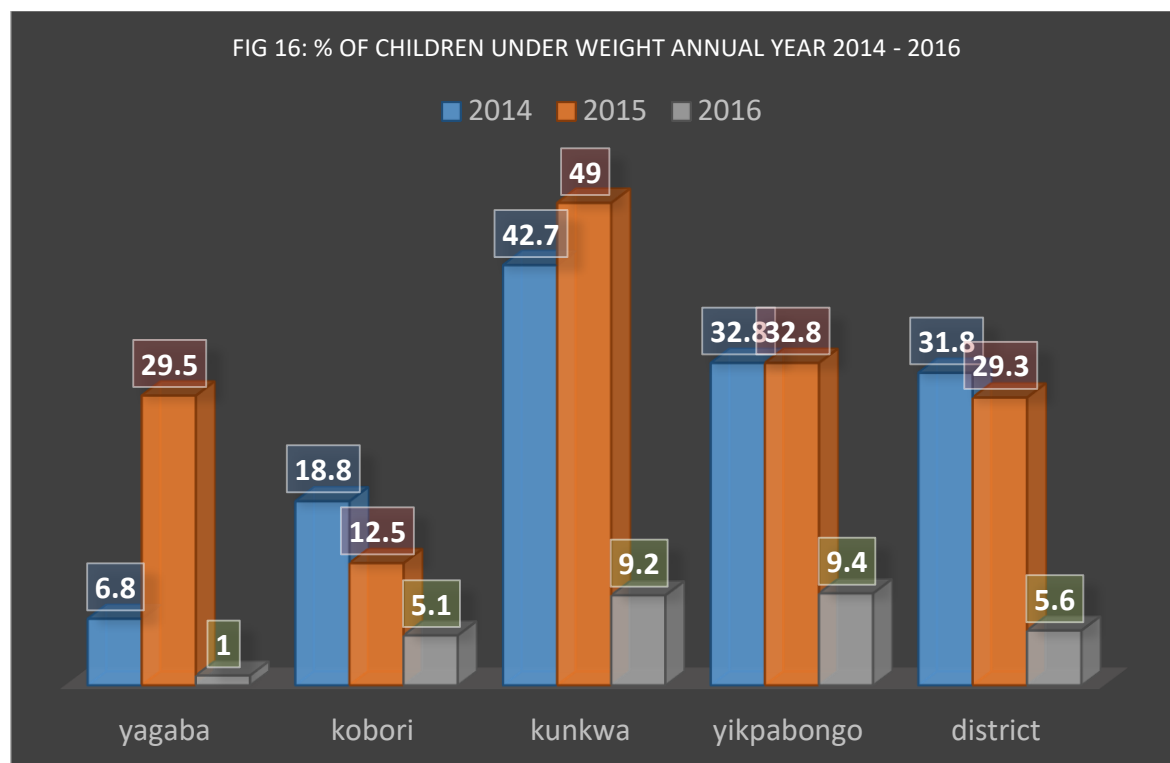
TABLE 1.20: DELIVERY SERVICES

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Deliveries	1154	881	900	1232
Skilled Deliveries	521	499	550	970
% Skilled Delivery	45.1	56.6	61.1	79
TBA Deliveries	633	382	350	262
Multiple Deliveries	9	13	11	16
Deliveries With At Least 3 Doses Of Sp	305	442	340	0
Del Receiving Oxytocin At 3 rd Stage Of Labour	352	497	528	45
Labour Rltd Morbidities	8 (Fistula)	1 (Infection)	0	0
Referrals (Labour Cases)	16	31	28	45

Low Birth Weight	22	37	43	94
Still Birth	0	5	5	9
Maternal Deaths	1	0	0	0

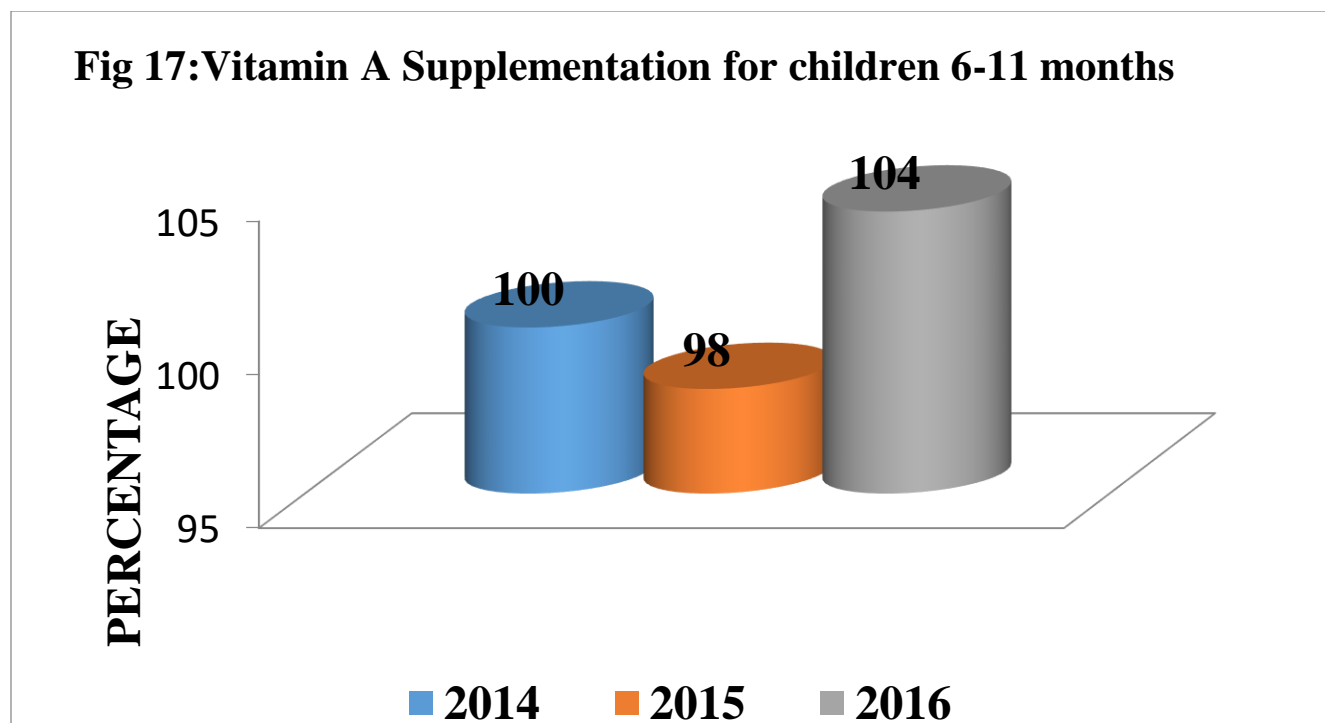
1.14.2.6: Food and Nutrition

Malnutrition is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in most developing countries including Ghana. Under nutrition during a child’s formative ages (0-24 months) reduces a person’s immune system thereby making him susceptible to other diseases and illnesses. It impairs the development of a child’s cognitive abilities, educational performance and eventually reduces his productivity as a working adult. The Ghana Cost of Hunger Study (AUC, 2016) estimates the annual cost of child under-nutrition and its socio-economic impacts on health, education and productivity at GH¢4.6 billion or 6.4 percent of GDP. Fig 1 below provides information on child underweight situation in the district. The percentage of children with underweight growth rate has seen a remarkable declined from 31.8% in 2014 to 29.3% in 2015 and 5.6% in 2016. This is as a result of targeted health education and counseling of care givers.



◆ **Micronutrient Deficiency Disorders Control (Vitamin A Supplementation)**

Micronutrients are essential nutrients for children and postpartum mothers for effective functioning of the body. Vitamin A supplementation is one of the key routine activities undertaken by the district to control Vitamin A deficiency disorders. Vitamin A capsules are routinely supply to children of age 6 – 12 months, 12 – 59 months, and postpartum mothers. Fig 10 provides information on vitamin a supplementation in the district. The district has achieved more than its target for 100,000 IU in 2016. The vitamin a supplementation in the district has increase from 98% in 2015 to 104% in 2016.This was as a result of the health education and counselling strategies put in place by the district health directorate.



◆ **Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)**

Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition is a public health intervention based on the principles of coverage, access and cost-effectiveness. It seeks to provide care to the majority of acutely malnourished people as outpatients, using techniques of community mobilization to engage the affected population and maximize coverage and compliance. Acute malnutrition is an underlying factor in almost 50 % of the 10 to 11 million children under 5 years of age who die each year of preventable causes (Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2016). Table 1.20 provides update on acute malnutrition situation in the district.

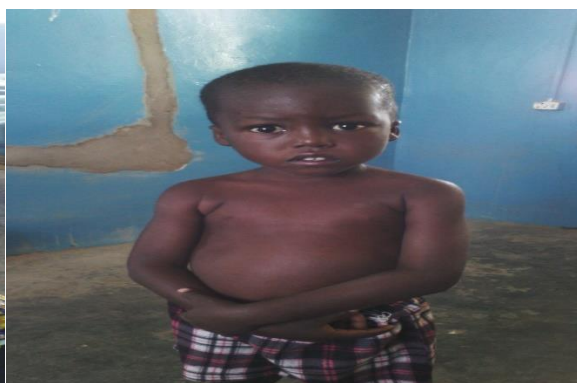
Table 1.21: CMAM-OPC INDICATORS 2016 - 2017

Sub district	2016			2017		
	Admission	Discharge	Currently on the programme	Admission	Discharge	Currently on the programme
YAGABA	44	36	5	25	10	17
KOBORI	25	18	5	29	21	4

Kunkwa	51	42	9	16	18	8
Yikpabongo	24	20	4	14	13	4
DISTRICT	144	116	23	84	62	33



BEFORE



AFTER

1A4.2.7: Mental Health Services

Throughout the world, mental and behavioural disorders are common, affecting more than 25% of all people at some time during their lives (WHO, 2001) which meet criteria for diagnoses of one or more of the common types of mental disorder. It is therefore imperative to have an effective and efficient system for the management of such mental and behavioral disorders.

The district has 2 mental health nurses and one community mental health officer, however other clinical staff with the prerequisites mental health knowledge support in the management of identified cases. Table 1.21 shows the distribution of mental health conditions in the district for the period, 2014-2016.

Table 1.22: Mental Health Conditions in the district

Disease conditions/Disorders	2014	2015	2016
Schizophrenia	9	28	21
Depression	3	7	7
Bipolar Disorder	6	4	8
Org. mental disorders	5	2	5
Epilepsy/Seizure	48	66	95
Neurotic, stress relat.	0	2	0
Mental dis. due to alcohol	3	2	3

Mental retardation	3	12	4
M. dis. due to psychoactive use	7	1	26
Adult personality disorders	3	1	0
Other mental disorders	11	7	1
Preg. related mental disorders	0	0	0
Attempted suicide	0	1	1
Total	98	133	171

Table 1.23: Inventory of Medication for Mental Health Patients as at October, 2017

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY RECEIVED	QUANTITY AT HAND
TABS OLANZEPINE 5MG	4000	0
TABS OLANZEPINE 10MG	4000	0
CAPS FLUOXETINE	400	0
SODIUM VALPROATE	250	0
QUETIAPINE	400	0
OLANZEPINE+FLOUXETINE	60	0
GABAPATIN	500	0
BUPROPION HYDROCHLORIDE	75	0
HYDROXEZINE HYDROCHLORIDE	1000	0
HALDOL SUSPENSION	1	0

It is worth mentioning that the mental health service delivery in the district is bedeviled with a number of challenges including lack of logistics for mental health service delivery, inadequate medication and poor data on mental health conditions in the district.

1.14.3 Water and Sanitation

◆ Main Source of Water of Dwelling Units

The 2010 PHC indicates that bore-hole /pump/tube well constitute the main source of water for households in the district. About 46 percent of households depend on this source for water. This is followed by unprotected wells (25.9%). The other significant sources include protected well (9.4%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (9.5%), dug out/pong/lake dam or canal (3.2%), and protected well (9.4%).

◆ **Bathing and toilet facilities used by household**

The 2010 PHC shows toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the district. Out of a total Household population of 5, 214 in the district, about 87 percent use bush or open field for toilet. This is relatively higher than the national (19.3%) and the regional (72.6%) percentages. Households who use KVIP and Pit latrine constitute 7.4 and 3.4 percent respectively. The other uncommon practices include bucket/pan (0.1%), WC (0.2%), public toilet (0.2%) and others (2.1%).

For the usage of bathing facilities in the district, about 42.4 percent of the total household population share separate bathroom in the same house. Households who own bathrooms for their exclusive use are 21.1 percent. About 7 and 17 percent of households use private open cubicle and shared cubicles respectively for bathing. About 10 percent of the total household population use open space around for bathing. Others households who rely on river/lake or dam and other sources constitute 0.7 and 0.0 respectively.

◆ **Method of Waste Disposal**

According to the 2010 PHC, the main disposal method for rubbish in the district is public dump (open space). About 43 percent of the household population uses this dumping method. This is followed by indiscriminate dumping (37.8%). Other significant dumping methods for rubbish by households include burning (9.4%) and burying by household (1.2%).

Another issue worthy of note is the liquid waste disposal methods in the district. Disposal onto the street or outside is the commonest in the district (67.8%). This is followed by thrown onto compound method (20.5%). Other methods such as thrown onto gutter (5.4%) and others (0.5%) are relatively less practiced by households in the district. The waste disposal situation in the district raises serious environmental concerns. The current practice suggests non availability of waste collection bins and containers in the district. There is therefore an urgent need for the provision of this infrastructure to help the situation. The situation further calls for environmental education geared towards changing people's attitude towards indiscriminate disposal of waste.

1.14.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays an important role in the economy of every nation and is widely recognized as a key instrument for the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations.

◆ Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones have become one of the major communication tools for disseminating information and transacting business in the district and the region as a whole. There are 2,218 persons aged 12 years and older that own mobile phones, representing 7.8 percent of the district's population. This figure is lower as compared with that of the regional figure 22.3 percent. The district also has more males owning mobile phones (72%) as compared with 28 percent of mobile phones ownership by females.

◆ Use of Internet

The last decade has witnessed an unprecedented diffusion of network technologies into developing countries. The technological discourse attending and encouraging the adoption of the new media, particularly the Internet, has centered on their potential to accelerate national development efforts, bring about favorable socio-cultural changes, and open up public spheres for free and democratic discourse. As part of the contemporary globalization phenomenon, internet has become a vital communication facility for people, businesses and organizations and the district is not an exception. Like the mobile phone, the level of usage of the internet is very low in the district as 0.4 percent of the district's population, 12 years and older have access to the internet.

1.14.5 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Poverty and inequality reduction over the years have gained global recognition for social and economic development. Countries continue to make the effort to integrate more fully the objectives of poverty reduction into their respective national development agenda. Ghana's economic growth over the past decade has experienced a significant progress especially after its ascension into a middle-income status and commercialization of its oil proceeds in 2011. Despite the growth recorded, inequality has been increasing in the country and poverty remains prevalent in many areas. In Ghana, the goal of poverty reduction has been adopted as the minimum set of socio-economic imperative, and efforts of successive

Governments continue to focus on reducing the proportion of people who live in extreme poverty to an acceptable level.

Available data from the various rounds of the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) have shown that the economic growth rates recorded over the last two decades show consistent decline in national poverty incidence between 1991 to 2013. Ghana Living Standard Surveys indicate that poverty in Ghana fell significantly from 31.9 percent in 2005/06 to 24.2 percent in 2013/14, whilst the incidence of extreme poverty declined from 16.5 percent to 8.4 percent over the same period. Ghana has successfully achieved the MDG 1 goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty. However, incidence of poverty in the North continue to remain relatively high. The incidence of poverty in the north remains much higher in the rural areas than in the urban area.

The Mamprugu Moagduri district being 100 percent rural, access poverty remains high in the district as majority of the people are living in extremely rural conditions where access to quality healthcare, education, potable water and other essential services remains extremely inadequate. The implementation of interventions over the past years has, however, provided some relief as a number of socio-economic infrastructure and other essential services were delivered. The construction of additional CHPS compounds and subsequent posting of additional health professionals as well as interventions in other essential areas such as education, agric, water and sanitation as well as social protection has significantly impacted positively in the lives of the people.

1.14.6 Implementation of National Social Protection Strategies

Social Protection Strategies over the globe aims at reaching out to the chronic poor who are the most vulnerable to socio-economic shocks. Ghana over the years has implemented a number of social protection strategies which target the poor and the vulnerable in society. The district is a beneficiary of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), the Ghana School Feeding Programme and the National Health Insurance Scheme. Details on the implementation of these pro- poor interventions are presented below;

◆ **Status of the Implementation of the LEAP Programme in the District**

The implementation of the LEAP programme in the district covers 346 households. This figure is likely to increase in the subsequent years as the district was selected for the national expansion programme being implemented by the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection. Within the year under review, a total amount of GHC76, 424 was paid to beneficiary households.

◆ **Update on the Implementation of the School Feeding Programme**

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was launched in 2005 in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal concerning the reduction of hunger. It is an initiative of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) pillar 3 assisted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The costs of the GSFP are shared between the Government of Ghana and donors. As one of the most important donors the Government of the Netherlands has committed 25 million US-Dollars for the programme. Its three main objectives are:

- (1) Increase school enrolment, attendance and retention
- (2) Reduce hunger and malnutrition
- (3) Boost domestic food production. Children in deprived public primary schools and kindergartens shall get one hot, nutritious meal a day. The programme covers nine schools in the district. Within the period under review, a total number of 107 bags were distributed to the nine schools to support the programme. Within the 2014/2015 academic year, enrolment for boys and girls in the school feeding programme beneficiary schools stood at 4,961 comprising 2,424 girls and 2,537 boys.

◆ **Update on the National Health Insurance Programme (NHIS)**

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was established by the Government of Ghana under the Act 650 in 2003. The scheme was launched in order to provide basic healthcare services to persons resident in the country through mutual and private health insurance schemes. It was to replace the former cash and carry system which limited access to healthcare by the poor who could not pay cash for healthcare. The NHIS therefore provided a kind of health insurance for the poor. NHIS registration in the district has increased from 9,354 in 2014 to 30,072 in 2015. The

percentage increase in OPD attendance by the insured clients from about 73 percent in 2014 to about 77 percent in 2015 is attributable to the mass registration exercise carried out in the district.

◆ **Child Protection and Family Welfare**

The constitution of Ghana provides the foundational legal recognition and protection of children's rights including special care, assistance and maintenance necessary for their development, special protection against exposure to physical and moral hazards; protected from engaging in work that constitutes a threat to their health, education or development. Children are an integral part of the family system and so their welfare is critical. The family system consists of both the nuclear and the extended, contributing in support of children. Families and their practices are fundamental to national government because regardless of how they are constituted, they are the micro system in which emotional and material needs are met. The 2010 population and housing census estimated that children below the age of 19 represent about 48 percent of Ghana's population. The welfare of children and families is connected to national socio-economic development. Children are considered a form of social security (as care givers) for adults in their old age. They are also seen as the "future leaders" of the country, expected to grow into responsible adults and drive national development. Ghana has ratified and adopted/adapted conventions, policies and goals for the protection of children; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Ghana also passed the Children's Act (Act 560) in 1998, and formulated the Child Protection and Family Welfare Policy (2016).

The objectives pursued within the GSGDA II under the theme child protection and development were: promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas; protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation; advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE; enhance institutional arrangements for inter- and intra- sectoral collaboration; provide timely and reliable child development data for policy-making and planning. The predominant child protection issues in communities in the district include the following:

1. Child labour
2. Child marriage
3. Child neglect
4. Physical child abuse

5. Child pregnancy
6. Child migration (Kayayee)

1.14.7 Update on Youth Employment Activities

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation. Its objective is to support the youth between the ages of 15 to 35 years through skills training and internship modules to transit from a situation of unemployment to that of employment. Available records from the district agency indicate that as at October, 2017, a total of 199 young men and women were engaged under the various models. Details of which are as follows:

Table 1.24: Engagement of the Youth under the various models of the YEA

MODEL	Total No. Employed
Community Health Workers	62
Community Education Teaching Assistants	53
Community Health Officers	2
Community Protection Assistants	10
Youth in Arabic Teachers	47
Youth in Prison Assistants	3
Youth in Fire Protection	4
Youth in Coastal Sanitation	10
Environmental Protection Officers	7
Agric Extension	1
Total	199

1.14.8 Gender Analysis

Women's engagement in agriculture in most communities in the Mamprugu Moagduri District is severely constrained, and these constraints can be broadly categorized into policy and institutional challenges as well as those exacerbated by culture and intra-household power relations and lack of access to socio-economic services. For instance, out of a total household heads of 5,214 in the district, only 11 percent are females (District Analytical Report, PHC, 2010). This implies that women in the district are less empowered in terms of control over household resources and decision making. Also, more females are non-literate (53.1%) as compared to males (46.9%) in the district. This further deepens the prospects of bridging the widening gap between men and women in terms of access to economic opportunities. The effects of these issues on poverty is enormous in deprived communities where agriculture is the lifeline to people's livelihood. The problem is compounded by the fact that women persistently have low access to land, and are poorly represented in decision making processes within formal and informal institutions. This is why there is an urgent need to reverse and if possible, exterminate the root causes of existing gender inequalities and gender-based division of labor which tends to disadvantage women farmers.

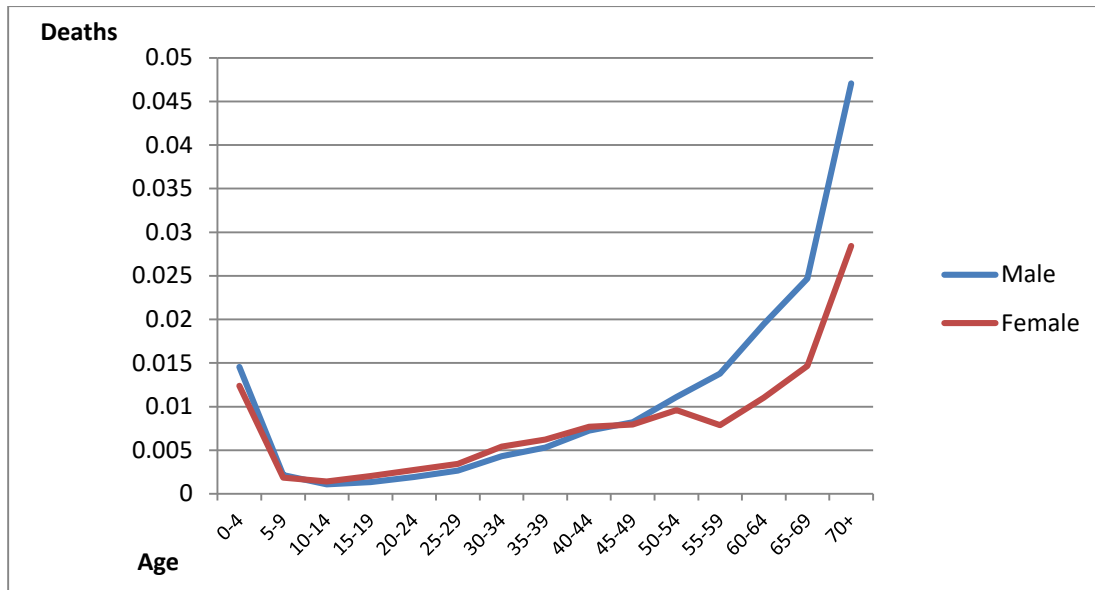
Overcoming these kinds of gender inequalities can have powerful social and economic impacts. Thus, improving the status of women within the household and at the community level would deliver significant improvements to agricultural production, food security, child nutrition, health and education as women are more likely to expend their income to improve upon the nutrition, health and education of their children

1.14.9 Vulnerability Analysis

◆ Age specific death rate

Figure 15 shows age specific deaths in the district. Death among children under five is high. This could be attributed to inadequate health delivery especially postnatal services in the district. Death among male children under five is higher than that of female children. However, death declines for both sexes from age 5 to 19 years and gradually increases among both sexes for ages 20 years and older. Generally, for all ages, males die more than females.

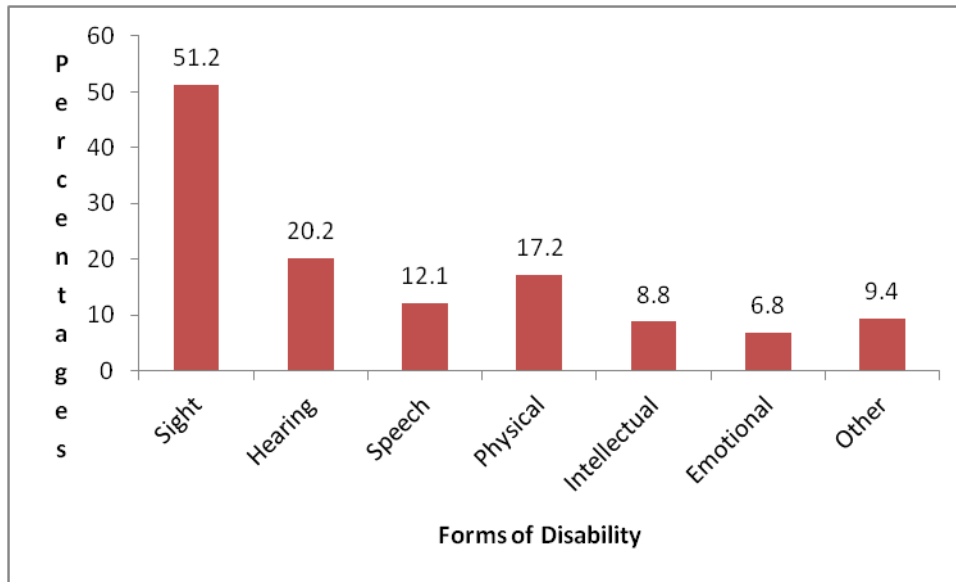
Fig 18: Age Specific Death Rate



◆ **Disability and Economic Activity**

The disabled population in the district stands at 842 persons comprising 51.2 percent for sight, 20.2 percent for hearing, 12.1 percent for speech, 17.2 percent for physical, 8.8 percent for intellect, 6.8 percent for emotional and others constituting 9.4 percent. 46.6 percent of the disabled population is economically not active. Majority of persons with sight (50.6%) are economically not active.

Fig 19: Forms of Disability



◆ **Disability and educational attainment**

81.3 percent of the disabled population have never attended school while 4.1 percent and 9.6 percent have attained pre-school and basic school education respectively. Among the persons who have sight disability in the district, only 7 percent have basic education; while majority have never attended school (87.9%). About 1.5 percent of those with speech disability have had secondary education. Illiteracy among the disable population is therefore very high.

1 The prevalence rate of HIV in the district is relatively low (0.52) as the end of 2013. However, the most at risk group include women, children and the youth as well as the galamseey workers at Nangurma. One of the most influential factors that expose most people to the risk of HIV is the nearness of the district to border towns like paga. Also, majority of female head potters (Kayayoo) in major cities like Kumasi and Accra are from the district. This potters stand the risk of contracting the HIV and spreading it on their return.

1.14.10 Analysis on HIV and AIDS

The prevalence rate of HIV in the district is relatively low (0.0%) as at the end of December, 2017. However, the most at risk group include women, children and the youth as well as the gamamsey workers at Nangurma. One of the most influential factors that expose most people to the risk of HIV is the nearness of the district to border towns like paga. Also, majority of female head potters (Kayayoo) in major cities like Kumasi and Accra are from the district. This potters stand the risk of contracting the HIV and spreading it on their return. During the period under review, a total of 256 ANC clients were screened for PMTCT status among which none was found to be positive. Table 1.25 provides update on HIV testing results at the sub-district level for the period, 2014-2016.

Table 1.25: ANC Clients Tested for HIV Status

SUBDISTRICT	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	NO. TESTED	NO. POSITIVE	NO. TESTED	NO. POSITIVE	NO. TESTED	NO. POSITIVE	NO. TESTED	NO. POSITIVE
KUBORI	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KUNKWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAGABA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YIKPABONGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.14.11 Tourism Potentials

The district has a number of areas that can be developed to promote tourism. The un-developed crocodile pond at Yagnamo, the caves at Biyori, and the Hippopotamus pond at Zanwara can be developed to promote tourism in the district.

1.14.12 Key Challenges Encountered During the Implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

The following Challenges were encountered during the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP:

- ✓ Delay in the release of funds especially DACF and DDF
- ✓ Inadequate development partner support for the implementation of planned activities leading to non-implementation of some projects and programmes
- ✓ Difficulty in accessing some parts of the district especially during rainy season for monitoring
- ✓ Absence of data on some key indicators
- ✓ Inadequate funds to conduct field surveys to compile data on some key indicators
- ✓ Inadequate funds to carry out impact evaluation on critical interventions

1.14.13 Lessons learnt from Performance Review which has implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021)

Lessons learning process is a very critical component of the planning process. Performance review of the implementation of the previous plan allows the Assembly to learn from both its challenges and successes. The baseline profile of the district provides some key socio-economic indicators worthy of note for policy decisions. The following represents key lessons learnt from the performance review of the previous MTDP (2014-2017) which was prepared under the GSGDA II:

1. Low implementation of planned activities. As at December 2014, only 44 percent of the overall medium term plan activities are implemented. This indicates that more than 50 percent of planned activities in the plan are not implemented. Going forward, there is the need to adopt appropriate revenue improvement strategies to generate adequate revenue to support plan implementation. Further, there is the need to make budgetary provision for the marketing of the plan to development partners to attract funding for planned activities.

2. Indicator data collection has been a major challenge. The need for adequate budgetary provision for indicator data collection is something that cannot be over emphasized. Also, to enhance reporting on indicators, there is the need for training on indicator data collection and analysis for

reporting officers of the various departments including members of the district planning coordinating unit

3. The need to continue to pursue policies to better the following areas:

- ◆ Water Security. The continues reliance on unsafe sources of water such as dams and dug outs by most communities in the district for drinking and other domestic chores poses water security threat in the district. It is therefore very imperative to continue to implement strategies that will help leverage access to adequate and quality water for use by the people. Further, it is equally imperative to continue to implement sustainable water management programmes so as to ensure sustainable and safe water delivery to the people. One key lesson learnt concerning the issue of broken down boreholes is to incorporate operation and maintenance issues in the delivery of safe water to communities.
- ◆ Health security. Health insecurity is a major development concern in the district. Majority of the inhabitants of the district do not have access to basic health care. Both health facilities and health professionals are woefully inadequate. This makes disease control and prevention very difficult. With a projected population of about 55,000 people, the Mamprugu Moagduri district has no hospital to take care of the health needs of the people. The district has been delivering health services through CHPS compounds and health centres which provide very limited health services. The need for the construction of a district hospital in the district capital, Yagaba is something that cannot be over emphasized
- ◆ Education. There is the need to continue to roll out projects and programmes to achieve better outcomes in the education sector. Availability of quality teachers and text books as well as classrooms and furniture still remained a huge challenge in the district. This indicates that there is the need for continues investments in the afore-said areas so as to improve teaching and learning in schools
- ◆ Disaster preparedness and response. It is worth mentioning for policy emphasis that flood prone communities such as communities along the river valleys must be mapped out for disaster risk assessment to ensure effective and efficient response measures. Further, effective community engagement strategy should be designed to deliver behavioral change communication to ensure disaster prevention and risk reduction.

- ◆ Economic security. Persistent poverty and un-employment are threats to economic security in the district. The high level of poverty and the increasing rate of un-employment especially among the youth constitute a major security concern in the district. Implementation of Employment generation and poverty reduction policies are therefore very critical in the plan period

- ◆ Environmental security. The persistent cutting down of trees and the gradual manifestation of climate change in the district calls for concern as long as the environmental security of the district is concerned. It is worth noting that wood is the main fuel used in the district, accounting for 97.1 percent of fuel used (PHC, 2010). This is followed by charcoal (1.3%). This has far reaching implications for the forest and the environment as fuel wood and charcoal are all drawn from the forest stock. The situation is worsening by the emerging craze for hard wood which is mainly meant for export. Hardwood is mainly harvested from the already small isolated fragmented forest areas within the district. This worrying development which raises environmental security concerns calls for appropriate strategies to help save the environment as the district is gradually losing its forest resources.

1.14.14 A Summary of key Development Problems/Issues/Gaps identified from the Situational Analysis.

The baseline profile of the district and the analysis of current development situation of the various sectors of the district reveals some key development issues worthy of note for policy decisions in the next plan. These issues include the following:

1. Inadequate text books in schools
2. Lack of electricity in some communities
3. Inadequate trained teachers
4. Inadequate classroom blocks
5. Inadequate furniture in schools
6. Inadequate teacher accomodation
7. Lack libraries and ICT infrastructure in schools
8. High rate of illiteracy
9. Parental neglect
10. Child migration for kayayee
11. High incidence of child marriage

12. High unemployment among the youth especially during agricultural off season
13. High incidence of teengage pregnancy
14. High incidence of child labour
15. Poor road network
16. Limited access to quality water and high number of broken down water facilities
17. Unsustainable provision of water facilities
18. High incidence of maternal mortality
19. Malnutrition among children under 5
20. High dependence on fuel wood for cooking
21. Lack of logistics for mental health service delivery
22. Poor data on mental health conditions
23. Inadequate medication for mental health patients
24. Lack of a district hospital
25. High dependence on TBAs for deliveries
26. Inadequate ambulance service
27. Inadequate accommodation for Nurses
28. Limited number of mid-wives
29. Inadequate cold chain facilities eg. Vaccine fridges and electricity
30. High incidence of malaria
31. poor waste disposal method
32. Lack of network connectivity in some communities
33. Inadequate health professionals
34. Inadequate tractor services
35. Limited access to extension services as a result of inadequate extension staff
36. Lack of dams and dug outs in some communities for dry season agric and livestock keeping
37. Inadequate toilet facilities
38. Non availability of agric inputs dealers
39. Lack of storage facilities
40. Weak financial base especially IGF
41. Nonfunctioning of sub-district structures

42. Lack of office space for Area councils
43. Absence of a physical planning unit
44. Low acceptance rate of family planning education
45. Delays in central government transfers leading to untimely implementation of programmes and projects
46. Inadequate capacity for revenue mobilization

CHAPTER 2:

2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018 -2021

Prioritization of development issues is very essential as the relative importance of an issue in relation to other issues varies. Further, issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed are technically feasible to be adopted for intervention. In the light of the above, it is therefore very important to prioritize the key development issues identified in chapter one.

2.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations and Identified Development Problems/Issues from Performance Review

Table 2.1: Scoring Criteria

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

Note: score 2 indicates strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues which has implications for 2018-2021. Score 1 indicates a weak relationship which must be noted and a zero score signals no relationship

Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Performance Review

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance review and Profile)	Score
Extension of electricity to communities	Lack of electricity in some communities	2
Construction of roads	Poor road network	2

Construction of warehouses for the storage farm produce	Post-harvest loses as a result of poor agric infrastructure especially roads and storage facilities	2
Provision of tractor services and agric inputs	Inadequate tractor services and non-availability of agric input dealers in some communities	2
Provision of agric extension services	Limited access to extension services as a result of inadequate extension staff	2
Provision of dams/dugouts	Lack of dams/dug outs for dry season agric and livestock keeping	2
Provision of health facilities and professionals	Inadequate access to quality health care as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure	2
Construction of household toilets and institutional latrines	Inadequate toilets	2
Provision of ambulance services	Inadequate ambulance service	2
Provision of accommodation for teachers	Inadequate accommodation for teachers	2
Construction of additional classroom blocks	Inadequate classroom blocks	2
Provision of accommodation for Nurses	Inadequate accommodation for Nurses	2

Skill training for the youth	High unemployment among the youth especially during agricultural off season	2
Supply of furniture to schools	Poor quality of teaching and learning materials especially text books, and furniture	2
Provision of processing machines for share butter extraction	Lack of machines to support agro-processing	2
Supply of spare parts for rehabilitation of broken down boreholes	Limited access to quality water and High number of broken down water facilities	2
Construction of market stores	Poor market infrastructure	2
Construction of community libraries	Lack of library in schools and ICT equipment	2
Average score	$36/18=2$	18

The average score of 2 indicates a strong harmony between community needs and aspirations and key issues identified from performance review

TABLE 2.3: 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 of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial skills ▪ Limited access to finance ▪ Inadequate business development support services especially stable electricity and banking services ▪ Lack of machines to support agro-processing
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall ▪ Post-harvest loses as a result of poor agric infrastructure especially roads and storage facilities ▪ Limited access to extension services as a result of inadequate extension staff ▪ High cost of agric inputs ▪ Inadequate tractor services ▪ Non-availability of agric inputs dealers ▪ Inadequate verterinary services and High incidence of livestock diseases ▪ Deforestation ▪ High incidence of bush fires ▪ High dependence on fuel wood for cooking ▪ High open defecation practices ▪ Lack of dams/dug outs for dry season agric and livestock keeping

<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor land use and settlement development ▪ Lack of mobile network connectivity in some communities ▪ Lack of electricity in some communities ▪ Poor road network ▪ Poor public transport services ▪ Poor drainage and sewage system ▪ Lack of physical planning unit ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ▪ Poor housing condition ▪ Poor market infrastructure ▪ High exposure of communities along the river banks of the white volta to floods ▪ Low capacity for prompt disaster prevention and response ▪ Limited access to quality water and High number of broken down water facilities ▪ Inadequate private and institutional latrines ▪ Low level of ICT usage and inadequate ICT infrastructure base especially electricity and mobile network
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning materials especially text books and furniture ▪ high number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Poor girl child education ▪ High rate of school dropout as a result of teenage pregnancy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parental neglect ▪ High incidence of child marriage ▪ High incidence of child labour ▪ Inadequate access to quality health care as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure ▪ Poor cold chain management logistics for immunization activities ▪ High incidence of malaria and other diseases ▪ High incidence of maternal mortality ▪ Inadequate supply of essential medicines and medical supplies ▪ Inadequate space for district medical store ▪ Inadequate logistics for disease surveillance ▪ Malnutrition among children under 5 ▪ Low acceptance rate of family planning education ▪ Reliance on TBAs for deliveries ▪ Lack of library in schools and ICT equipment ▪ Parental neglect ▪ Inadequate classroom blocks ▪ Lack of ambulance to serve some communities ▪ Inadequate accommodation for health staff ▪ Inadequate accommodation for teachers ▪ High unemployment among the youth especially during agricultural off season ▪ High rate of illiteracy ▪ Child migration for Kayayee ▪ High incidence of child marriage
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nonfunctioning of sub-district structures ▪ Weak financial base especially IGF

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lack of office space for Area Councils▪ Absence of a physical planning unit▪ Inadequate capacity for revenue mobilization▪ Delays in central government transfers
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Table 2.4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial skills ▪ Limited access to finance ▪ Inadequate business development support services especially stable electricity and banking services 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Numbers of skilled industrial personnel ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ Limited access to credit for SMEs ▪ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply ▪ High cost of electricity
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base especially IGF 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of office space for Area councils ▪ Non functioning of sub-district structures ▪ Absence of a physical planning unit ▪ Inadequate capacity for revenue mobilization ▪ Delays in central government transfers 	Governance, corruption and public accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak capacity of local governance structures ▪ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ▪ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers

<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall ▪ Post-harvest losses as a result of poor agric infrastructure especially roads and storage facilities ▪ Limited access to extension services as a result of inadequate extension staff ▪ High cost of agric inputs ▪ Inadequate tractor services ▪ Inadequate verterinary services and High incidence of livestock diseases ▪ Lack of dams/dug outs for dry season agric and livestock keeping ▪ Lack of machines to support agro processing 	<p>Economic Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erratic rainfall patterns ▪ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers ▪ Poor far level practices ▪ High cost of production inputs ▪ Low level of husbandry practices ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems ▪ Inadequate feed and water quality standard for livestock ▪ Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deforestation ▪ High incidence of bush fires ▪ High dependence on fuel wood for cooking 	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of wild fire ▪ Loss of trees and vegetative cover ▪ High dependence on wood fuel

<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor land use and settlement development ▪ Lack of mobile network connectivity in some communities ▪ Lack of electricity in some communities ▪ Poor road network ▪ Poor public transport services ▪ Poor drainage and sewage system ▪ Lack of physical planning unit ▪ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ▪ Poor housing condition ▪ Poor market infrastructure ▪ High exposure of communities along the river banks of the white volta to floods ▪ Low capacity for prompt disaster prevention and response ▪ Inadequate private and institutional latrines ▪ Low level of ICT usage and inadequate ICT infrastructure base especially electricity and mobile network 	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ▪ Scattered and unplanned human settlements ▪ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning ▪ Recurrent incidence of flooding ▪ Poor waste disposal practices ▪ Poor drainage system ▪ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services ▪ Inadequate housing infrastructure services ▪ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Low broad bandwireless access ▪ Poor quality of ICT services ▪ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the the country
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<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning materials especially text books and furniture ▪ high number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Limited access to quality water and High number of broken down water facilities ▪ High incidence of open defecation ▪ Poor girl child education ▪ Parental neglect ▪ High incidence of child marriage ▪ High incidence of child labour ▪ Inadequate access to quality health care as a result of absence of critical health staff and inadequate health infrastructure ▪ Poor cold chain management logistics for immunization activities ▪ High incidence of malaria and other diseases ▪ High incidence of maternal mortality ▪ Inadequate supply of essential medicines and medical supplies ▪ Inadequate space for district medical store ▪ Inadequate logistics for disease surveillance 	<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at III levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous form of labour ▪ High incidence of children rights violation ▪ Child neglect ▪ High prevalence of open defecation ▪ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ▪ Unsustainable construction of boreholes ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop out rates ▪ Poor quality of drinking water ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ▪ Inadequate emergency services ▪ Poor quality of healthcare service ▪ Unmet need for mental health services ▪ Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual reproductive health services ▪ Inadequate and inequitable staff distribution of staff of critical staff mix ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Inadequate sexual education for young people
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malnutrition among children under 5 ▪ Low acceptance rate of family planning education ▪ Reliance on TBAs for deliveries ▪ Lack of library in schools and ICT equipment ▪ Parental neglect ▪ Inadequate classroom blocks ▪ Lack of ambulance to serve some communities ▪ Inadequate accommodation for health staff ▪ Inadequate accommodation for teachers ▪ High unemployment among the youth especially during agricultural off season ▪ High rate of illiteracy ▪ Child migration for Kayayee ▪ High incidence of child marriage ▪ Lack of logistics for mental health service delivery ▪ Poor data on mental health conditions ▪ Inadequate medication for mental health patients 		

2.2 Adoption of Development Issues from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (An Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021)

To ensure continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and pursuant to Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, it is required of the Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly to harmonise its development issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. Table 2.5 provides information on adopted development issues from the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) for policy interventions

Table 2.5: Adopted development Dimensions and Issues

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited Numbers of skilled industrial personnel ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ Limited access to credit for SMEs ▪ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply ▪ High cost of electricity ▪ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes ▪ Erratic rainfall patterns ▪ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers ▪ Poor far level practices ▪ High cost of production inputs ▪ Low level of husbandry practices ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems ▪ Inadequate feed and water quality standard for livestock

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain
<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low participation in non-formal education ▪ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ▪ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ▪ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous form of labour ▪ High incidence of children rights violation ▪ Child neglect ▪ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare ▪ Poor quality of services for children and families ▪ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ▪ Poor quality of drinking water ▪ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ▪ Unsustainable construction of boreholes ▪ Poor hygiene practices ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ High prevalence of open defecation ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop out rates ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ▪ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ▪ Inadequate emergency services ▪ Poor quality of healthcare service ▪ Unmet need for mental health services ▪ Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual reproductive health services ▪ Unmet health needs of women and girls ▪ Inadequate and inequitable staff distribution of staff of critical staff mix ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Inadequate sexual education for young people

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes ▪ High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups ▪ Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms) ▪ Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition ▪ Inadequate nutrition education ▪ Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies ▪ Unfavourable sociocultural environment for gender equality ▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities ▪ Ignorance of PWDs personal rights ▪ High unemployment rate among PWDs ▪ Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs ▪ High levels of unemployment and under -employment among the youth ▪ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ▪ Inadequate care for the aged ▪ Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure ▪ Limited community-level sports and recreational Activities ▪ Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ▪ Scattered and unplanned human settlements ▪ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning ▪ Recurrent incidence of flooding ▪ Poor waste disposal practices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor drainage system ▪ Silting and choking of drains ▪ Uncovered drains ▪ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure ▪ Inadequate housing infrastructure services ▪ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Low broad band wireless access ▪ Poor quality of ICT services ▪ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the the country ▪ High incidence of wild fire ▪ Loss of trees and vegetative cover ▪ High dependence on wood fuel ▪ Poor quality and adequate road transport network ▪ Shortage of skilled construction workers ▪ Poor management practices on construction sites ▪ Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership ▪ High rate of rural urban migration ▪ Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernisation and rural development
<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak capacity of local governance structures ▪ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ▪ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited public and community ownership ▪ Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking ▪ Poor record keeping ▪ Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans ▪ Inadequate financial resources ▪ Inadequate personnel
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2.3 Analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District (Pocc Analysis)

Identified issues are further refined by subjecting them to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the district. Table 2.6 presents the POCC analysis of the issues adopted in table 2.5:

TABLE 2.6: POCC ANALYSIS

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -presence of ratable items -availability of some committed revenue collectors 	support from development partners and central government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inadequate revenue data base -loopholes in revenue collection -lack of commitment on the part of some revenue collectors -unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Central government ceilings on the imposition of certain levies -untimely release of support from development partners

Conclusion: the issue of revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes can be addressed as there are enough potentials and opportunities that the Assembly can rely on to address the issue. The constraints identified above can be addressed through the identification and implementation of specific strategies to address them. Effective dialogue and collaboration between the Assembly and development partners can address the afore-said associated challenges.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited Number of skilled industrial personnel	-existence of Yagaba Technical Senior High School and other technical institutions	-favorable Government policy on apprenticeship and skills development - support from development partners	-inadequate tools and machinery for effective technical education service delivery by Yagaba Tech. SHS	-Unreliable government commitment on apprenticeship training and skill development

Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the issue. The constraints can be addressed through effective planning and budgeting and challenges can be managed through dialogue between the Assembly and government as well as other development partners

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate access to affordable credit	-commitment of the Assembly to facilitate the process -existence of stable and peaceful environment	-Existence of MASLOC -Existence of interested private sector and development partner support -Government policy to expand the	-low level of collateral security -poor repayment culture	-inadequate credit facilities in the financial market - high interest rate -competing demands on funds from MASLOC -unreliable government commitment to expand the venture capital market

		venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs		
<p>Conclusion: The existing potentials and opportunities can help address the issue. The constraints can be addressed through adoption of appropriate strategies. Challenges can be managed through proper engagement with stakeholders including existing SMEs, financial institutions and relevant government agencies</p>				
Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High communal and community self-help spirit -existing statutory development funds -commitment of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -favorable national policies on rural electrification - support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -unreliable government and development partner support and unstable economic environment -
<p>Conclusion: the existing potentials and opportunities can help addressed the the issue. The associated constraints can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting. Challenges can be managed through effective engagements with government and development partners to leverage resources for development.</p>				
Erratic rainfall patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -presence of the white volta for irrigation - Vast arable land suitable for the cultivation of variety of crops - commitment of Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Willingness of the private sector -Availability of micro irrigation schemes technology -National recognition of agric as the vehicle for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -occasional floods -land turner problems - bush fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -capital intensive - uncertain private sector commitment - uncertain economic environment and government policy failure -opening of the bagri Dam

	- committed and hardworking farmers	growth and poverty reduction in the North through the One village One dam flagship initiative		
Conclusion: the existing potentials and opportunities can help addressed the issue. The associated constraints and challenges can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting and effective partnership with government and development partners respectively.				
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	-Existence of rudimentary roads leading to agric areas -Assembly commitment	-favorable government policy on agric infrastructure provision - Donor support in terms of agric development projects such as MOAP	-floods - inadequate revenue generation	-Failure to support by Development Partners -high capital outlay coupled with unstable economic environment
Conclusion: With the existing potentials and opportunities, the issue of low quality and inadequate agric infrastructure can be addressed significantly. The associated constraints can be addressed through strategic programming and budgeting. challenges can be managed through partnership with government and other stakeholders including development partners				
High cost of production inputs	-Existence of farmer group advantage -Assembly commitment	-significant support from government flagship programme, Planting for Food and Jobs	-High level of poverty among farmers	-IMF conditions especially on government subsidies -increased in fuel prices and inflation -inadequate supply of improved seeds -government policy failure

		-donor and private sector support		
<p>Conclusion: significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Associated challenges and constraints can be addressed through strategic partnership with government and development partners.</p>				
<p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p>	<p>-Assembly commitment -willingness and cooperation of livestock farmers -vast land for livestock farming</p>	<p>-favorable government policy to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development eg. Rearing for food and jobs -support from development partners</p>	<p>-floods in the district -inadequate number of veterinary officers -lack of infrastructure for husbandry -</p>	<p>- lack of support from development partners and government policy failure</p>
<p>Conclusion: enough potentials and opportunities such as favourable government policies ie rearing for food and jobs exist to address the issue of low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products. Associated constraints and challenges can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting as well as effective partnership with government and development partners</p>				
<p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems</p>	<p>-existence of technical staff from district agric department</p>	<p>-Favorable government policy on livestock research and development -support from development partners</p>	<p>-inadequate veterinary officers -inadequate logistics for monitoring</p>	<p>-Government policy failure -lack of support from development partners</p>

<p>Conclusion: significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. Strategic steps must be taken to address the associated constraints and challenges.</p>				
<p>Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain</p>	<p>-availability of viable crops for processing -existence of district agric department -commitment of the Assembly</p>	<p>-Favorable government policy on agro processing -donor support</p>	<p>-lack of agro processing infrastructure</p>	<p>-Unstable economic environment and government policy failure - unreliable support from development partners -</p>
<p>Conclusion: enough potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The associated constraints can be addressed through strategic programming and budgeting. challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners and appropriate government agencies</p>				
<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p>	<p>-annual education budget by the Assembly -existing educational infrastructure -existing number of trained teachers</p>	<p>-Government commitment to the provision of quality education -donor and development partners interest in education</p>	<p>-inadequate funds - inadequate class rooms -inadequate text books -inadequate furniture -inadequate trained teachers -teacher absenteeism and low level of commitment</p>	<p>-competing demands for government support -lack of development partner support</p>
<p>Conclusion: adequate potentials and opportunities exist to address poor quality of education at all levels. Existing constraints can be addressed through commitment and strategic planning and budgeting. The likely challenges can be mitigated through dialogue and continues engagement with government and development partners.</p>				

Low participation in non-formal education	-existence of Non-formal education division in the education directorate	-Government and donor support	- inadequate infrastructure and learning materials for non- formal education service delivery	-Unreliable commitment on the part of government
<p>Conclusion: The existence of the non-formal education division in the district education directorate provides a significant opportunity to address the issue of low participation in non-formal education. This can be achieved through strategic planning and budgeting. Existing government programme for non-formal education and donor support for adult education can be tapped to address the issue. The associated constraints can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting. challenges can be managed through strategic partnership with government and development partners</p>				
Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	-commitment of Assembly to improve health delivery -existence of annual health budget -commitment to sponsor students to study in critical areas	-favorable government policy-thus accelerated implementation of the CHPS policy - development partner support	-non availability of critical health professionals -high infrastructure deficit -inadequate funds	-Limited number of critical health staff and competing demand from other districts for them -inadequate support from central government and development partners
<p>Conclusion: significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting. challenges can be managed through dialogue and strategic partnership with government and development partners</p>				
Inadequate emergency services	-Commitment of the Assembly to provide emergency health services	- Support from REST II Project and other development partner funded projects	-inadequate number of ambulance drivers -poor road network	- uncertainty about government commitment and support from development partners

		-favorable government policy on emergency medical preparedness and response services		
Conclusion: significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. Constraints can be addressed through investments to improve road conditions and number of ambulances. Challenges can be mitigated through strategic collaboration with government and development partners.				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	-Existence of M-SHARP funds -Technical Committee on HIV and AIDS exist -commitment on the part of the Assembly	-partner support -support from Regional Technical Support Unit on HIV and AIDS -Central government support	- high illiteracy among the people	-Unreliable government and development partner support -
Conclusion: adequate opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. The existing Constraint can be addressed through adequate budgetary provision for regular education and sensitization. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.				
Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)	-funds from M-SHARP	-Partner support -support from regional Technical support unit on HIV and AIDS -Central government support	-funds from M-SHARP inadequate	-Delay in release of funds from central government -untimely release of support from partners

<p>Conclusion: significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. The existing constraint can be addressed through funding support from the DACF. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners</p>				
<p>Prevalence of micro and macro nutritional deficiencies</p>	<p>-existence of local nutritious food items</p>	<p>- ongoing donor funded nutrition programmes running in the district -government support</p>	<p>-inadequate nutrition officers -insufficient means of transport for outreach programmes -hard to reach communities</p>	<p>-untimely release of support from partners - delay in government releases</p>
<p>Conclusion: adequate opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. Associated constraints can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners.</p>				
<p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p>	<p>-existence of local nutritious food items -existence of nutrition unit in the district health department</p>	<p>- ongoing donor funded nutrition programmes running in the district -government support</p>	<p>-inadequate nutrition officers -insufficient means of transport for outreach programmes -hard to reach communities</p>	<p>-untimely release of support from partners - delay in government releases</p>
<p>Conclusion: Significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting.</p>				

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<p>Inadequate nutrition education</p>	<p>- availability of literature on nutrition Presence of nutrition unit in the health department -presence of community health volunteers</p>	<p>-development partner support -support from government</p>	<p>-hard to reach communities -inadequate nutrition officers -insufficient means of transport -lack of community radio stations and information vans</p>	<p>-inadequate government releases -untimely release of support from development partners</p>
<p>Conclusion: significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. Constraints can be addressed through strategic planning and budgeting. challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners</p>				
<p>Inadequate sexual education for young people</p>	<p>-existence of Reproductive health and family planning unit</p>	<p>-support from REST II and other partner support -support from central government -support from NORSAC</p>	<p>-low family planning acceptor rate (7.2%) -religious and cultural beliefs against family planning - poor road network and transportation system -inadequate midwives</p>	<p>- untimely release of support from government and development partners</p>
<p>Conclusion: Adequate potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints can be addressed through strategic programming and budgeting. challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners</p>				

<p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates</p>	<p>-existence of PTAs -existence of religious bodies -existence of Child and Family Welfare Actors</p>	<p>-support from World Vision and UNICEF as well as other partners -central government support</p>	<p>-parental neglect</p>	<p>-- untimely release of support from government and development partners</p>
<p>Conclusion: significant opportunities and potentials exist to address the issue. The existing constraint can be address through continues education and sensitization of parents. Challenges can be manged through dialogu with development partners and fostering of strategic partnership with them</p>				
<p>High levels of unemployment and under - employment among the youth</p>	<p>-existence of Yagaba Technical Senior High School - existence of the Youth Enterprise Agency (YEA) in the district</p>	<p>-favorable Government policy on apprenticeship and skills development - support from development partners</p>	<p>-inadequate tools and machinery for effective technical education service delivery by Yagaba Tech. SHS</p>	<p>-Unreliable government commitment on apprenticeship training and skill development</p>
<p>Conclusion: The issue of high unemployment and under employment amongst the youth can be addressed since adequate opportunities and potentials exist. Associated constraints can be addressed through strategic programming and budgeting. the likely challenges can be mitigated through effective dialogue and partnership with development partners</p>				
<p>Poor quality of drinking water</p>	<p>-availability of water table in some communities for borehole drilling - existing rivers for mechanized systems</p>	<p>-favorable government policy on safe water delivery -support from development partners</p>	<p>-inadequate funds -poor water table in some Areas</p>	<p>-- Unreliable government and development partner support</p>

	-existing repairable boreholes			
<p>Conclusion: significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue of poor quality of drinking water. The associated constraints can be addressed through strategic programming and budgeting. challenges can be addressed through dialogue with development partners and government</p>				
Poor sanitation and waste management	-existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit -Assembly's commitment	-government special interest in water and sanitation -Donor and development partner interest in addressing Water and Sanitation issues	-attitudinal problems of inhabitants -inadequate sanitation equipment -non-functioning WASH committees	competing demands for government support -inadequate development partner support
<p>Conclusion: Adequate potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners.</p>				
Poor hygiene practices	-Assembly commitment -Availability of hygiene educators in schools and Natural leaders in good hygiene practices in communities	- favorable government policies on good hygiene practices - support from development partners	-attitudinal problems -inadequate access to potable water -inadequate household and institutional latrines	competing demands for government support -inadequate development partner support
<p>Conclusion: : Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners</p>				

High prevalence of open defecation	-Assembly commitment to end open defecation -annual sanitation budget of the Assembly	-favorable government policy to end open defecation -on-going development partner funded programmes which aim at achieving ODF running in the district	-attitudinal problems -inadequate number of institutional and household toilets	competing demands for government support -inadequate development partner support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners				
High incidence of children rights violation	-existence of Community development and Social Welfare Department -existence of district police office	-support from central government and development partners	- inadequate police personnel -absence of DOVSU	-inadequate government and development partner support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Child neglect	--existence of Community development and Social Welfare Department -existence of district police office	-support from central government and development partners	-parental irresponsibility	-poverty and hardships -inadequate support from government and development partners

Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	-changing sex role attitudes especially among the youth -availability of requisite skills in gender responsive planning and budgeting	-passage of the affirmative action bill into law - passage of the domestic workers bill into law - partner support	-existing socio-cultural practices against gender equality - male dominated household headship -parental neglect in female education	-inadequate logistics to implement government policy -inadequate support from development partners
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	-changing sex role attitudes especially among the youth -availability of requisite skills in gender responsive planning and budgeting	-passage of the affirmative action bill into law - passage of the domestic workers bill into law - partner support	-existing socio-cultural practices against gender equality - male dominated household headship -parental neglect in female education	-inadequate logistics to implement government policy -inadequate support from development partners
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				

Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	-existence of running social protection programmes for the vulnerable	-support from government and development partners	-inadequate data on the vulnerable -inadequate logistics for outreach activities	Untimely release of funds from government and development partners
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	-existence of the district disability fund	-support from government and other development partners	-inadequate funds -lack of infrastructure for skill development	- perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities by employers
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Limited community level sports and recreational activities	-availability of land for school parks and play grounds -presence of Youthful population - school sports teachers and trained coaches -stable and peaceful environment in the district	-presence of the Ministry of Youth and sports ministry -presence of Regional Sports council -inter-district sports competition -peaceful and stable country	-poor investment in sports and recreational activities - lack of interest in sports activities by the youth -absence of standard sports and recreational facilities -absence of inter-schools	- Influence of foreign sports activities to the detriment of the local sports -lack of sports policy -over concentration of national sports budget on the national sports Teams

			sports competition among schools within the district	
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue</p>				
High incidence of wild fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -presence of community fire volunteers -presence of NADMO -Presence of disaster preparedness plan -existing indigenous knowledge on controlled burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Donor support -Support from Ghana National Fire Service -support from central government -presence of vibrant media (radio stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -attitudinal problems -inadequate knowledge and skills on fire prevention and management -the absence of district fire station -delay in release of funds -negligence on the part of farmers Incidence of group hunting for bush meat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inadequate release of funds by central government to NADMO -Persistent interference in the work of NADMO -Weak enforcement of the National wild life management policy Poor coordinating among the institutions responsible for the management of the environment
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue</p>				
High dependence on wood fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assembly commitment to support households access LPG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rural LPG programme of government -support from dev't partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High levels of poverty among the inhabitants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy failure

	-favourable soil that support wootlot cultivation			
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	-available land for tree planting	-Donor and Government support	-poor attitude towards tree planting by the inhabitants	-inadequate release of funds by Gov't and untimely donor support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	-Assembly commitment	-Central government support -support from EU through the Market oriented Agric Programme	-poor IGF	inadequate release of funds by Gov't and untimely donor support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country	-Assembly commitment	-Donor support -Favourable government policy on ICT	-low broadband and wireless services -limited use of ICT -lack of electricity in	-Government policy failure -untimely donor support

			some communities	
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Recurrent incidence of flooding	-existence of NADMO office -Assembly commitment	-Support from central government -Donor support	-inadequate capacity of the NADMO staff	-Irregular and untimely government support -unreliable Donor support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Poor waste disposal practices	-Assembly commitment	-favourable Government policy on sanitation	-inadequate public refuse containers -poor drains for liquid waste disposal	Irregular and untimely government support -unreliable Donor support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Poor drainage system	-Assembly commitment	-Government support	-Poor IGF	-Irregular and untimely government support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				

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Scattered and unplanned human settlements	-Assembly commitment	-Government and donor support	-weak spatial planning capacity	Irregular and untimely government support -unreliable Donor support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Ineffective sub-district structures	-Assembly commitment	-Presence of ILGS, MLGRD to provide support -favourable gov't policy on decentralization	-poor capacity of sub-district players - poor IGF	Untimely government support
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Weak capacity of local governance structures	Assembly commitment	Presence of ILGS and MLGRD as well as LGSS to build capacity -Donor and Gov't support for capacity building	-Poor IGF base to support training -Absence of Area Council offices	Inadequate gov't and donor support for capacity building
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Assembly commitment	-Donor and gov't support	-revenue leakages -poor local economic activities -absence of data on properties	-unreliable support from gov't and donors

			-inadequate capacity of revenue collectors	
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraints can be addressed through appropriate programming and budgeting. Challenges can be handled through effective and proactive partnership with government and development partners to leverage resources to address the issue				
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	-Existence of DACF as a source of financing infrastructural maintenance activities -IGF -	-Government support -Development partner support	-Inadequate IGF - Competing demands on the DACF	-Delay in release of funds by government - unreliable support from development partners
Conclusion: significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraint can be addressed through adoption of appropriate internal revenue improvement activities to increase the IGF base of the Assembly. The Associated challenges can be addressed through continues engagement with government and development partners				
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure	-Existence of DACF as a source of financing infrastructural projects -Existence of DDF -IGF -	-Government support -infrastructure for poverty reduction policy of government -Development partner support	-Inadequate IGF - Competing demands on the DACF	-Delay in release of funds by government - unreliable support from development partners
Conclusion: significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The existing constraint can be addressed through adoption of appropriate internal revenue improvement activities to increase the IGF base of the Assembly. The Associated challenges can be addressed through continues engagement with government and development partners				

<p>Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</p>	<p>-commitment of the Assembly to addressing the issue - existence of office</p>	<p>-capacity support from Regional Town and country planning office -support from government -employment of spatial planning officers by government</p>	<p>-lack of a physical planning officer in the district</p>	<p>-limited recruitment of spatial planning officers by government</p>
<p>Conclusion: There is no significant potentials to address the issue. However, there is some reasonable level of opportunities that the Assembly can take advantage of to address the issue. The existing constraint can be addressed through collaboration between the Assembly and the Regional Town and country planning Department. The associated challenges can be managed through continues dialogue with the appropriate government department to post a qualified spatial planning officer to the district.</p>				
<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>-existence of channels for involvement and participation</p>	<p>-favourable government policy on citizen participation in planning and budgeting -existence of national framework for popular participation</p>	<p>-inadequate funds - inadequate capacity in participatory planning and budgeting</p>	<p>-delay in release of funds by government</p>
<p>Conclusion: significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. The associated constraints can be addressed through adequate budgetary provision for popular participation and capacity building of Assembly staff specifically Planning officers and budget officers on participatory planning and budgeting. The challenge can be managed through dialogue with government</p>				

2.4. Adoption of Sustainable Development Issues

The impact of issues with significant opportunities and potentials to be addressed after the POCC analysis by DPCU was second most important activity step taken to identify sustainable development issues for adoption. The impact of prioritized issues after the POCC analysis was assessed based on the following criteria:

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic needs of the people
- Multiplier effect of issues in relation to job creation, income generation and economic growth
- Impact of prioritized issues on different segments of society including men and women, boys and girls, the vulnerable including the aged and the disabled.
- Impact on the natural and cultural environment
- As well as impact on cross cutting issues.

Further, prioritized issues with significant positive impact on the natural and social environment were subjected to internal consistency analysis. These afford DPCU members the opportunity to determine how prioritized issues compliment or support each other to achieve the development objectives of the DMTDP. Majority of the prioritized issues were found complimentary to each other. Appropriate mitigation measures were identified to address incompatible prioritized issues. Tables 2.7-2.24 provides both impact and internal consistency analysis of the issues adopted from the POCC analysis. Table 2.25 presents the adopted sustainable development issues.

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 2.7. Impact Analysis of Issues under economic development

	Prioritized Issues from POCC Analysis	Linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on different population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Institutional reforms	Opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Average score	Remarks
	Score range: 0-5 where 0=No positive impact, 1=Very low positive Impact, 2=low positive impact, 3=Medium positive impact, 4=high positive impact, 5=very high positive impact												
NO		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	5	5	5	5	0	0	4	5	4	33	4.0	

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2	Limited Number of skilled industrial personnel	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	26	3.0	
3	Inadequate access to affordable credit	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.0	
4	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	0	0	29	3.2	
5	Erratic rain fall patterns	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	1	31	3.4	
6	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	3	3	35	4.0	
7	High cost of production inputs	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.2	
8	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	5	5	5	5	4	0	1	0	0	25	3.0	

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9	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems	5	5	4	5	3	0	4	0	0	26	3.0	
10	Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain	5	5	5	5	2	0	3	1	2	28	3.1	

SUMMARY OF IMPACT ANALYSIS

Table 2.8: Issues with High Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	4.0
2	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	4.0

Table 2.9: Issues with Medium Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Limited Number of skilled industrial personnel	3.0
2	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	3.2
3	Erratic rainfall pattern	3.4
4	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	3.0
5	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems	3.0
6	Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain	3.1

Table 2.10: Issues with Low Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	High cost of production inputs	2.2
2	Inadequate access to affordable credit	2.0

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 2.11. Impact Analysis of Issues under social development

	Prioritized Issues from POCC Analysis	Linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on different population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Institutional reforms	Opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Average score	Remarks
	Score range: 0-5 where 0=No positive impact, 1=Very low positive impact, 2=low positive impact, 3=Medium positive impact, 4=high positive impact, 5=very high positive impact												
NO		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	27	3.0	

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2	Low participation in non-formal education	5	5	4	4	1	0	4	4	3	30	3.3	
3	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	30	3.3	
4	Inadequate emergency services	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	16	2.0	
5	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
6	Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
7	Prevalence of micro and macro nutritional deficiencies	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	

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8	Infant and adult malnutrition	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
9	Inadequate nutrition education	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
10	Inadequate sexual education for young people	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
11	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
12	High unemployment and under employment amongst the youth	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
13	Poor quality of drinking water	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	25	3.0	
14	Poor sanitation and waste management	5	4	3	1	5	0	5	0	1	24	3.0	
15	Poor hygiene practices	5	3	5	5	1	0	1	0	2	22	2.4	

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16	High prevalence of open defecation	5	3	5	5	2	0	1	1	1	23	3.0	
17	High incidence of children rights violation	5	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	17	2.0	
18	Child neglect	5	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	17	2.0	
19	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	5	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	4	27	3.0	
20	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	29	3.2	
21	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	29	3.2	
22	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	25	3.0	
23	Limited community level sports and recreational activities	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.0	

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Table 2.12: Issues with Medium/Moderate Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	3.0
2	Low participation in non-formal education	3.3
3	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	3.3
4	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	3.0
5	Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)	3.0
6	Prevalence of micro and macro nutritional deficiencies	3.0
7	Infant and adult malnutrition	3.0
8	Inadequate nutrition education	3.0
9	Inadequate sexual education for young people	3.0
10	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates	3.0
11	High levels of unemployment and under -employment among the youth	3.0
12	Poor quality of drinking water	3.0
13	Poor sanitation and waste management	3.0

14	High prevalence of open defecation	3.0
15	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	
16	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3.0
17	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	3.2
18	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	3.2

Table 2.13 Issues with Low Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	High incidence of children rights violation	2.0
2	Child neglect	2.0
3	Poor hygiene practices	2.4

Table 2.14: Issues with Very Low Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Limited community level sports and recreational activities	1.0

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Table 2.15. Impact Analysis of Issues under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

	Prioritized Issues from POCC Analysis	Linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on different population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Institutional reforms	Opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Average score	Remarks
	Score range: 0-5 where 0=No positive impact, 1=Very low positive Impact, 2=low positive impact, 3=Medium positive impact, 4=high positive impact, 5=very high positive impact												
NO													
1	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	1	1	27	3.0	

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2	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	1	1	27	3.0
3	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	1	1	27	3.0
4	Poor drainage system	3	2	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	13	1.4
5	Poor waste disposal practices	3	2	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	13	1.4
6	Recurrent incidence of flooding	4	2	5	2	5	1	5	0	0	25	3.0
7	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	25	3.0
8	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	25	3.0

9	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	3	3	4	4	5	0	5	5	0	0	29	3.2
10	High dependence on wood fuel	3	3	4	4	5	0	5	5	0	0	29	3.2
11	High incidence of wild fires	3	3	4	4	5	0	5	5	0	0	29	3.2

SUMMARY OF IMPACT ANALYSIS

Table 2.16: Issues with Medium/Moderate Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure	3.0
2	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	3.0
3	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	3.0
4	Recurrent incidence of flooding	
5	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	3.0
6	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	3.0
7	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	3.2
8	High dependence on wood fuel	3.2
9	High incidence of wild fires	3.2

Table 2.17: Issues with Very Low Positive Impact

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NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Poor drainage system	1.4
2	Poor waste disposal practices	1.4

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 2.18. Impact Analysis of Issues

	Prioritized Issues from POCC Analysis	Linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on different population groups	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Cultural acceptability	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Institutional reforms	Opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Average score	Remarks
	Score range: 0-5 where 0=No positive impact, 1=Very low positive Impact, 2=low positive impact, 3=Medium positive impact, 4=high positive impact, 5=very high positive impact												
NO													
1	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45	5.0	

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2	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	1	3	3	5	5	0	5	1	1	24	3.0	
3	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	5	5	5	5	1	0	1	0	1	23	3.0	
4	Weak capacity of local governance structures	5	5	5	5	5	1	4	4	1	30	3.3	
5	Ineffective sub-district structures	5	5	5	5	5	1	4	4	1	30	3.3	

SUMMARY OF IMPACT ANALYSIS

Table 2.19: Issues with Very High Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	5.0

Table 2.20: Issues with Medium/ Moderate Positive Impact

NO	ADOPTED ISSUE	AVERAGE SCORE
1	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	3.0
2	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	3.0
3	Weak capacity of local governance structures	3.3
4	Ineffective sub-district structures	3.3

INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The following Symbols are used in the compatibility analysis

1. Where two policies are mutually supportive with each other this is recorded by marking ✓ in the relevant box.
2. Where two policies have the potential to conflict with each other this is recorded by marking an X in the relevant box.
3. If there is no significant interaction this is recorded by O.
4. Conditions are uncertain ?

TABLE 2.21: COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS UNDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	ISSUES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No		Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes	Limited Number of skilled industrial personnel	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Erratic rain fall patterns	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	High cost of production inputs	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems	Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain

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1	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes		✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
2	Limited Number of skilled industrial personnel	✓		✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓
3	Inadequate access to affordable credit	0	✓		0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	0	0	0		0	✓	✓	✓	0	0
5	Erratic rain fall patterns	0	0	0	✓		✓	0	0	0	0
6	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	0	0	0	✓	0		✓	✓	0	✓
7	High cost of production inputs	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓		✓	✓	✓
8	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓		✓	✓
9	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems	0	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓		✓
10	Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	

TABLE 2.22 COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS UNDER SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

No	ISSUES
1	Poor quality of education at all levels
2	Low participation in non-formal education
3	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
4	Inadequate emergency services
5	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups
6	Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)
7	Prevalence of micro and macro nutritional deficiencies
8	Infant and adult malnutrition
9	Inadequate nutrition education
10	Inadequate sexual education for young people
11	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
12	High levels of unemployment and under -employment among the youth
13	Poor quality of drinking water
14	Poor sanitation and waste management
15	Poor hygiene practices
16	High prevalence of open defecation
17	High incidence of children rights violation
18	Child neglect
19	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
20	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
21	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
22	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs
23	Limited community level sports and recreational activities

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2	Low participation in non-formal education	✓		0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0
3	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	0	0		✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Inadequate emergency services	0	0	✓		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups	✓	✓	0	0		✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Periodic shortages of HIV	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	pregnancy and associated school dropout rates																						
12	High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0
13	Poor quality of drinking water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Poor sanitation and waste management	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Poor hygiene practices	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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16	High prevalence of open defecation	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	High incidence of children rights violation	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0
18	Child neglect	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
19	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
20	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	?	0	0
21	Inadequate and limited coverage of social	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.23: COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS UNDER ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	ISSUES	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Poor drainage system	Poor waste disposal practices	Recurrent incidence of flooding	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	High dependence on wood fuel	High incidence of wild fires
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	X	0	0
2	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
3	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0

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4	Poor drainage system	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
5	Poor waste disposal practices	✓	✓	0	✓		✓	0	0	0	0	0
6	Recurrent incidence of flooding	✓	0	✓	✓	✓		0	0	0	0	0
7	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	✓	✓	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
8	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0		X	0	0
9	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	X	0	?	0	0	0	0	X		✓	✓
10	High dependence on wood fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓		?
11	High incidence of wild fires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	

Table2.23: Issues with Potential to conflict each other

Issue (Column)	Issue (Row)	REASONS FOR INCOMPATIBILITY
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure	Provision of rural infrastructure is likely to impact negatively on the vegetative cover as trees are likely to be cut down to pave way for construction activities. Sustainable construction strategies such as land reclamation including tree planting should be considered in planning construction projects
Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Construction and upgrading of road infrastructure has the tendency to impact negatively on the vegetative cover. It is therefore necessary to adopt measures in addressing the issue of poor quality and inadequate road infrastructure to forstall this likely impact on the vegetative cover.

TABLE 2.24: COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS UNDER GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

	ISSUES	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Weak capacity of local governance structures	Ineffective sub-district structures
No		1	2	3	4	5
1	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	0	0	0	✓	✓
2	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	0	0	0	✓	0
3	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	0	0	0	✓	✓

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4	Weak capacity of local governance structures	0	✓	✓		✓
5	Ineffective sub-district structures	✓	0	✓	✓	

Table 2.25 presents the sustainable prioritized development issues.

Table 2.25. Sustainable prioritized Development Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Strong and resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
Economic Development	Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply ▪ Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit
Economic Development	Agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erratic rain fall patterns ▪ Low quality and inadequate agric infrastructure ▪ High cost of production inputs ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of live stock/poultry products ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems ▪ Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain
Social Development	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ Low participation in non-formal education
Social Development	Health and Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ▪ Inadequate emergency services ▪ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (AIVs, Test kits, condoms)
Social Development	Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of micro and macro nutritional deficiencies ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Inadequate nutrition education
Social Development	Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate sexual education for young people ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop out rates
Social Development	Employment and Decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
Social Development	Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of drinking water ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ Poor hygiene practices ▪ High prevalence of open defecation
Social Development	Child and Family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of children's rights violation ▪ Child neglect
Social Development	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality ▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
Social Development	Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Social Development	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High unemployment rate among PWDs
Social Development	Sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited community level sports and recreation activities

Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Deforestation, Dersertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of wild fires ▪
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of trees and vegetative cover
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High dependence on wood fuel
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Rural Development Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate infrastructure and services
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructre
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scartted and unplanned human settlements
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor drainage system ▪ Poor waste disposal practices ▪ Recurrent incidence of floodig
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Information Communication Technology(ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements	Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road infrastructure network
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak capacity of local governance structures ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level

CHAPTER 3:

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Development Projections

Development projection is very critical in the development planning process. Projections help in assessing future development needs including water and sanitation needs, health needs as well as educational needs and the like. Development projection is therefore an important scientific process which involves an assessment of the future population and its implications for demand for essential services including healthcare, education, water and sanitation and the like. This leads to the quantification of future development needs of the people based on planning standards and population thresholds.

3.1.1 Population projections

The population growth rate of a given locality has a significant implication for development planning since all development efforts are aimed at enhancing the welfare of the human population. It is therefore not out of place to conclude that any development effort that does not integrate population issues is not likely to meet the full aspirations of the people for whom those efforts are designed. Using a population growth rate of 2.3, table 2.26 provides summary of projected population of the district from 2018-2021.

Table 3.1 Projected Population from 2018-2021

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
2018	56,834
2019	58,167
2020	59,506
2021	60,845

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

Table 3.2 Projected Number of Boreholes Needed for the Next Four Years

Total Number of available Boreholes functioning	Estimated Population in the next four years	Total number of additional boreholes needed in the next four years
101	60,845	102

Calculation is based on the minimum population threshold for siting a borehole which is 1 borehole to 300 people (60845/300=203)

Total number of additional boreholes needed in the next four years= 101-203=102

Table 3.3 Projected Number of Classrooms Needed for the next four years for primary education

Current Number of Classrooms (Baseline)	Projected No. of Eligible Population for Primary Education in The Next 4 Yrs	Total No of classrooms needed for the next four years
184	10,682	53

The above estimations are based on two variables including the number of classrooms available and projected data on eligible population (6-11 yrs) for primary education obtained from Ghana Statistical service. Total number of classrooms needed in the next four years is calculated as follows:

No. of eligible population for primary education/ acceptable number of pupils in a class= 10,682/45 =237

Total no. of classrooms needed for the last 4yrs = 237- 184 =53

Table 3.4 Development Projections for health infrastructure

ITEM	BASELINE	2018	2019	2020	2021
CHPS ZONES WITH COMPOUNDS	6	7	8	9	10
HEALTH CENTRES	5	5	6	7	8
HOSPITALS	0	0	1	1	1

3.5 Projections for other Education Indicators

Access		2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Projection	2019/2020 Projection	2020/21 Projection
Number of kindergartens	Total	42	44	48	53
	Public	36	36	38	41
	Private	6	8	10	12
Number of pupils in all kindergartens	Total	4,703	5,131	5,488	5,846
	Male	2,543	2,710	2,858	3,006
	Female	2,160	2,421	2,630	2,839
Number of pupils in public kindergartens	Total	3,871	4,271	4,620	4,975
	Male	1,912	2,256	2,406	2,559
	Female	1,959	2,016	2,214	2,416
Number of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	832	860	869	871
	Male	631	454	452	448
	Female	201	406	416	423
Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens	Total	17.7%	16.8%	15.8%	14.9%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	109.9%	117.3%	122.6%	127.6%
	Male	117.4%	122.2%	126.0%	129.6%
	Female	102.3%	112.1%	119.1%	125.7%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.87	0.92	0.94	1.0
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	75.0%	75.0%	78.5%	81.8%
	Male	74.9%	72.9%	75.2%	77.3%
	Female	75.2%	77.0%	81.8%	86.3%
Transition Rate from KG2 to P1	Total	92.8%	92.8%	92.8%	92.8%
	Male	82.4%	82.4%	82.4%	82.4%
	Female	107.5%	107.5%	107.5%	107.5%

Quality		2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target	2020/2021 Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	44	51	57	64
	Male	22	25	28	31
	Female	22	26	29	33
Percentage of female teachers		50.0%	50.2%	50.3%	50.5%

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Number of teachers in public schools	Total	34	42	48	54
	Male	19	20	23	26
	Female	15	22	25	28
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	10	9	9	10
	Male	3	5	5	5
	Female	7	4	4	5
Percentage of teachers in private schools		22.7%	17.6%	15.8%	15.6%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	73.5%	62.4%	65.6%	67.6%
	Public	73.5%	75.5%	77.6%	79.6%
	Private	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	2.5%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	107	102	97	92
	Public	114	102	97	93
	Private	84	96	97	88
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	146	162	147	136
	Public	155	135	125	116
	Private	#DIV/0!	11466	5791	3483

Physical Infrastructure	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target	2020/2021 Target
Number of classrooms in public KG	37	40	42	45
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public KG	105	107	110	111
Percentage of classrooms in public KGs needing major repair	16.1%	14.9%	13.8%	12.6%
Number of new classrooms needed in public KGs	74	82	90	97
Percentage of public KG with play/recreational facilities	11.1%	16.7%	22.3%	27.9%
Number of seating places in public KG	1154	1354	1554	1754
Number of tables/chairs needed in public KG	2717	2917	3065	3220

2. Primary School

Access		2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
Number of primary schools	Total	46	48	53	58
	Public	40	40	43	45
	Private	6	8	10	13
Number of pupils in all primary schools	Total	8,585	8,841	9,160	9,548
	Male	4,540	4,642	4,783	4,959
	Female	4,045	4,199	4,378	4,589
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	8,210	8,486	8,825	9,233
	Male	4,327	4,456	4,608	4,796
	Female	3,883	4,031	4,217	4,438
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	375	355	335	315
	Male	213	186	175	164
	Female	162	168	160	151
Percentage of pupils in private schools		4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	82.4%	82.9%	84.0%	85.6%
	Male	82.2%	82.2%	82.7%	83.9%
	Female	82.6%	83.8%	85.4%	87.5%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	107.2%	101.4%	104.4%	107.5%
	Male	108.0%	99.3%	102.5%	105.7%
	Female	106.3%	103.5%	106.4%	109.3%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	75.7%	71.2%	72.1%	73.5%
	Male	77.0%	71.9%	72.5%	73.4%
	Female	74.2%	70.4%	71.7%	73.5%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	69.5%	70.7%	73.8%	76.8%
	Male	72.9%	74.2%	77.4%	80.6%
	Female	65.9%	67.1%	70.0%	72.9%
Completion Rate at P6	Total	70.6%	70.7%	70.9%	46.1%
	Male	77.2%	77.0%	76.8%	49.7%
	Female	62.9%	63.5%	64.1%	42.0%
Transition Rate from P6 to JH1	Total	80.6%	80.6%	80.6%	80.6%
	Male	73.4%	73.4%	73.4%	73.4%

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	Female	90.9%	92.7%	94.5%	96.3%
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Quality		2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	152	160	168	179
	Male	125	127	129	133
	Female	27	33	39	46
Percentage of female teachers		17.8%	20.3%	22.8%	25.3%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	143	153	161	173
	Male	119	123	125	129
	Female	24	30	36	44
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	9	7	7	6
	Male	6	4	4	4
	Female	3	3	3	2
Percentage of teachers in private schools		5.9%	4.4%	4.2%	3.4%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	85.3%	82.7%	84.0%	85.9%
	Public	85.3%	86.4%	87.6%	88.7%
	Private	0.0%	1.1%	2.1%	3.2%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	56	56	55	54
	Public	57	55	55	53
	Private	42	51	48	53
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	66	67	65	62
	Public	67	64	63	60
	Private	#DIV/0!	4788	2261	1655
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools	English	3	3	3	3
	Maths	4	4	4	3
	Science	3	3	3	3

Physical Infrastructure	2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target

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Number of classrooms in public Primary schools	184	196	205	214
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public Primary schools schools	45	43	43	43
Percentage of classrooms in public Primary schools needing major repair	13.0%	12.1%	11.2%	10.3%
Number of new classrooms needed in public Primary schools	(2)	(7)	(9)	(9)
Number of seating places in public Primary schools	3310	4535	5760	6985
Number of dual desks needed in public Primary schools	2450	1975	1532	1124

3. Junior High School

Access		2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Target	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target
Number of junior secondary schools	Total	23	25	27	29
	Public	23	25	27	29
	Private	0	0	0	0
Number of pupils in all schools	Total	1,905	1,950	2,013	2,097
	Male	1,023	1,052	1,065	1,086
	Female	882	899	949	1,010
Number of pupils in public schools	Total	1,905	1,946	2,006	2,086
	Male	1,023	1,050	1,061	1,080
	Female	882	897	945	1,004
Number of pupils in private schools	Total	-	4	7	11
	Male	-	2	4	6
	Female	-	2	4	6
Percentage of pupils in private schools		0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	50.9%	50.9%	51.4%	52.3%
	Male	51.1%	51.4%	50.8%	50.7%
	Female	50.6%	50.4%	52.0%	54.1%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.99	0.98	1.02	1.07
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	Total	54.7%	55.1%	55.8%	56.5%
	Male	54.4%	54.3%	54.1%	54.0%

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	Female	55.0%	56.0%	57.6%	59.3%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Total	32.1%	30.0%	30.3%	30.8%
	Male	32.7%	30.7%	30.4%	30.3%
	Female	31.4%	29.2%	30.2%	31.4%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)	Total	37.3%	36.7%	37.1%	37.6%
	Male	37.3%	39.0%	38.9%	38.8%
	Female	32.8%	34.1%	35.1%	36.1%
Completion Rate at JH3	Total	47.2%	47.4%	47.5%	48.7%
	Male	46.3%	48.6%	47.3%	47.1%
	Female	48.2%	46.1%	47.7%	50.4%

Quality		2017/18 Baseline	2018/19 Projection	2019/20 Projection	2020/21 Projection
Number of teachers in all schools	Total	99	95	93	91
	Male	80	74	70	67
	Female	19	21	23	24
Percentage of female teachers		19.2%	21.6%	23.9%	26.3%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	99	94	92	90
	Male	80	74	70	67
	Female	19	20	22	23
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	-	1	1	1
	Male	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	1	1	1
Percentage of teachers in private schools		0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	88.9%	88.1%	88.3%	88.5%
	Public	88.9%	89.1%	89.3%	89.4%
	Private	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Total	19	21	22	23
	Public	19	21	22	23
	Private	#DIV/0!	4	7	11
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	22	23	25	26
	Public	22	23	24	26
	Private	#DIV/0!	1714	1500	1571
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools	English	2	2	2	2

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	Maths	2	2	2	2
	Science	2	2	2	2
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	9.3%	12.0%	14.6%	17.3%
	Male	12.5%	15.2%	17.9%	20.6%
	Female	6.1%	8.7%	11.4%	14.0%
BECE pass rate by core subjects	Eng	50.9%	54.6%	58.3%	61.9%
	Math	60.8%	63.8%	66.8%	69.9%
	Science	56.0%	59.3%	62.5%	65.8%
	Social Study	58.0%	61.2%	64.3%	67.5%

Physical Infrastructure	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	Baseline	Projection	Projection	Projection
Number of classroom in public JHS	42	45	47	49
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public JHS	45	43	43	43
Percentage of classrooms in public JHS needing major repair	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public JHS	12	11	10	11
Number of seating places in public JHS	1744	1944	2144	2344
Number of mono desks needed in public JHS	161	2	-138	-259

4. General Information for Basic Schools

Physical Infrastructure		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target
Percentage of public Schools with	Toilet facilities	87%	88.1%	89.2%	90.3%
	Urinal facilities	64%	67.0%	70.0%	73.0%
	Potable water	70%	72.5%	75.0%	77.5%
Percentage of public Schools with	Electricity	28%	33.6%	39.2%	44.8%

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Number of Schools under tree	Total	2	1	1	0
	Public	2	1	1	0
	Private	0	0	0	0
Percentage of public schools with School Management Committee (SMC) established		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of public schools with functional SMC		30.0%	35.8%	41.7%	47.5%
Percentage of Schools with computers		17.4%	19.7%	22.0%	24.3%
Percentage of Schools with a computer teaching laboratories		13.0%	15.7%	18.4%	21.0%

5. Senior High School

SHS		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
		Baseline	Projection	Projection	Projection
Number of senior high schools	Total	1	1	1	1
	Public	1	1	1	1
	Private	0			
Number of students in all schools	Total	838	994	1,157	1,326
	Male	470	593	721	854
	Female	368	401	436	472
Number of students in public schools	Total	838	992	1,153	1,320
	Male	470	592	718	850
	Female	368	401	435	470
Number of students in private schools	Total	-	2	4	7
	Male	-	1	3	4
	Female	-	1	2	2
Percentage of pupils in private schools		0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	Total	25.1%	29.0%	33.0%	37.0%
	Male	26.5%	32.7%	38.8%	45.0%
	Female	23.4%	25.0%	26.5%	28.1%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.88	0.76	0.68	0.62
Completion Rate at SH3	Total	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%

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	Male	8.2%	8.1%	7.9%	7.7%
	Female	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%
Number of teachers	Total	33	37	42	46
	Public	33	36	41	45
	Private	0	1	1	1
Percentage of teachers in private schools		0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	69.7%	97.3%	97.6%	97.8%
	Public	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Private	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Student Teacher Ratio	Total	26	27	28	29
	Public	26	28	29	30
	Private	#DIV/0!	2	5	7
Student Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	36	28	28	29
	Public	25	28	28	29
	Private	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Student Core Textbook Ratio in public schools	English	2	2	2	2
	Maths	2	2	2	2
	Science	2	2	2	2
	Social St.	2	2	2	2
WASSCE pass rate by gender	Total	12.0%	16.5%	21.1%	25.6%
	Male	14.6%	19.4%	24.2%	29.0%
	Female	9.4%	13.7%	18.0%	22.3%
WASSCE pass rate by subject	Eng	2.4%	4.3%	6.2%	8.1%
	Math	2.8%	5.4%	8.0%	10.6%
	Science	8.3%	12.7%	17.1%	21.5%
	Social Study	16.9%	21.6%	26.3%	30.9%
Number of classroom in public SHS		12	17	23	28
Student Classroom Ratio in public SHS		70	57	51	47
Number of new classrooms needed in public SHS		16	16	16	16
Number of seating places in public SHS		514	564	611	664
Number of mono desks needed in public SHS		324	428	541	655
Percentage of public schools with equipped Science laboratories		0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%

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Percentage of schools with equipped computer laboratories	Total	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Public	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%

3.2 District Development Goal

The goal of this 4-Year Medium Term Development Plan has been carved in line with the mission statement of the Assembly, which states that ‘The Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people and enhance the development of the district through mobilizing resources to improve services and create an enabling environment for all stakeholders to participate in development’. It is also linked to the vision of Government’s Coordinated Programme on Economic and Social Development Policies which is captured as “An optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.” .

3.2.1 Overall Development Goal

Provide the enabling environment with increased opportunities for the participation of all for accelerated socio-economic development.

3.2.2 Adopted Goal under Economic Development

- ✓ Build a Prosperous Society

3.2.3 Adopted Goal under Social Development

- ✓ Create opportunities for all

3.2.4 Adopted Goal under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- ✓ Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

3.2.5 Adopted Goal under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- ✓ Maintain a stable, united and safe society

3.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT POLICY MATRIX LINKED WITH THE SDGs AND THE AU AGENDA 2063 GOALS

TABLE 3.6: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT POLICY MATRIX
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
1. STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	✓ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.1.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.6, 17.1) 1.1.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) 1.1.3 Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Target 17.1, 17.3)	SDGs 16 and 17	AU 1,4,9,20
2. INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	✓ Inadequate and unreliable electricity	2.1 Ensure energy availability and reliability	2.1.1 Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	SDG 7	AU 4,5,7 and 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	✓ Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel	1.1 Ensure improved skills development for Industry	1.1.1 Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors(SDG Target 4.4)	SDG 4	AU 2,4,5, 7
	✓ Limited local participation in economic development	1.2 Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	1.2.1 Implement One district, one factory initiative(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	SDG 9	AU 1,4,5,7,9
3.PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	✓ Limited access to credit for SMEs	1.3 Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development	1.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Target 4.4,8.3,8.6) 1.3.2 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements(SDG Targets 8.3,8.5, 17.17) 1.3.3 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to	SDGs 4, 8,9 and 17	AU 1,4 and 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)		
		1.4 Enhance domestic trade	1.4.1 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	SDG 17	AU 4
3. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	✓ Poor marketing systems ✓ High cost of production inputs	3.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	3.1.1 Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9) 3.1.2 Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) 3.1.3 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products(SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)	SDGs 2,4, 12, 17	AU 1, 3, 4,5,20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			3.1.4 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)		
	✓ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	3.2 Ensure improved Public Investment	3.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1) 3.2.2 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a) 3.2.3 Restructure MOFA to have a marketing department to work with MOTI to support the demand-driven agenda (SDG Target 16.6) 3.2.4 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16,17	1, 3,4,5,20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			<p>between the private and public sectors at the district level(SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>3.2.5 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district(SDG Targets 1.1,1.2,17.11)</p> <p>3.2.6 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies(SDG Targets 2.3,2.a,16.6)</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ✓ Low level of irrigated agriculture ✓ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ✓ Erratic rainfall patterns ✓ Encroachment of designated irrigation sites 	3.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>3.3.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5,2.a)</p> <p>3.3.2 Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, High yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account</p>	SDGs 1,2,5,7,10,12,16,17	AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High cost of energy for irrigation ✓ Inadequate Agriculture Extension staff. ✓ Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consumer health and safety(SDG Targets, 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) 3.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 3.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 3.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain(SDG Target 2.3) 3.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) 3.3.7 Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation especially in the Afram plains and northern savannah(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4) 3.3.8 Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation 		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3) 3.3.9 Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.7) 3.3.10 Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2) 3.3.11 Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones(SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2) 3.3.12 Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation(SDG Targets 7.2) 3.3.13 Secure land title for designated irrigation sites(SDG Target 16.6) 3.3.14 Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			information (SDG Target 12.8) 3.3.15 Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor storage and transportation systems ✓ Poor farm-level practices, ✓ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers ✓ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 	3.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	3.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution(SDG Target 12.3) 3.4.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities(SDG Target 17.17) 3.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) 3.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure	SDG 1,2,8,9,11,12,16,17	AU 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c) 3.4.5 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.12.3, 12.a) 3.4.6 Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities (SDG Targets 2.b, 17.10, 17.12) 3.4.7 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing(SDG Target 2.c)		
	✓ Lack of database on farmers ✓ Limited insurance for farming activities ✓ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	3.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	3.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations	SDG 2,5,9,10,12,16,17	AU 1,3,4,5,20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	✓ Limited application of science and technology		(SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.c, 9.c, 17.8) 3.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) 3.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18) 3.5.4 Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10, 10.5) 3.5.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)		
	✓ Lack of youth interest in agriculture	3.6 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	3.6.1 Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the	SDG 1, 2, 4, and 8	AU 1, 3, 4, 5, 20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ✓ Lack of credit for agriculture ✓ Inadequate access to land for agriculture production 		<p>value chain(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>3.6.2 Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation(SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>3.6.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>3.6.4 Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations(SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>3.6.5 Support the youth to have access to land (SDG 1.4)</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low level of husbandry practices, ✓ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 	3.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	3.7.1 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for	SDG 2,8,16	AU 4,5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock ✓ Inadequate and poor quality data ✓ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system ✓ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 		<p>development (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>3.7.2 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases(SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>3.7.3 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock(SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)</p> <p>3.7.4 Facilitate access to credit by the industry(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p>		
4. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	4.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>4.1.1 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector(SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.1.2 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable</p>	SDG 8, 12, and 17	AU 4, 16

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			standards(SDG Target 8.9) 4.1.3 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 4.1.4 Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities(SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) 4.1.5 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)		
	✓ Weak coordination among MMDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	4.1.6 Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (SDG Target 17.17) 4.1.7 Promote partnerships and participation in global arts events and businesses(SDG Target 17.17) 4.1.8 Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)	SDG 8 and 17	AU 4 and 16

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL:CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED POLICY ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor quality of education at all levels ✓ High number of untrained teachers at basic level ✓ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ✓ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools ✓ Negative perception of Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) ✓ Low participation in non-formal education ✓ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Target 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 1.1.2 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 1.1.3 Restructure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking (SDG Target 4.7) 	SDG 4	AU 2 and 18

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	<p>✓ Poor linkage between management processes and school operations</p>	<p>1.2 Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>1.2.1 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>1.2.2 Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.3 Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.4 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.5 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.6 Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)</p> <p>1.2.7 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	<p>SDG 4, 13, 16 and 17</p>	<p>AU 2, and 18</p>
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✓	✓ Inadequate funding sources for education	1.3 Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	1.3.1 Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3) 1.3.2 Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services (SDG Target 17.17)	SDG 17	AU 2, and 18
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<p>2. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ✓ Inadequate emergency services ✓ Poor quality of healthcare services ✓ Unmet needs for mental health services ✓ Unmet health needs of women and girls ✓ Increased cost of healthcare delivery ✓ Inadequate financing of the health sector 	<p>2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 2.1.4 Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) 2.1.5 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6) 2.1.6 Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) 2.1.7 Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b, 16.6) 2.1.8 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, and 16.6) 2.1.9 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) 	<p>SDG 1,3,5,9 and 16</p>	<p>AU 3</p>
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			<p>2.1.10 Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery(SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.11 Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>2.1.12 Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p> <p>2.1.13 Effectively implement the health financing strategy(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.14 Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels ✓ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ✓ Wide gaps in health service data 	<p>2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>2.2.1 Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>2.2.3 Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.4 Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.5 Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</p>	<p>SDG 3, 16 and 17</p>	<p>AU 3</p>
	<p>✓ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>	<p>2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.4 Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases control</p>	<p>SDGs 3 and 16</p>	<p>AU 3</p>

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			<p>strategy(SDG Targets 3.4, 3b)</p> <p>2.3.5 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.6 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases(SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.7 Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.8 Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR) (SDG Targets 3.a, 16.6)</p>		
✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs ✓ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ✓ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ✓ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 	2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization(SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child</p>	SDG 3	AU 3

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			transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)(SDG Target 3.3) 2.4.6 Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8)		
3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household food insecurity ✓ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiency ✓ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ✓ Infant and adult malnutrition ✓ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases 	3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security	3.1.1 Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDGs Targets 2.c, 12.3) 3.1.2 Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) 3.1.3 Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d) 3.1.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Targets 2.1) 3.1.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.6 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2) 3.1.7 Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (MTMSG, FTFSG food demonstration etc) (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)	SDGS 2, 3, 12	AU 1,3, 4, 5
		3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition	3.2.1 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision	3,16,17	1, 3, 5, 12, 20

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition ✓ Inadequate nutrition education ✓ Inadequate staff training on FNS at all levels ✓ Weak nutrition sensitive-planning and programming 	<p>security governance</p>	<p>making on nutrition(SDG Target 16.7)</p> <p>3.2.2 Develop a FNS M&E framework and integrate it into the national M&E system (SDG Target 16.6).</p> <p>3.2.3 Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security</p> <p>3.2.4 Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels(SDGs Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p> <p>3.2.5 Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.9)</p> <p>3.2.6 Establish an effective food safety monitoring system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>3.2.7 Establish early-warning system for laboratory-confirmed infections (SDG Target 3.d)</p>		
<p>4. POPULATION MANAGEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High fertility rate among adolescent ✓ Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services ✓ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 	<p>4.1 Improve population management</p>	<p>4.1.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17. 14)</p> <p>4.1.2 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society(SDG Target 3.7)</p>	<p>SDGs 3,5 16 and 17</p>	<p>AU 1,17 and 18</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes ✓ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates ✓ Inadequate sexual education for young people 		<p>4.1.3 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>4.1.4 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.5 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7).</p> <p>4.1.6 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p> <p>4.1.7 Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.8 Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics(SDG Target 16.9)</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High school drop-out rates among adolescent girls ✓ High youth unemployment 	<p>4.2 Harness demographic dividend</p>	<p>4.2.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>4.2.2 Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against</p>	<p>SDGS 2, 3, 16, 17</p>	<p>AU 1, 3,5</p>

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			<p>sexual and reproductive health services to young people (SDG Target 3.7).</p> <p>4.2.3 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>4.2.4 Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people (SDG Target 17.17)</p>		
5. WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	✓ Poor quality of drinking water	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>5.1.1 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>5.1.2 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.3 Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDGs Targets 6.a, 17.9)</p> <p>5.1.4 Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>5.1.5 Enforce buffer-zone policy (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.6 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a)</p>	SDGs 6 and 16	AU 1, 7, 12 and 20

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			5.1.7 Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor sanitation and waste management ✓ Poor hygiene practices ✓ High prevalence of open defecation 	5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.2 Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) 5.2.3 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) 5.2.4 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 5.2.5 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) 5.2.6 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.7 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 5.2.8 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	SDGs 6, 12, and 16	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 20
6. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disparity in rate of decline of poverty across 	6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	1.14.1 Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	SDG1	AU 1, and 17

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	the country and among different population groups				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 	6.2 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	1.15.1 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a) 1.15.2 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	SDGs 9, 11, and 17	AU 1 and 17
7. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare ✓ Poor quality of services for children and families ✓ Weak capacity of caregivers ✓ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ✓ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ✓ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.1 Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2). 7.1.2 Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) 7.1.3 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (DG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)	SDG 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17	AU 1 and 18

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			<p>7.1.4 Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>7.1.5 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>7.1.6 Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>7.1.7 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>7.1.8 Increase awareness of child protection(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>		
✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High incidence of children’s rights violation ✓ Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law ✓ Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour ✓ Child neglect ✓ Poorly resourced correctional facilities ✓ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs 	7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>7.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3).</p> <p>7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>7.2.3 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>7.2.4 Introduce District Integrated social services</p>	SDGs 4, 5, 10, 11, 16	AU 1, 18

			<p>programme for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening Capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)</p> <p>7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>		
8. THE AGED	✓ Inadequate care for the aged	8.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>8.1.1 Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation(SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>8.1.2 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing(SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2,16.b)</p> <p>8.1.3 Mainstream ageing issues in National Development Frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies(SDG Targets 1.3, 1.1, 17.14)</p> <p>8.1.4 Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.1, 10.2,16.6)</p>	SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16 AND 17	AU 1, 3 and 12

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			8.1.5 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect(SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b,5.4)		
9. GENDER EQUALITY	✓ Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>9.1.1 Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c).</p> <p>9.1.2 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2).</p> <p>9.1.3 Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c)</p>	SDGs 5, 10	AU 1, 2, 3, 17,20
✓	✓ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women.	<p>9.2.1 Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <p>9.2.2 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Target 1.4, 5.a)</p> <p>9.2.3 Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8)</p> <p>9.2.4 Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool</p>	SDG 1,3,4 5 and 8	AU 1, 3, 17 and 20

			<p>of potential female leaders(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p> <p>9.2.5 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p> <p>9.2.6 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</p>		
10. SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak social protection systems ✓ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups ✓ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions ✓ Lack of sustainable funding 	10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)</p> <p>10.1.2 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>10.1.3 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries(SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p>10.1.4 Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)</p> <p>10.1.5 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma,</p>	SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9,10 and 16	AU 1, 2, 17, and 18

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			<p>abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>10.1.6 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>10.1.7 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>		
11. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High unemployment rate amongst PWDs ✓ perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs ✓ Low participation of PWDs in decision making ✓ Ignorance of PWDs personal rights 	11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>11.1.1 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>11.1.2 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>11.1.3 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>11.1.4 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self-development (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10).</p>	SDG 1, 8, 10, 16 and 17	AU 1, 2, 3, 411, 12,1718
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low participation of PWDs in decision making 	11.2 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral	11.2.1 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and	SDGs 10 and 16	AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

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		democracy and governance	democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 11.2.2 Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) 11.2.3 Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)		
✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings ✓ Inadequate education on accessibility standards ✓ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs ✓ Absence of special learning aids for PWDs ✓ Limited access to education for PWDs ✓ Low self-esteem and selfconfidence among PWDs ✓ Poor living conditions of PWDs 	11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) 11.3.2 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5) 11.3.3 Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants (SDG Target 4.c) 11.3.4 Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4) 11.3.5 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	SDGs 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16	AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

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			<p>11.3.6 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4,8.5, 8.8)</p> <p>11.3.7 Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>11.3.8 Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p> <p>11.3.9 Facilitate PWDs access to justice (SDG Targets 10.3, 16.3,16.b)</p>		
12. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High levels of unemployment and underemployment among the youth ✓ High disability unemployment ✓ Low levels of technical and vocational skills ✓ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self employment ✓ Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 	12.1 Promote the creation of decent jobs	<p>12.1.1 Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>12.1.2 Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>12.1.3 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>12.1.4 Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>12.1.5 Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government</p>	SDGs 4,8, and 9	AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

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			<p>interventions (SDG Target 8.2)</p> <p>12.1.6 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)</p> <p>12.1.7 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>12.1.8 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)</p> <p>12.1.9 Build capacity of informal economy (SDG Target 8.3)</p>		
13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development ✓ Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth ✓ 	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>13.1.1 Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10)</p> <p>13.1.2 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.3 Improve quality of and access to post-basic education skills training (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)</p> <p>13.1.4 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)</p>	SDGs 4 and 8	AU 1, 2,4,5,18
14. SPORTS AND RECREATION	✓ Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	1.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	1.1.1 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and	SDGs 9, 16 and 17	AU 1, 9, 10,20

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities ✓ Limited community level sports and recreational activities 		<p>recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>1.1.3 Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>1.1.4 Enforce the development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Targets 16.6)</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak capacity for sports development and management ✓ Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public ✓ Weak institutions for marketing and promotion of locally organized sports 	<p>1.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	<p>1.2.1 Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.2 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>1.2.3 Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>1.2.4 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>1.2.5 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports (SDG Target 17.17)</p>	<p>SDGs 4, 9, 16 and 17</p>	<p>AU 1, 2, 9,10, 20</p>

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	✓ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	1.1 Reduce environmental pollution	1.1.1 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4 and 17.7)	SDGs 9, 12 and 17	AU 1 and 7
2. DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High incidence of wildfires ✓ Inappropriate farming practices ✓ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ✓ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ✓ Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 	<p>2.1 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion</p> <p>2.2 promote sustainable use of forest and wild life resources</p>	<p>2.1.1 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs) (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6).</p> <p>2.2.1 Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public (SDG Target 12.8, 16.6)</p> <p>2.2.2 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.1).</p>	SDGs 6, 12, 15 and 16	AU 7, 11 and 12

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
3 CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Vulnerability to climate change ✓ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 	3.1 Enhance climate change resilience	3.1.1 Promote and Encourage climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4) 3.1.2 Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge(SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) 3.1.3 Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) 3.1.4 Mainstrem climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2) 3.1.5 Develop climate responsive infrastructure (SDG Targets 9.1)	SDGs 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, and 16	AU 3, 5, 7,10, 12 and 17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Loss of trees and vegetative cover ✓ Degraded landscapes ✓ Inefficient energy use 	3.2 Reduce greenhouse gases	3.2.1 Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognized groups(SDG Target 13.3) 3.2.2 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (11.7, 15.2) 3.2.3 Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce	SDGs 3, 11, 13 and 15	AU 7 and 12

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GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			environmental risks and ecological scarcity, focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors (SDG Target 3.d		
4.DISASTER MANAGEMENT	✓ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	4.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	4.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction(SDG Targets 3.d 13.3) 4.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 4.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) 4.1.4 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b,16.6)	SDGs 1, 3, 5, 11, 13, and 16	AU 5, 7, 12,17
5.TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE(ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	✓ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	5.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<u>Road Transport</u> 5.1.1 Expand and maintain the national road network(SDG targets 9.1, 11.2) 5.1.2 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capital and areas of high agricultural	SDGs 7, 9, 11, and 17	AU 1, 10, 20

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			production and tourism (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2). 5.1.3 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.7) 5.1.4 Promote road-based mass transportation system, including extending Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)		
6.INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	✓ Low broadband wireless access ✓ Poor quality ICT services ✓ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	6.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	6.1.1 Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c 17.8) 6.1.2 Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.3 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	SDGs 9 and 17	AU 1, 2,4, 10,

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			6.1.4 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)		
	✓ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	6.2 Expand the digital landscape	6.2.1 Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10) 6.2.2 Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)	SDGs 9 and 16	AU 1,2,4,10
7.ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	✓ Unreliable power supply ✓ High dependence on wood fuel	7.1 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<i>Thermal</i> 7.1.1 Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2,7.3, 7.a) 7.1.2 Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production (SDG Targets 15.2) 7.1.3 Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for	SDGs 7 and 15	AU 1, 6, 7, and 10

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GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			powergeneration (SDG Target 7.1)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 	7.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	7.2.1 Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b) 7.2.2 Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islandscommunities to improve the livelihood of the communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	SDG 7	AU 1
8.CONSTRUCTI ON INDUSTRY DEVELOPMEN T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites 	8.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	8.1.1 Ensure quality in all aspects of constrction(SDG Target 9.a)	SDG 9	AU 10 and 11
9.DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recurrent incidence of flooding ✓ Poor waste disposal practices ✓ Poor drainage system ✓ Silting and choking of drains ✓ Uncovered drains ✓ Poor landscaping 	9.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	9.1.1 Construct storm drains in Accra and other citiesand towns to address the recurrent devastating floods (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) 9.1.2 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste(SDG Target 11.6) 9.1.3 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all	SDGS 9 and 11	AU 1, 2,10 and 12

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GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)		
10.INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	✓ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	10.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	10.1.1 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure(SDG Target 9.a) 10.1.2 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance(SDG Target 17.9)	SDGs 9 and 17	AU 1, 10, 11, 12
11.LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cumbersome land acquisition process ✓ Complex land tenure system ✓ Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership ✓ Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing) 	11.1 Develop efficient land administration and management	11.1.1 Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2) 11.1.2 Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets (SDG Target 9.2) 11.1.3 Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions	SDGs 9 and 12	AU 10, 11, 12 and 17

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GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach (SDG Target 12.2) 11.1.4 Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)		
12.HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ✓ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ✓ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning ✓ Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	12.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	12.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 12.1.2 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 12.1.3 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	SDGs 11, 16 and 17	AU 1, 10 and 12
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate housing infrastructure services 	1.8 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	1.8.1 Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3) 1.8.2 Improve investment for housing provision (SDG Target 17.17)	SDGs 11 and 17	AU 1, 10 AND 12

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			1.8.3 Promote the manufacture and use of standardised local building materials in housing, including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)		
13. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services ✓ Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development ✓ High rate of rural urban migration 	13.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	13.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a,11a) 13.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a,11. a) 13.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a). 13.1.4 Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a,11.1,11. a) 13.1.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural	SDGs 1,2, 6, 10,11 and 17	AU 1, 5,1012

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GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			communities and livelihoods (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2). 13.1.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17).		

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ineffective sub-district structures ✓ Poor service delivery at the local level ✓ Low capacity of local governance practitioners 	1.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.1.1 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 1.1.2 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	SDGs 16 and 17	AU 11, 12, 13
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level ✓ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation ✓ Poor coordinating in 	1.2 Improve decentralized planning	1.2.1 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 1.2.2 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private	SDs 16 and 17	AU 11, 12

District Medium Term Development Plan, 2018-2021

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	preparation and implementation of development plans ✓ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels		Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14,17.17) 1.2.3 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 1.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)		
	✓ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ✓ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ✓ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers	1.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6,17.1) 1.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16,17.17) 1.3.3 Improve service delivery at the District level(16.6,16.a)	SDGs 16 and 17	AU 11,12,20

District Medium Term Development Plan, 2018-2021

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ✓ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 	1.4 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	1.4.2 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 1.4.3 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.6,17.17) 1.4.4 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG 16.7)	SDGs 16 and 17	AU 11,12
2.PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited public and community ownership ✓ Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking 	2.1 Depeen transparency and public accountability	2.1.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) 2.1.2 Expand opportunities and structures for public	SDG 16	AU 11,12 13

District Medium Term Development Plan, 2018-2021

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			<p>and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>2.1.3 Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p> <p>2.1.4 Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</p>		
3.PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL REFORM	✓ Poor record keeping	3.1 Build an effective and efficient government machinery	3.1.1 Improve documentation within the public sector(SDG Targets 16.6,16.10,16.a)	SDG 16	11 and 12
4.PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<p>✓ Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>✓ Inadequate financial resources</p> <p>✓ Weak research capacity of the Assembly</p>	4.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>4.1.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6,17.9)</p> <p>4.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation macro</p>	SDGs 11, 16 and 17	AU 11, 12

District Medium Term Development Plan, 2018-2021

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak coordination of the development planning system 		<p>econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target17.9),</p> <p>4.1.3 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6).</p> <p>4.1.4 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process(SDG Target 17.14)</p>		
5.HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure ✓ Inadequate personnel 	5.1 Enhance security service delivery	<p>5.1.1 Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>5.1.2 Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	SDG 16	AU 11,12,13

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GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (eg. Cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime etc) ✓ Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety ✓ Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substance 	5.2 Enhance public safety	<p>5.2.1 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)</p> <p>5.2.2 Improve the capacity of security services in external peacekeeping operations (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.a)</p> <p>5.2.3 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>5.2.4 Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>5.2.5 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)</p>	SDGs 3 and 16	AU 11,12, 13

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GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
6.CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES	✓ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	6.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	6.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)	SDG 16	AU 11, 12,13
7.LAW AND ORDER	✓ Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	7.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	7.1.1 Establish District court for delivery of justice.	SDG 16	AU 11, 12, 13
8.CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	✓ Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education ✓ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	8.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p><u>Civil Society Organisation</u></p> <p>8.1.1 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14,17.17)</p> <p>8.1.2 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and</p>	SDGs 1, 10, 16 and 17	AU 11,12,13

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17)		
9. ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AND PATRIOTISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ineffective advocacy strategies ✓ Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life 	9.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	9.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7) 9.1.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15) 9.1.3 Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic	SDGs 4, 12, 16,17	AU 2, 11, 12

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GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			<p>growth (SDG Targets 4.7,12. b)</p> <p>9.1.4 Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>9.1.5 Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior (17.15)</p> <p>9.1.6 Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies(16.10)</p>		
10. CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate cultural infrastructure ✓ Growing negative influence of foreign culture 	10.1 Promote culture in the development process	<p>10.1.1 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Target 4.7, 17.14)</p> <p>10.1.2 Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b)</p>	SDGs 4, 12	AU 11, 12, 16

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GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			10.1.3 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)		
11. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels ✓ Insufficient funding of development communication 	11.1 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	11.1.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7,16.10) 11.1.2 Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7,16.10) 11.1.3 Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7, 16.10) 11.1.4 Provide sustainable financing for development	SDGs 16 and 17	AU11 and 12

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GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
			communication (SDG Target 17.3)		

CHAPTER 4:

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES 2018-2021

The programme of Action for the plan period 2018-2021 specifies the programme and sub-programmes as well as the goals of the programmes. It indicates the sector activities, location, time for implementation, indicative budget, and indicators for implementation, source of funding and implementing departments as well as collaborating partners including the private sector, donors, NGOs, the Area Councils and individual communities.

The formulation of the development priorities, goals, objectives and strategies as well as activities was done through the active involvement of and participation of all identifiable stakeholders. The programme of action therefore represents a set of prioritized activities of the sector departments, the private sector, NGOs, the Area Councils and individual communities

In selecting and phasing out the programmes for implementation during the plan period, a number of criteria were used to satisfy the central goal of the plan. The criteria used include the following:

- ◆ Programmes that represent the felt needs of the people
- ◆ Programmes that are in line with the district goal and objectives
- ◆ Programmes that addresses the critical gaps identified in the performance review
- ◆ Programmes that address the key development issues adopted from the National development Policy Framework (2018-2021)
- ◆ Programms that compliments each other and impact more on the socio-economic life of the people

4.1 Formulation of Programmes and Sub-programmes

Table 4.1: Programmes and sub-programmes

Development Dimension: Economic Development

Adopted Goal: Build a prosperous Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
4.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	4.2.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.6, 17.1) 4.2.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) 4.2.3 Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Target 17.1, 17.3)	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization
4.3 Ensure energy availability and reliability	4.3.1 Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development
4.4 Ensure improved skills development for Industry	4.4.1 Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and industrial Development

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4.5 Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development	<p>4.5.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Target 4.4,8.3,8.6)</p> <p>4.5.2 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3,8.5, 17.17)</p> <p>4.5.3 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and industrial development
4.6 Enhance domestic trade	4.6.1 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and industrial development
4.7 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<p>4.7.1 Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9)</p> <p>4.7.2 Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)</p> <p>4.7.3 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)</p> <p>4.7.4 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development
4.8 Ensure improved Public Investment	<p>4.8.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)</p> <p>4.8.2 Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.8.3 Restructure MOFA to have a marketing department to work with MOTI to support the demand-driven agenda (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.8.4 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development

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	<p>through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.8.5 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1,1.2,17.11)</p> <p>4.8.6 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies(SDG Targets 2.3,2.a,16.6)</p>		
4.9 Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>4.9.1 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5,2. a)</p> <p>4.9.2 Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, High yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets, 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)</p> <p>4.9.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.9.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</p> <p>4.9.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.9.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>4.9.7 Implement Government’s flagship intervention of ‘One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation especially in the Afram plains and northern savannah (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4)</p> <p>4.9.8 Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)</p> <p>4.9.9 Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.7)</p> <p>4.9.10 Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation (SDG Targets 2.4 and 12.2)</p> <p>4.9.11 Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2)</p> <p>4.9.12 Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation (SDG Targets 7.2)</p> <p>4.9.13 Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>4.9.14 Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development

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	4.9.15 Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)		
4.10 Improve Post-Harvest Management	<p>4.10.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)</p> <p>4.10.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.10.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</p> <p>4.10.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)</p> <p>4.10.5 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.12.3, 12.a)</p> <p>4.10.6 Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities (SDG Targets 2.b, 17.10, 17.12)</p> <p>4.10.7 Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing(SDG Target 2.c)</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development
4.11 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<p>4.11.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.c, 9.c, 17.8)</p> <p>4.11.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a)</p> <p>4.11.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)</p> <p>4.11.4 Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10, 10.5)</p> <p>4.11.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development

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<p>4.12 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p>	<p>4.12.1 Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>4.12.2 Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)</p> <p>4.12.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>4.12.4 Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations (SDG Target 4.4)</p> <p>4.12.5 Support the youth to have access to land (SDG 1.4)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Agricultural development</p>
<p>4.13 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>4.13.1 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.13.2 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>4.13.3 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)</p> <p>4.13.4 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Agricultural development</p>
<p>4.14 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<p>4.14.1 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.14.2 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9)</p> <p>4.14.3 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)</p> <p>4.14.4 Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)</p> <p>4.14.5 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Tourism and industrial development</p>
<p>4.15 Develop a competitive creative arts industry</p>	<p>4.15.1 Promote PPP in the development of the creative arts industry (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.15.2 Promote partnerships and participation in global arts events and businesses (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>4.15.3 Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (SDG Targets 8.9, 12)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Tourism and industrial development</p>

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
<p>14.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>1.1.4 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Target 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>1.1.5 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)</p> <p>1.1.6 Restructure content of educational system to emphasise character building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking (SDG Target 4.7)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education and Youth development</p>

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<p>14.2 Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>14.2.1 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>14.2.2 Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.2.3 Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>14.2.4 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</p> <p>14.2.5 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials(SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>14.2.6 Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)</p> <p>14.2.7 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education and Youth development</p>
<p>14.3 Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</p>	<p>1.3.1 Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3)</p> <p>1.3.2 Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education services(SDG Target 17.17)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education and Youth development</p>

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<p>14.4 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>14.4.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>14.4.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>14.4.4 Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.5 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.6 Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system (SDG Targets 1.4, 3.8, 3.b, 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.7 Improve medical supply chain management system (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.b,16.6)</p> <p>14.4.8 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, and 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.9 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p> <p>14.4.10 Promote use of ICT and E-health strategies in health care delivery (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.11 Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy, etc.) (SDG Target 3.c)</p> <p>14.4.12 Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p> <p>14.4.13 Effectively implement the health financing strategy (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>14.4.14 Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management (SDG Targets 3.8, 9.c)</p>	<p>Social Delivery</p>	<p>Services</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>
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<p>14.5 Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>14.5.1 Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.5.2 Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>14.5.3 Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.5.4 Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.5.5 Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)</p>	<p>Social Delivery</p>	<p>Services</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>
<p>14.6 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>14.6.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>14.6.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>14.6.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>14.6.4 Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3b)</p> <p>14.6.5 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p> <p>14.6.6 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>14.6.7 Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.6.8 Fully implement International Health Regulations (IHR) (SDG Targets 3.a, 16.6)</p>	<p>Social Delivery</p>	<p>Services</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>
<p>14.7 Ensure reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among vulnerable groups</p>	<p>14.7.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Target 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>14.7.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>14.7.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>14.7.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>14.7.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)(SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>14.7.6 Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy (SDG Target 3.8)</p>	<p>Social Delivery</p>	<p>Services</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>

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<p>14.8 Ensure food and nutrition security</p>	<p>14.8.1 Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDGs Targets 2.c, 12.3) 14.8.2 Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) 14.8.3 Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d) 14.8.4 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Targets 2.1) 14.8.5 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) 14.8.6 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2) 14.8.7 Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (MTMSG,FTFSG food demonstration etc) (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>
<p>14.9 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance</p>	<p>14.9.1 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition (SDG Target 16.7) 14.9.2 Develop a FNS M&E framework and integrate it into the national M&E system (SDG Target 16.6). 14.9.3 Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security 14.9.4 Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels (SDGs Targets 16.6, 17.9) 14.9.5 Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.9) 14.9.6 Establish an effective food safety monitoring system (SDG Target 16.6) 14.9.7 Establish early-warning system for laboratory-confirmed infections (SDG Target 3.d)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>
<p>14.10 Improve population management</p>	<p>14.10.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17. 14) 14.10.2 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7) 14.10.3 Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>

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	<p>14.10.4 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>14.10.5 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7).</p> <p>14.10.6 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p> <p>14.10.7 Integrate reproductive health in curricula at all levels of education, including colleges of education and health training institutions (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>14.10.8 Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics(SDG Target 16.9)</p>		
14.11 Harness demographic dividend	<p>14.11.1 Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly in education, health, employment and governance (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>14.11.2 Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people (SDG Target 3.7).</p> <p>14.11.3 Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages (SDG Target 2.1, 2.2)</p> <p>14.11.4 Collaborate with the media to advocate for investing in young people (SDG Target 17.17)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
14.12 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>14.12.1 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>14.12.2 Revise and facilitate District Water and Danitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.12.3 Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDGs Targets 6.a, 17.9)</p> <p>14.12.4 Develop capacity to implement the Ghana Drinking Water Quality Management Framework (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>14.12.5 Enforce buffer-zone policy (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.12.6 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting (SDG Target 6.a)</p> <p>14.12.7 Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructre development

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14.13 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>14.13.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>14.13.2 Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b)</p> <p>14.13.3 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.13.4 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>14.13.5 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p> <p>14.13.6 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>14.13.7 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>14.13.8 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
14.14 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	1.14.1 Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
14.15 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<p>1.15.1 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)</p> <p>1.15.2 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure Delivery and Management ▪ Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure development ▪ Trade Tourism and industrial development
14.16 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>14.16.1 Mainstream child protectionE interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2).</p> <p>14.16.2 Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p>	Social Services Development	Social Welfare and Community Development

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	<p>14.16.3 Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (DG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p> <p>14.16.4 Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>14.16.5 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>14.16.6 Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>14.16.7 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>14.16.8 Increase awareness of child protection(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>		
14.17 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>14.17.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3).</p> <p>14.17.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>14.17.3 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</p> <p>14.17.4 Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>14.17.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening Capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)</p> <p>14.17.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	Social Services Development	Social Welfare and Community Development
14.18 Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>14.18.1 Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>14.18.2 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2,16. b)</p>	Social Services Development	Social Welfare and Community Development

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	<p>14.18.3 Mainstream ageing issues in National Development Frameworks and poverty- reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14)</p> <p>14.18.4 Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2,16.6)</p> <p>14.18.5 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect(SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b,5.4)</p>		
14.19 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<p>14.19.1 Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c).</p> <p>14.19.2 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2).</p> <p>14.19.3 Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c)</p>	Social Services Development	Social welfare and Community development
14.20 Promote economic empowerment of women.	<p>14.20.1 Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c)</p> <p>14.20.2 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title (SDG Target 1.4, 5.a)</p> <p>14.20.3 Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a, 8.5, 8.8)</p> <p>14.20.4 Institute mentoring of girls’ programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p> <p>14.20.5 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p> <p>14.20.6 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</p>	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and industrial development
14.21 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>14.21.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4)</p> <p>14.21.2 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p>	Social Services Development	Social welfare and Community development

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	<p>14.21.3 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p>14.21.4 Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3)</p> <p>14.21.5 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>14.21.6 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>14.21.7 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>		
14.22 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<p>14.22.1 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>14.22.2 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>14.22.3 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>14.22.4 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self-development (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10).</p>	Social Services Development	Social welfare and Community development
14.23 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<p>14.23.1 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>14.23.2 Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of access to voting (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</p> <p>14.23.3 Promote advocacy regarding the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral processes and governance (SDG Target 10.2)</p>	Social Services Development	Social welfare and Community development
14.24 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>14.24.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p>14.24.2 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)</p>	Social Services Development	Social welfare and Community development

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	<p>14.24.3 Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants (SDG Target 4.c)</p> <p>14.24.4 Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4)</p> <p>14.24.5 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>14.24.6 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8)</p> <p>14.24.7 Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)</p> <p>14.24.8 Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p> <p>14.24.9 Facilitate PWDs access to justice (SDG Targets 10.3, 16.3, 16.b)</p>		
<p>14.25 Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<p>14.25.1 Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>14.25.2 Strengthen the linkages among social protection and employment services (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>14.25.3 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)</p> <p>14.25.4 Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</p> <p>14.25.5 Mainstream labour-intensive methods in specific government interventions (SDG Target 8.2)</p> <p>14.25.6 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)</p> <p>14.25.7 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3)</p> <p>14.25.8 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)</p> <p>14.25.9 Build capacity of informal economy (SDG Target 8.3)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Tourism and industrial development</p>

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<p>13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</p>	<p>13.1.1 Facilitate access to credit for the youth (SDG Target 8.10)</p> <p>13.1.2 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>13.1.3 Improve quality of and access to post-basic education skills training (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)</p> <p>13.1.4 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Trade, Tourism and industrial development</p>
<p>1.3 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</p>	<p>1.3.1 Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>1.3.2 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>1.3.3 Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>1.3.4 Enforce the development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Targets 16.6)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education and Youth development</p>
<p>1.4 Build capacity for sports and recreational development</p>	<p>1.2.1 Build capacity of sports managers, trainers, and trainees (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>1.2.2 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>1.2.3 Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>1.2.4 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-school sports competition (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>1.2.5 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports (SDG Target 17.17)</p>	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education and Youth development</p>

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
2.2 Reduce environmental pollution	2.2.1 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4 and 17.7)	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management
2.3 Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion 2.2 promote sustainable use of forest and wild life resources	2.3.1 Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs) (SDG Targets 6.b, 16.6). 3.2.1 Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public (SDG Target 12.8, 16.6) 2.2.2 Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.1).	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management
3.3 Enhance climate change resilience	3.3.1 Promote and Encourage climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4) 3.3.2 Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) 3.3.3 Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6)	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
	<p>3.3.4 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</p> <p>3.3.5 Develop climate responsive infrastructure (SDG Targets 9.1)</p>		
3.4 Reduce greenhouse gases	<p>3.4.1 Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognized groups (SDG Target 13.3)</p> <p>3.4.2 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (11.7, 15.2)</p> <p>3.4.3 Accelerate programmes to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcity, focusing on energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors (SDG Target 3.d)</p>	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management
4.2 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>4.2.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d 13.3)</p> <p>4.2.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>4.2.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</p> <p>4.2.4 Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform</p>	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
	its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b,16.6)		
5.2 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p><u>Road Transport</u></p> <p>5.2.1 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG targets 9.1, 11.2)</p> <p>5.2.2 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capital and areas of high agricultural production and tourism (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2).</p> <p>5.2.3 Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.7)</p> <p>5.2.4 Promote road-based mass transportation system, including extending Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</p>	<i>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
6.3 Enhance application of ICT in national development	<p>6.3.1 Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c 17.8)</p> <p>6.3.2 Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17)</p> <p>6.3.3 Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)</p>	<i>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
	6.3.4 Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)		
6.4 Expand the digital landscape	6.4.1 Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Targets 9.c, 16.10) 6.4.2 Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)	<i>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
7.2 Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Thermal</u></p> 7.2.1 Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings (SDG Targets 7.2,7.3, 7.a) 7.2.2 Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production (SDG Targets 15.2) 7.2.3 Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for powergeneration (SDG Target 7.1)	<i>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
7.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	7.2.1 Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b) 7.2.2 Expand the provision of mini-grids to lake-side and islands communities to	<i>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
	improve the livelihood of the communities (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)		
8.2 Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	8.2.1 Ensure quality in all aspects of construction(SDG Target 9.a)	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
9.2 Address recurrent devastating floods	9.2.1 Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) 9.2.2 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) 9.2.3 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
10.2 Promote proper maintenance culture	10.2.1 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a) 10.2.2 Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance(SDG Target 17.9)	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
11.2 Develop efficient land administration and management	11.1.1 Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2) 11.1.2 Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets (SDG Target 9.2) 11.1.3 Promote sustainable land	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
	management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach (SDG Target 12.2) 11.1.4 Promote gender equity in land reforms, management and land use planning. (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.a)		
12.2 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	12.2.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 12.2.2 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 12.2.3 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Physical and spatial planning</i>
1.8 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	1.8.1 Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3) 1.8.2 Improve investment for housing provision (SDG Target 17.17) 1.8.3 Promote the manufacture and use of standardised local building materials in housing, including the use of bricks, tiles and pozzolana cement (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>
13.2 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	13.2.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11a)	<i>Infrastructure Management Delivery and</i>	<i>Infrastructure development</i>

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
	<p>13.2.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</p> <p>13.2.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a).</p> <p>13.2.4 Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11.a)</p> <p>13.2.5 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2).</p> <p>13.2.6 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17).</p>		

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1.4 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.4.1 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 1.4.2 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and administration	General administration
1.5 Improve decentralized planning	1.5.1 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 1.5.2 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 1.5.3 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 1.5.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination
1.6 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 1.4.5 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 1.4.6 Improve service delivery at the District level (16.6, 16. a)	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1.5 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	1.5.2 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 1.5.3 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.6,17.17) 1.5.4 Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG 16.7)	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination
2.2 Deepen transparency and public accountability	2.1.1 Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a) 2.1.2 Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.1.3 Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.1.4 Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination
3.2 Build an effective and efficient government machinery	3.1.1 Improve documentation within the public sector(SDG Targets 16.6,16.10,16.a)	Management and administration	General administration
4.2 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	4.2.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6,17.9) 4.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation macro econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target17.9), 4.2.3 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6).	Management and administration	Human resource management

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
	4.2.4 Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process(SDG Target 17.14)		
5.3 Enhance security service delivery	<p>5.1.1 Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>5.1.2 Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>	Management and administration	General administration
5.4 Enhance public safety	<p>5.2.1 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)</p> <p>5.2.2 Improve the capacity of security services in external peacekeeping operations (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.a)</p> <p>5.2.3 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>5.2.4 Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p> <p>5.2.5 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)</p>	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination
6.2 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	6.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b)	Management and administration	Legislative and oversights
7.2 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	7.2.1 Establish District court for delivery of justice.	Management and administration	Legislative and oversights

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
8.2 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p><i>Civil Society Organisation</i></p> <p>8.2.1 Establish appropriate framework for collaborative engagement with the media (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14,17.17)</p> <p>8.1.2 Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4, 17.17)</p>	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination
9.2 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<p>9.2.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>9.2.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15)</p> <p>9.2.3 Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth (SDG Targets 4.7,12. b)</p> <p>9.2.4 Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline (SDG Target 4.7)</p> <p>9.2.5 Institute mechanism for rewarding good behaviour and sanctioning bad behavior (17.15)</p> <p>9.2.6 Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies(16.10)</p>	Management and administration	General administration
10.2 Promote culture in the development process	<p>10.2.1 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Target 4.7, 17.14)</p> <p>10.2.2 Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b)</p> <p>10.2.3 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts (SDG Target 12.8)</p>	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and coordination

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ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>4.2 Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</p>	<p>4.2.1 Create an enabling environment for development communication (SDG Targets 16.7,16.10)</p> <p>4.2.2 Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7,16.10)</p> <p>4.2.3 Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance (SDG Targets 16.6,16.7, 16.10)</p> <p>4.2.4 Provide sustainable financing for development communication (SDG Target 17.3)</p>	<p>Management and administration</p>	<p>Planning, Budgeting and coordination</p>

4.2 Formulation of Programme of Action

Table 4.2: Programme of Action under Economic Development

Development dimension: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal: Build a prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Subprogrammes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Monitoring of revenue collection	Annual increase in revenue collection						57,400		DA	Assembly members
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Formation of revenue collection taskforce	Revenue collection tax force functional						1500		DA	Assembly members
Ensure improved fiscal	Eliminate revenue	Management	Finance and	Tax payer sensitization	Improved revenue						16000		DA	Area Councilors

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performance and sustainability	collection leakages	administration	revenue mobilization	on and education on the need to pay tax to the Assembly	mobilization								
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Update revenue data	Improved revenue mobilization				20,000			DA	Assembly members
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Training of revenue collectors	Improved revenue mobilization				16000			DA	RCC
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Identify other non-conventional revenue	Improved revenue mobilization				15000			DA	Dev't partners

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				sources for revenue mobilization									
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power distribution network	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Extension of electricity to communities without electricity and ensure upgradation of transformers to meet growing demand	Improved access to electricity				800,000			DA	Min. of energy
Ensure improved skills development	Establish apprenticeship and skills	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and	Training of the Youth on	Enhanced skills for				60,000			DA	NBSSI/NDA

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ment for Industry	development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors		industrial development	Apprenticeship	industrial dev't							
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiatives	Economic dev't	Trade, Tourism and industrial development	Establish a local factory in the district	Enhanced local economic dev't			-			ND A	DA
Support Entrepreneurs and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content	Economic dev't	Trade, Tourism and industrial development	Link SMEs to credit facilities	Enhanced local participation in economic dev't			8000			DA	NBSSI

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	arrangements													
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	economic development	Trade, Tourism and industrial development	Construction of markets	Enhanced domestic trade					1,200,000			DA	Traders/Traditional authorities
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain	economic development	Agricultural development	Training of actors in the value chain in negotiations, standards and regulations	Enhanced marketing and value for money					55,000	20,000		DA D	Dev't partners
Promote a demand-driven approach to	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial	economic development	Agricultural services and management	Facilitate small holder and commercial farmers	Enhanced agricultural production					20,000			DA D	DA/Dev't partners

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agricultural development	Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry			access to the services provided by the GCAP project									
Ensure improved public investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	economic development	Agricultural development	Facilitate the Establishment of DCACT to promote agri-business	Enhanced agro processing and marketing activities				5000			DA D	DA

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Ensure improved public investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	economic development	Agricultural development	Identification and development of exportable agricultural commodities for export	Increase in the production of exportable agricultural commodities				15000			DA D	DA/Dev't partners
Ensure improved public investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of roads leading to major agricultural communities	Enhanced road infrastructure				40000 0		400,0 00	DA	Dev't partners
Ensure improved public investment	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	economic development	Agricultural development	Established DAAS centre and build capacity of staff on productivity enhancing technologies	Enhanced agricultural advisory services				25,00 0			DA D	Dev't partners

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Improve production efficiency and yield	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, High yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety	economic development	Agricultural development	Provide training for farmers through farm demonstrations on climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties	Improved crop yield		40,000		40,000	DA DA	Dev't partners
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	economic development	Agricultural development	Request for additional AEAs	Improved extension service coverage			2000		DA D	Dev't partners
Improve agricultural productivity	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement	economic development	Agricultural development	Train AEAs on the agronomic practices of improved	Improved crop yield		20000		20000	DA D	Dev't partners

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	programme			crop varieties							
Improve agricultural productivity	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation	economic development	Agricultural development	Construction and rehabilitation of dams and dugouts	Increase in agricultural production		1,600,000			ND A	DA
Improve agricultural productivity	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	economic development	Agricultural development	Establish affordable irrigation schemes through PPP arrangements	Increase in food production					DA	NDA/Dev't partners

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Improve Post-Harvest Management	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers	economic development	Agricultural development	Upgrading and rehabilitation of roads leading to farm communities	Easy movement of farm produce from the farm-gate to market centres				1,600,000			DA D	Dev't partners
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	economic development	Agricultural services and management	Construction of warehouse in selected communities with drying facilities	Reduction in post-harvest losses				800,000			DA	GOG/Dev't partners
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One	economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Establish a local factory for agro processing	Improved access to market by farmers				-			DA	MOTI/NDA

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	District, One Factory initiative												
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	economic development	Agricultural development	Train AEAs on the application of ICT to deliver extension services	Timely and effective extension service delivery				100,000		50,000	DA D	Dev't partners
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks	economic development	Agricultural development	Sensitization of farmers on the importance of insurance covers on farms	Appreciation of farmers on the need for farm insurance				50,000		22,000	DA D	Dev't partners
Promote agriculture as a viable business	Support youth to go into agricultural	economic development	Agricultural development	Provide 950 youth in agriculture with	Reduction in youth unemployment				1,900,000			DA D	MOFA/DA

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among the youth	enterprise along the value chain			credit under planting for Food & Jobs							
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support the youth to have access to land	economic development	Agricultural development	Embark on education and sensitization activities on the need for the youth to have access to land for agric	Increase in access to land for agric by the youth		38,000		15,000	DA	DAD/Dev't partners
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	economic development	Agricultural development	Animate and link 500 youth in agric to credit institutions and Exporters	Increase in access to credit by the youth		10,000			DA	DAD/Dev't partners
Promote livestock and poultry	Ensure effective implementation of	economic development	Agricultural development	Train and support small ruminant	Improved husbandry practices		40,000		25000	DA D	MOFA/Dev't partners

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development for food security and income generation	METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development			farmers on basic animal husbandry						
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	economic development	Agricultural development	Train AEAs on symptoms and treatment of basic disease in livestock and poultry	Improved livestock disease management		20,000		18,000	
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	economic development	Agricultural services and management	Carry out annual routine vaccination on scheduled diseases of livestock	Reduction in livestock diseases		20,000		15,000	DA D MOFA/Dev't partners

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Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock	economic development	Agricultural development	Facilitate the establishment of cattle ranches and grazing reserves for ruminants	Improved husbandry practices		18,000		400,000	DA	MOFA/Dev't partners
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	economic development	Agricultural services and management	Development of selected tourist sites in the district	Enhanced local economic development		900,000			DA	GTB/Dev't partners
Total Budget							9,795,000	76,900	1,825,000		

Table 4.3: Programme of Action Under Social Development

Development dimension: Social development														
Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Subprogrammes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impacts/indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Construction of child friendly and disability friendly classroom for KG, Primary and JHS with ancillary facilities	Increase in enrollment					1160,000		1000000	DA	GES/DP
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Construction of additional teachers quarters	Improved teaching and learning					1,040,000			DA	GES/DP

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ation in quality education at all levels			development								
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Construction and furnishing of school and community libraries	Enhanced teaching and learning		400,000		200,000	DA	GES/DP/GLB
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Rehabilitation of dilapidated school buildings	Improved teaching and learning		200,000			DA	GES/DP

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Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Supply of furniture to schools	Improved teaching and learning		480,000			DA	GES/DP
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Provide ICT infrastructure in schools	Improve knowledge in ICT		100000		100000	DA	GES/DP
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services	Provide WASH facilities in schools	Improved school sanitation		120000		100000	DA	GES/DP

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education at all levels											
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Provision of TLMs to meet the needs of pupils with special needs	Improved teaching and learning		150,000		80,000	DA	GES/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Facilitate for the posting of additional trained teachers	Improved teaching and learning		8000			DA	GES/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Organize professional capacity building training	Improved teaching and learning		20,000		20000	DA	GES/DP

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	profession alization			workshop for teachers									
Strengthen school management systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Provide logistics to circuit supervisors for regular school inspection	Improved teaching and learning				96,000			DA	GES/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Introduce sanction regime to discourage teacher absenteeism	Reduction in teacher absenteeism				-	-	-	GES	DA/Min. of Education
Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Establish education sector partners platform	Improved school performance				5000			GES	DA/DP

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	quality education												
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Organize education review meetings	Improved teaching and learning				28000			GES	DA/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services	Organize community sensitization on parenting, the need to send the girl child to school and consequences of child marriage	Attitudinal change towards parenting and the education of the girl child				20000		20000	GES	DA/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Train and build capacity of SMC/PTAs about SPIP, SPAM and SRC gender	Enhanced school management for school performance				20000		10000	GES	DA/DP

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				sensitive education								
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Monitor educational delivery programmes in schools with specific reference to teachers and their output	Enhanced teaching and learning			20000		20000	GES	DA/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Fully decentralize the management of education service delivery	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Organize management training for frontline deputy directors and circuit supervisors	Enhanced school management			18,000			GES	DA/DP
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Organize district level cluster school performance appraisal	Improved school performance			30,000			GES	DA/DP

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				meeting SPAMS/Durbars to discuss education results							
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth development	Support girls and PLWD with basic school needs to stay and complete school	Inclusive education for all		100,000			GES	DA/DP
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services	Support non-formal education activities	Improved literacy		20,000		15,000	GES	DA/DP

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Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construction and furnishing of additional CHPS compounds	Increased in access to health service delivery in underserved communities			740,000		200,000	DA	GHS/DP
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construction and furnishing of a district Hospital	Improved health service delivery			3,500,000			DA	GHS/DP
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health	Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye,	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Engage the Reg. Health Directorate for the posting of specialist to	Improved health service delivery			2000			DA	GHS/DP

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Coverage (UHC)	Physiotherapy, etc.)			the district Hospital								
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Establishment of Health centres and clinics	Improved health service delivery			750,000			DA	GHS/DP
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construction of Nurses quarters and renovation of existing bungalows	Improved health service delivery			850,000			DA	GHS/DP
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Provision of ambulance for emergency services	Improved emergency health service delivery			400,000			DA	GHS/DP

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Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Construction of NHIA satellite office in Yagaba	Improved access to health insurance registration and allied services				250,000			DA	NHIA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Improve the use of ICT in health insurance and facility management	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Provide network and equip the district satellite office of the NHIA with ICT facilities	Improved health insurance service delivery				75,000			DA	NHIA
Strengthen healthcare management system	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Training of key staff of the Dist. Health staff on effective Monitoring and Evaluation	Improved capacity for effective monitoring				15,000			DHD	GHS/DP

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Strengthen healthcare management system	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Provide logistical support to the Dist. Health Directorate for routine monitoring activities at the sub-district level	Improved capacity for effective monitoring		20,000			DHD	GHS/DP
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize quarterly and annual district health service review meetings	Improved health service delivery and governance		40,000			DHD	GHS/DP/DA
Reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Provide House to House spraying services and distribute insecticide treated	Reduction in malaria cases		-	-	-	Malaria control programme	GHS/DH/DA

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				mosquito net especially to pregnant women								
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Conduct survey on the usage of ITN	Informed campaign on the usage of ITN			-	-	8000	GHS	DP
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Train community health volunteers and health staff on IDSR and on updates on CBS register	Reduction in morbidity					60,000	GHS	DP
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out surveillance on notifiable diseases	Reduction in morbidity			20000		18000	GHS	DP

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Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out immunization sessions	Reduction in morbidity				40,000			DHD	DP
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Supply of refrigerator to health facilities for cold chain management	Improved cold chain management system				30,000			DHD	DP
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Supply of vaccines	Improved immunization services				40,000			DHD	DP
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Reactivation of the district epidemic management committee	Prompt response to epidemics				2,500			DHD	DP
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and	Expand and intensify HIV Counsellin	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Supply of HIV Test kits to	Increased in the number				20,000			DA	RCC/DHD

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AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	g and Testing (HTC) programmes			health facilities	of people with knowledge about their status					
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Community sensitization on HIV and AIDS	Enhanced public awareness on HIV and AIDS	28,000			DA	DHD
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among	Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Provision of antiretroviral drugs	Enhanced wellbeing of people living with HIV/AIDS	40,000			GHS	DHD

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the vulnerable groups											
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Train community health staff and volunteers on the IYCF counselling package	Improved nutrition service delivery			40000	DHD	DP	
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Visit schools in every six months to dose children under five with vitamin A capsules	Improved vitamin A capsules supplementation			8000	DHD	DP	
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out CMAM case defaulter tracing	Reduction in defaulter rate of CMAM clients			20,000	DHD	DP	

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Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out active CMAM case search at outreach sessions CWC and OPD	Enhanced CMAM case detection					20000	DHD	DP
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize durbars in all communities to educate community members on key nutrition and health practices	Adoption of key nutrition and health behaviours					32000	DHD	DP
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (MTMSG,FT FSG food	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Form and train 20 new MTMSGs/FTF SGs on IYCF	Improved infant and child nutrition practices					20000	DHD	DP

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	demonstration etc											
Ensure food and nutrition security	Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions (MTMSG,FT FSG food demonstration etc	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out food demonstrations using local food items that are rich in nutrients	Improved Infant, child and adult nutrition					20000	DHD	DP
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of health staff and community volunteers on nutrition interventions such as	Effective and efficient implementation of Food and Nutrition interventions					48000	DHD	DP

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				GMP,CMAM, IYCF									
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize quarterly durbars in the communities	Effective implementation of nutrition interventions				96000			DHD	DP
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Refresher training for all community health nurses on the nutrition form, CMAM weekly and monthly forms and IYCF form	Improved health staff knowledge on the reporting format to help produce quality data						9000	USAID	DHD
Strengthen food and nutrition security	Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Organize refresher training for all CHNs and ENs on Vitamin A	Enhanced staff knowledge on monitoring						9000	GHS	DHD

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governance				AND CMAM monitoring CHARTS	g performance indicators									
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Quarterly meetings with MTMSGs and GPs at each sub-district	Improved implementation of community based nutrition programmes						64000	USAID	DHD	
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Institute capacity building programmes for FNS at all levels	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Train at least 50 staff (both new and old) on CMAM	Enhanced knowledge of staff on CMAM management						12000	UNICEF /PLAN GHANA	DHD	
Improve population management	Restructure and reposition Births and Deaths Registry	Social Services delivery	Birth and death registration services	Establishment of local birth and death registration office	Improved birth and death registration services				25000		25000	DHD	DP	

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Improve population management	Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics	Social Services delivery	Birth and death registration services	Public education on the importance of birth and death registration	Increased in public awareness about the essence of birth and death registration				8000			Birth and Death registry	DP
Improve population management	Restructure and reposition Births and Deaths Registry	Social Services delivery	Birth and death registration services	Equip local registrars with necessary resources and logistics to operate	Improved birth and death registration service delivery				20,000			DA	DP
Improve population management	Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics	Social Services delivery	Birth and death registration services	Involvement of community members in the birth and death registration process through	Increased in the registration of births and deaths				20000			Birth and death registry	DP

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				formation of community birth and death registration volunteers							
Improve populati on manage ment	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out maternal and adolescent reproductive health education at all levels including schools, health facilities and communities	Improved knowledg e about maternal and adolescen t reproduct ive health		40,00 0			DHD	DP
Improve populati on manage ment	Strengthen coordinati on, planning, implement ation, monitoring and evaluation of population	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Integrate population issues into planning and budgeting	Effective and efficient service delivery		16000			DA	DP

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	policies and programmes										
Harness demographic dividend	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Carry out community sensitization to change perception and attitudes on sexual and reproductive health	Increased in sexual and reproductive health acceptor rate		40,000			DHD	DP
Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social Services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Carry out community sensitization child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Reduction in cases of child marriage and teenage		40,000			DA	DP

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					pregnancies							
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Social Services delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Construction of gender and disability friendly institutional latrines in health facilities	Increased access to sanitation services			300,000		100,000	DA	DP
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Provision of public refuse containers	Increased access to waste disposal services			40000			DA	DP
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities	Social Services delivery	Health delivery	Dev't of a public cemetery	Improved access to burial services			65000			DA	DP

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Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Construction of mechanized boreholes and small water town systems	Increase in access to potable water		200000		200000	DA	DP
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Rehabilitation of broken down boreholes	Increase in access to potable water		150,000		50,000	DA	DP
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Reconstitute and train WASH committee	Improved management of water facilities		40,000		10000	DA	DP
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Training of Area Mechanics on BH repairs	Improved management of water facilities		21000			DA	DP

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Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Implement CLTS in communities	Improved sanitation practices				60000		20,000	DA	DP
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Carry out monthly clean up exercise coupled with public education on sanitation	Improved sanitation practices				30,000			DA	DP
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	enact, gazette and enforce District' bye-laws on sanitation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	enact, gazette and enforce District' bye-laws on sanitation	Behavioral change towards sanitation				30,000			DA	DP
Enhance access to improved and reliable	Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Facilitate for the posting of additional	Enhanced capacity for				2,000			DA	RCC

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environ mental sanitatio n services				environmental health staff	environm ental health managem ent									
Enhance access to improve d and reliable environ mental sanitatio n services	Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Equip the environmental health unit with equipment and logistics	Enhanced capacity for environm ental health managem ent				50,00 0			DA	DP	
Enhance access to improve d and reliable environ mental sanitatio n services	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Provide capacity building training for environment health staff and DWST	Enhanced capacity for Water and environm ental health managem ent				30,00 0			DA	DP	
Ensure effective child	Establish an inter- sectoral	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and	Establishment of Child	Improved collaborat					50 00		DA	DP	

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protection and family welfare system	framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues		community development	Welfare Actors Platform and orientation of Actors on the CWFP	ion among Child welfare Actors									
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Training needs assessment and training of child protection Actors on the CFWP and JCP	Enhanced child and family welfare service delivery				25000			DSWCD	DP	
Ensure effective child protection and	Strengthen capacity of government institutions	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community	Reactivation and training of existing grass	Enhanced child and family				20000		18000	DCSW	DP	

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family welfare system	and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes		Development	root structures for effective performance	welfare service delivery									
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage.	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Public engagement and campaign	Improved social norms that support child and family welfare				40000		40000	DCSW	DP	
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide equipment and logistics to the DCSW	Improved capacity for effective child protection and				30000		20000	DA	DP	

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	protection and family welfare policies and programmes				social welfare services								
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Roll out behavioral parenting training programmes	Lessen impact of abuse				20000		20000	DA	DP
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Develop child responsive plans and budgets and Partner with Development partners to provide funds for treatment to lessen harms of abuse and neglect	Lessen impact of abuse				-	-	-	DA	DP

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Enhance the well-being of the aged	Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Collect data on the aged	Informed policy decisions on the aged				15000		10000	DA	DP
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the enrollment of all aged but needy on to the LEAP programme	Secured wellbeing of the aged				5000			DA	DP
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Develop gender responsive plans and budgets	Effective and efficient handling of gender issues				18000		10000	DA	DP

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systems and outcomes													
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Training of DPCU members on Gender responsive planning and budgeting	Gender responsive planning and budgeting				20000		15000	DA	RCC
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Carry out Gender awareness/sensitization campaign to change social norms to support gender equality	enhanced well-being of all especially women			50000			26000	DA	DP

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Promote economic empowerment of women.	Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Encourage women to apply for the MASLOC funds	Enhanced access to capital by women				-	-	-	DA	MASLOC
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Embark on advocacy to enhanced women access to land title	increase in the number of women with access to land				72000			DA	Traditional Authorities
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Data collection on the vulnerable to improve upon targeting	Effective implementation of social protection interventions				20000		15000	DA	DP

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Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fisher folks	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Provide financial support for PLWD to do business	Enhanced well-being of PLWD				120000			DA	DCSW
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and community development	Adherence to the disability access standards in the design of public facilities	Enhanced access to public buildings by the disabled				-	-	-	DA	DP
Promote effective participation of the	Strengthen key national institutions including	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and industrial	Provide office space, equipment	Enhanced capacity for				25000			DA	YEA

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youth in socioeconomic development	NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates		development	and logistics for the district office of the YEA	service delivery								
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and industrial development	Provide employable skills training for the Youth	Enhanced skills for employment			80,000			DA	YEA/NBSSI	
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth, Sports and library services	Provision of sports and recreational infrastructure in schools and communities	Enhanced sports and recreational facilities								
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Collaborate with development partners to provide sports infrastructure and	Enhanced sporting activities in schools			-	40,000	DA	DP		

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				recreational facilities in schools							
Total budget							14,530,500	5,000	4,572,000		

TABLE 4.4: Programme of Action under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Development dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements development														
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Subprogrammes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public.	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Carryout public education and campaign on the impact of deforestation	Behavioral change towards the usage of forest resources					33,000	5000	10,000	DA	Forestry commission
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife and	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Provide equipment and logistics to CREMA Executives to strengthen their operations	Enhanced operations of CREMA Executives							25000	USAID	DAD/Forestry commission

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	wood fuel resource management (e.g. CREMAs).											
Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Tree planting in communities	Degraded forest replenished			20,000		20,000	DA	DP
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Collaborate with dev't partners to roll out a training programme for AEAs on climate resilient cultivars and animal breeds	Enhanced knowledge of AEAs on climate resilient cropping and Animal husbandry			10000		20,000	DAD	DP
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Training of selected farmers on Climate resilient cropping and Animal husbandry	enhanced knowledge of farmers on climate resilient cropping and husbandry			20000		50000	DAD	DP

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Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Roll out public sensitization and education on disaster prevention and risk reduction	Enhanced knowledge of the public about disaster prevention and risk reduction			40,000			NADMO	RCC/DP
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism for disasters	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Train and equip zonal coordinators and Community Disaster Volunteer Groups with the necessary equipment and logistics to strengthen early warning activities and risk reduction	Reduction in the impact of disasters on people			40,000			NADMO	RCC/DP
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	Train and provide logistics and equipment for NADMO staff	Enhanced capacity for service delivery			50,000			NADMO	RCC/DP

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	functions effectively													
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the District road network	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, rural housing, roads and water management	Reshaping/rehabilitation of selected roads including construction culverts at designated Areas	Improve road network	1	1	1	1	4,000,000				
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capital and areas of high agricultural production and tourism	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Collaborate with dev't partners to provide bitumen surface for Yagaba township and selected roads leading to major agricultural areas	Improve road network						1000,000	800,000	DA	DP
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure	Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Collaborate with the GPRTU and Metro Mass Transit limited to provide public road transport services	Enhance access to road transport services in the district					5,000			DA	DP

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cture and services	of road transport services													
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Collaborate with Mobile Telecom service providers to extend mobile network connectivity to Areas where mobile network service is not available	Enhanced access to mobile network connectivity				10,000				DA	DP
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the district	Improved Internet services				-				DA	DP
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Develop and maintain online database for all categories of all properties and provide secured data access	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Established a digital street naming and property addressing system	Improved addressing system				150,000				DA	LUSPA, Northern region

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Expand the digital land space	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Provide ICT infrastructure in schools	Enhanced ICT Knowledge among students				245,000			DA	DP
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Support household with LPG through the Rural LPG programme	Increased in the use of gas for cooking				-			DA	Ministry of Energy
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Embark on public campaign and education on the effect of fuel wood on the environment	Increased in awareness of people on the negative effect of fuel wood on the environment				40,000			DA	DP
Ensure availability of, clean,	Promote establishment of dedicated	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and	Establishment of woodlot farms in	Sustainable wood fuel				100,000			DA	DP

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affordable and accessible energy	woodlots for efficient wood fuels production		management	selected communities	production								
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Promote the use of solar energy for all Government and public buildings	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Collaborate with the private sector and the Ministry of energy to provide affordable solar energy	Sustainable energy utilization				5000			DA	DP
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Construction of storm drains in Yagaba Township and other towns	Improved drainage system				800,000			DA	DP
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Establishment of a physical planning unit	Structured development of physical infrastructure				195,000				

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Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Inaugurate the DSPC and provide the necessary logistics for the functioning of the DSPC and the Technical Committee	Structured development of physical infrastructure				5000			DA	LUSPA, Northern Region
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance plan and budget for all District Assembly buildings, plants and equipment	Enhanced maintenance culture				4,000			DA	Heads of departments
Promote proper maintenance culture	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development	Build the capacity of DWD staff on infrastructure maintenance	Better management of public buildings				19000			DA	DP

Total budget					6,791,000	5,000	925,000		
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TABLE 4.5: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Development dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategy	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATORS
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitation and furnishing of Area Council offices	Smooth operation of ACs					200,000	100,000		DA	DP
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district	Management and Administration	General Administration	Training of Area Council members, Unit	Enhanced capacity for effective					25,000			DA	DP

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	structure s			Committee s on their statutory functions	service delivery								
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanis m for effective inter- service/int er-sectoral collaborati on and cooperatio n at district, regional and national levels	Manage ment and Admini stration	General Adminis tration	Organize inter- service/int er-sectoral collaborati on and cooperatio n meeting	Effective and efficient service delivery				80,000	20,000		DA	Decentr alized depts.
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholde r involveme nt in	Manage ment and Admini stration	General Adminis tration	Involveme nt of dev't partners, civil society organizati	Participat ory decision making				64,000	20,000		DA	DP

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	development planning process, local democracy and accountability			ons, traditional authorities, religious bodies, the private sector and Assembly members in plan implementation review meetings									
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and	Management and Administration	General Administration	Train traditional Authorities civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in dev't dialogue	Effective engagement of district Assembly Authorities on dev't issues				35,000	35000		DA	DP

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	NGOs in development dialogue												
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold town hall meetings to disseminate information about the operations of the Assembly including revenue and expenditure related information to the General public	Enhanced dialogue between the district Assembly Authorities and the general public especially on dev't issues				130,000	34,000		DA	DP

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Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of the DPCU to undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation	Management and Administration	Central Administration	Train DPCU members on policy analysis, dev't planning as well as project and programme monitoring and evaluation	Enhanced capacity of DPCU members on policy analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation	1				25,000	25,000		DA	DP
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation,	Management and Administration	General Administration	Strengthen the capacity of the DPCU to undertaking policy analysis, development planning,	Enhanced capacity of DPCU members					210,000	10,000	70,000	DA	DP

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	macro-econometric modelling and forecasting			monitoring and evaluation								
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and Administration	General Administration	Formation and training of neighborhood watch dog committee to enhance community security	Enhanced security at the community level			44,000		10,000	DA	DP
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommod	Management and Administration	General Administration	Equip and provide logistics to the police to provide patrol services in selected areas	Enhanced community security			25,000			DA	Ghana police service

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	ation, health and training infrastruct ure facilities												
Enhance public safety	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Establishment of police posts in underserved Areas	Enhanced community security				295,000			DA	Ghana Police service
Enhance security service delivery	Increase the proportion of security	Management and	General Administration	Lobby for the posting of additional	Improved police citizen ratio				20,000			DA	Ghana police service

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	personnel on frontline duties	Administration		police personnel									
Enhance public safety	Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting	Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish district fire station and provide accommodation for personnel	Improved fire fighting and management			450,000				DA	Ghana Fire Service
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction and furnishing of a district court	Increased access to justice delivery services			275,000				DA	Judicial service/ Attorney General' office
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Launch a good society campaign to promote	Management and Administration	General Administration	Embark on public campaign and education on good	Enhanced public awareness on good national values			40,000				NCCE	DA

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	good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of excellence and discipline			national values, attitudinal change and patriotism	and ethics that promote national dev't								
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)	Management and administration	General administration	Develop anti corruption action plan	Increased in transparency and accountability					15,000		DA	DP
Total budget										1,933,000	244,000	80,000	

TABLE 4.6: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Programme	Total Cost	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action	
	2018-2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue				
Management and Administration	2,382,900	5,248,140	874,690	1,312,035	1,312,035	8,746,900	+6,364,000	-	The surplus resources will be channelled to other programme areas	
Economic development	2,631,000	672,840	224,280	112,140	112,140	1,121,400	(1,509,600)	Market plan to identify priority projects for funding	the dev't to fund priority projects	Collaborate with Government for additional funds to fund priority projects
Social services delivery	12,473,500	6,038,191.2	1,006,365.2	1,509,547.8	1,509,547.8	10,063,652	(2,409,848)	Market plan to identify priority projects for funding	the dev't to fund priority projects	Collaborate with Government for additional funds to fund priority projects
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	11,912,000	1,324,674.4	94,619.6	189,239.2	283,858.8	1,892,392	(10,019,608)	Market plan to identify priority projects for funding	the dev't to fund priority projects	Collaborate with Government for additional funds to fund priority projects
Environmental Management	458,000	354,480	29,540	118,160	88,620	590,800	+132,800			The surplus resources will be channelled to other programme areas
Total	29,857,400	8,390,186	1,223,130	3,241,122	3,306,202	22,415,144				

CHAPTER 5:

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018

Table 5.1: Economic Development

Adopted Goal: Build a prosperous Society													
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and revenue mobilization)	Monitoring of revenue collection	Markets	-	No. of monitoring visits carried out						14,400			
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	reconstitution of revenue collection taskforce	Yagaba	A ten member revenue taskforce was formed	Revenue collection taskforce reconstituted								DA	Hon. Assembly members

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(Finance and revenue mobilization)												
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and revenue mobilization)	Tax payer sensitization and education on the need to pay tax to the Assembly	Selected communities	-	No. of tax payer sensitization and education carried out					4,000		DA	Hon. Assembly members
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and revenue mobilization)	Update revenue data	-	Existing revenue data for 2017	Revenue data updated in 2018					5,000		DA	Hon. Assembly members
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Organize two training sessions for revenue mobilization	Yagaba	-	No. of trainings organized for revenue collectors					4,000		DA	RCC

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(Finance and revenue mobilization)	for all revenue staff											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Trade tourism and industrial development)	Extension of electricity to communities without electricity and ensure upgradation of transformers to meet growing demand	Selected communities	Total No. of communities with access to electricity-17	No. of communities electricity is extended to				200,000			DA	Min. of energy
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Train 25 Tractor Owners and Operators on field measurement and proper land preparation.	Yagaba	-	No. of tractor owners and operators trained					10,000	DAD	DP	

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Facilitate access to subsidized inputs by farmers	-	A total of 975 farmers were provided with subsidized agric-inputs under the PFJ	No. of farmers who accessed subsidized agric inputs					5,000		DAD	Min. of Agric
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Trade tourism and industrial development)	Facilitate the Establishment of DCACT to promote agi-business	Yagaba	-	DCACT established				5000			DAD	DA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Identification and development of exportable agricultura commodities for export	-	-	Exportable agric commodities identified and developed for export				15,000			DAD	DA/ DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Trade tourism and industrial development)	Appointment of a district marketing desk officer and procuremnet of office logistics to set up adistrict marketing unit	Yagaba	-	District marketing unit set up				30,000			DAD	DA/ DP

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Established District Agric Advisory Services (DAAS) centre and build capacity of staff on productivity enhancing technologies	Yagaba	-	District Agric Advisory services centre established				25,000			DAD	DA/ DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Provide training for farmers through farm demonstrations on climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties	Selected communities	-	No. of trainings organized for farmers				20,000			DAD	DA/ DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Request for additional AEAs	-	A total of 6 AEAs available as at December, 2017	No. of additional agric extension agents posted to the district				1,000			DAD	DA/ DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Train AEAs on the agronomic practices of improved crop varieties	Yagaba	-	No. of AEAs trained on agronomic practices				10,000			DAD	DA/ DP

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Construction of 4 No. dams for dry season agric	Selected communities	-	No. of dams constructed				400,000			DA	NDA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Establish affordable irrigation schemes through PPP arrangements	Selected communities	No. of irrigation schemes available as at December, 2017-1	No. of irrigation schemes established				-	-	-	DA	Private Sector
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Train farmers on the use of meteorological information for decision making on farm activities	Yagaba		No. of farmers trained on the use of meteorological information				17,000			DAD	MOFA/DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Upgrading and rehabilitation of roads leading to farm communities	Selected communities	-	Kilometres of roads leading to farm communities upgraded						400,000	DA	EU/ giz
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Construction of 2 No. warehouse in selected communities with drying facilities	Selected communities	-	No. of warehouses constructed				200,000			DAD	DP

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Sensitization of farmers on the importance of insurance covers on farms	Selected communities	-	No. of farmers sensitized				6,000			DAD	DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Provide 950 youth in agriculture with credit under planting for Food & Jobs	-	A total of 975 farmers were provided with subsidized agric-inputs under the PFJ	No. of youth in agric that received agric inputs on credit					475,000		DAD	MOFA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Emark on Gender sensitization of men and women on the need for women to have access to land for agric	Selected communities	-	No. of Gender sensitization carried out					38,000		DAD	DA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development)	Train Extension Officers on mainstreaming gender in agriculture.	Yagaba	-	No. AEAs trained in Gender mainstreaming				25,000			DAD	DA

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development		Yagaba	-	Small ruminant farmers trained on basic animal husbandary					10,000		DAD	DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development		Yagaba	-	No. of AEAs trained on symptoms and treatment of basic disease in livestock and poultry					5,000		DAD	DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Carry out annual routine vaccination on scheduled diseases of livestock	Selected communities	-	No. of animals vaccinated					20,000		DAD	DP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Agricultural development	Organize 3 in-service training on improved livestock production technology for field staff	Yagaba	-	No. of inservice trainings on improved livestock production technology organized for field staff					15,000		DADD	DP/ MOFA

Table 5.2: Social Development

Adopted Goal: Create opportunities for all													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Goriba	-	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed					180,000			DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth	Completion of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with	Santa	-	1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					78,714			DA	GES

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development)	ancillary facilities											
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Rehabilitation of dilapidated school buildings	Selected schools	-	No. of schools rehabilitated				85,000			DA	GES
Social Services delivery	Supply of 600 dual desk and 4 No. teachers table and chair to 4 No. basic schools	Selected schools	-	No. dual desk supplied to basic schools				80,000			DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Construction of Teachers Quarters at Kikaayiri	Kikaayiri	-	Teachers quarters constructed at kikaayiri				185,333			DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block t Kusobi	Kusobi	-	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed at Kusobi				180,000			DA	GES

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Construction of teachers quarters at Yizeisi	Yizeisi	-	Teachers quarters constructed at Yizeisi				185,000			DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Construction and furnishing of school libraries	Selected schools	-	No. of school libraries constructed				800,000			DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Supply of computers to selected schools	Selected schools	-	No. of schools supported with computers				50,000			DA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Furnishing of 4 CHPS compounds	Nangurmah, Katigri, Kpatorigu and Yagaba	-	4 No. CHPS compounds constructed				140,000			DA	DHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Construction of Nurses Quarters	Kpatorigu, Nangurmah, Katigri, Kubori	-	4No. nurses quarters constructed				780,000			DA	DHD

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Provision of TLMs to basic schools	Selected basic schools	-	No. of TLMS provided to basic schools				150,000			GES	DA/ DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Facilitate the posting of additional teachers	-	-	No. of trained teachers posted to the district				2000			GES	DA/ DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Provide logistics to circuit supervisors for regular school inspection	-	-	No. of circuit supervisors supported with logistics				24,000			DA	GES/ DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Organize education review meetings	Yagaba	-	Education review meeting organized				7,000			GES	DA/ DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Organize community sensitizations on parenting, the need to send the girl	Selected communities	-	No. of community sensitizations carried out in communities on parenting				17,000			GES	DA/ DP

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development)	child to school and the consequences of child marriage			and the need to send the girl child to school								
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Train and build capacity of SMC/PTAs about SPIP, SPAM and SRC gender sensitive education	Selected schools	-	No. of SMCs/PTAs trained				20,000			GES	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Monitor educational delivery programmes in schools with specific reference to teachers and their output	Districtwide	-	No. of monitoring visits carried out				10,000			GES	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Organize district level cluster school performance appraisal meeting SPAMS/Durbars to discuss education results	Yagaba	-	No. of cluster school performance appraisal meetings organized				8,000		7,000	GES	DA/ DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Provide sandals, School uniform, text books and sanitary pads to school girls	-	-	No. of school girls who are Provided with sandals, School uniform, text books and sanitary pads				10,000		15,000	GES	DA/ DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Construction of NHIA satellite office in Yagaba	Yagaba	-	NHIA satellite office constructed in Yagaba				250,000			DA	NHIA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Provide network and equip the district satellite office of the NHIA with ICT facilities	Yagaba	-	Network and office equipments provided for the district satelite office of the NHIA				75,000			DA	NHIA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Provide logistical support to the Dist. Health Directorate for routine monitoring activities at the sub-district level	Yagaba	-	Logistics provided for the district health directorate				2,000		3,000	DA	DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Provide House to House spraying services and distribute insecticide treated mosquito net especially to pregnant women	Districtwide	-	No. of houses sprayed and No. of people who are provided with insecticide treated nets						27,584	PMI - Vector Link project	DHD/DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Train community health volunteers and health staff on IDSR and on updates on CBS register	Yagaba	-	No. of community health volunteers trained on IDSR				5,000		10,000	DHD	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Conduct survey on the usage of ITN	Selected communities	-	Survey conducted on the usage of ITN						4,000	S4H	DHD/ RHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out surveillance on notifiable diseases	District wide	-	Surveillance carried out				3,000		9,000	DHD	DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out immunization sessions												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Supply of refrigerator to health facilities for cold chain management	Selected health facilities	-	No. of refrigerators supplied				5,000		2,500	DH D	DP	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out immunization sessions	District wide	-	No. of immunization sessions carried out				7,000		3,000	DH D	DP	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Supply of vaccines	District wide	-	Quantity of vaccines supplied				15,000		5,000	DH D	DP	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Reactivation of the district epidemic management committee	Yagaba	-	A well functioning district epidemic management committee				2,500			DH D	DA	

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Supply of HIV Test kits to health facilities	Selected health facilities	-	No. of HIV Test kits supplied				5,000			DA	DHD, TSU-Ghana Aids Commission
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Community sensitization on HIV and AIDS	Selected communities	-	No. of communities sensitized				7,000			DA	TSU-Ghana Aids Commission, DHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Provision of antiretroviral drugs	-	-	No. of HIV patients who received ART drugs				15,000			DA	TSU-Ghana Aids Commission, DHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Train community health staff and volunteers on the IYCF counselling package	Yagaba	-	No. of community health volunteers trained on IYCF counselling				10,000			DP	DHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Visit schools in every six months to dose children under five with	Selected schools	-	No. of under five school children who are given vitamin A capsules				2,000			DH D	RHD

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	vitamin A capsules									
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out CMAM case defaulter tracing	Selected communities	7 defaulter cases traced	No. of CMAM defaulter cases traced		3,000		2,000	DH D	RHD, DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out active CMAM case search at outreach sessions CWC and OPD	Selected communities	-	No. of CMAM cases searched		3,000		2,000	DH D	RHD, DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Organize durbars in all communities to educate community members on key nutrition and health practices	All communities	-	No. of durbars organized		8,000			DH D	DA, DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Form and train 20 new MTMSGs/FTFSGs on IYCF	Yagaba	-	No. of MTMSGs and FTFSGs formed and trained					10,000	DH D	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out food demonstrations using local food items that are rich in nutrients	Selected communities	-	No. of food demonstrations carried out					5,000	DH D	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of health staff and community volunteers on nutrition interventions such as GMP, CMAM, IYCF	Selected communities	-	No. of monitoring visits carried out			5,000		7,000	DH D	DP, DA

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Refresher training for all community health nurses on the nutrition form, CMAM weekly and monthly forms and IYCF form	Yagaba	-	No. of Community Health Nurses trained on CMAM							9,000	US AID	DHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Organize refresher training for all CHNs and ENs on Vitamin A AND CMAM monitoring CHARTS	Yagaba	-	No. of CHNs and ENs trained on Vitamin A and CMAM monitoring CHARTS							9,000	DH D	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Quarterly meetings with MTMSGs and GPs at each sub-district	All sub-districts	-	No. of quterly meetings ornized at the sub-district level							16,000	US AID , Pla n Gha na	DHD

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Train at least 50 staff (both new and old) on CMAM	Yagaba	-	No. of staff trained on CMAM						12,000	UNICEF, Ghana	DHD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Birth and death registration services)	Provision and furnishing of office accommodation for birth and death registration	Yagaba	-	Office provided and furnished for birth and death registration				50,000			DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Birth and death registration services)	Public education on the importance of birth and death registration	Selected communities	-	No. of public education carried out in communities				2,000			DA	TA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Birth and death registration services)	Equip local registrars with the necessary resources and logistics to operate	-	-	Logistics provided for local registrars				100,000	50,000		DA	DP

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	Involment of communit members in the birth and death registration process through formation of community birth and death registration volunteers												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out maternal and adolescent reproductive health education at all levels including schools, health facilities and communities	Selected Areas	-	No. of maternal and adolescent reproductive health education carried out					2,000		8,000	DH D	NORSAC

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out community sensitization to change perception and attitudes on sexual and reproductive health	-	-	No. of community sensitizations carried out				6,000		4,000	DH D	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Carry out community sensitization on child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Selected communities	-	No. of community sensitizations carried out				7,000		3,000	DCS W	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Construction of gender and disability friendly institutional latrines	Yagaba, Loagri, Kubori, Yizesi, Kunkua markets	-	No. of institutional latrines constructed				200,000			DA	RCC

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Provision of additional public refuse containers	Selected communities	11 public refuse containers available in the district	No. of public refuse containers provided				10,000			DA	MLGRD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Dev't of a public cemetery	Yagaba	No. of public cemeteries in Yagaba-0	Public cemetery developed in Yagaba				65,000			DA	RCC/ RHD/ Min. Of health
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Construction and mechanization of boreholes	Yagaba, Bugginga, Biyori, Zanwara, Gbiima, Goriba, Gunbung, Jaari, Kantim, Kpatorigu, Kubana, Siisi, Soo, Soo Namoo, Yagnamua, Zanwara	A total of 101 Boreholes available and are functioning	No. of mechanized boreholes constructed				600,000	400,000		DA	Min. of Water and Sanitation, CWSA, DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Rehabilitation of 20 broken	Selected communities	-	No. of broken down boreholes rehabilitated				50,000			DA	CWSA, DP

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	down boreholes										
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Reconstitute and train WASH committees	Selected communities	-	No. of WASH committees trained				5,000		5,000	DA CWSA, DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Carry out monthly clean up exercise coupled with public education on sanitation	Selected communities	-	No. of clean up campaigns and public education carried out				20,400			DA DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Equip the environmental health unit with equipments and logistics	-	-	Equipments and logistics provided				50,000			DA DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health delivery)	Provide capacity building training for environment health staff and DWST	-	-	Capacity building trainings organized				10,000			DA	DP, RCC
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Establishment of Child Welfare Actors Platform and orientation of Actors on the CFWP	-	-	Child Welfare Actors Platform established					5,000		DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Training needs assessment and training of child protection Actors on the CFWP and JCP	-	-	Training needs of Child protection Actors identified and trained				15,000		10,000	DA	ILGS, DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Reactivation and training of existing grass root structures for child protection for effective performance	Selected communities	-	Active child protection grassroots structures				18,000		10,000	DA	DP, ILGS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Public campaign on harmful traditional practices and early child marriage	Selected communities	-	No. of public campaigns carried out				12,000		8,000	DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Provide equipment and logistics to the DCSW	-	-	Equipments and logistics provided to the DCSW				30,000		20,000	DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and	Train parents on behavioral parenting especially on	-	-	No. of parents trained				5,000		5,000	DA	DP

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community development)	child mis-conduct management to improve pre-school and school-age children's behavior												
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Provide treatment and care for abused and neglected children	-	-	No. of abused and neglected children that are supported								DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Collect data on the aged	-	-	Data on the aged compiled				15,000		10,000		DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Facilitate the enrollment of all aged but needy on to the	-	-	No. of the aged who are enrolled onto the LEAP programme				5,000				DA	DP

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development)	LEAP programme										
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Train and provide equipments and logistics to the Gender Unit to provide effective services	Yagaba	-	Trainings and logistics provided				20,000		15,000	DA DP
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Training of DPCU members on Gender responsive planning and budgeting	Yagaba	-	DPCU members trained on Gender responsive planning and budgeting				20,000		8,000	DA DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Carry out Gender awareness/sensitization campaign to change social norms to	Selected communities	-	No. of Gender awareness campaigns carried out				38,000			DA DP

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	support gender equality											
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Encourage women to apply for the MASLOC funds	-	-	No. of women provided with MASLOC funds				-	-	-	DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Gender sensitization campaign on the need for women to have access to land	Selected communities	-	No. of communities sensitized				18,000			DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Data collection on the vulnerable to improve upon targeting	District wide	-	Data on the vulnerable compiled				20,000		15,000	DA	DP

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Provide financial support for PLWD to do business	-	-	No. people living with disability who are supported with funds				30,000			DA	Hon. Assembly members
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social welfare and community development)	Incorporate disability access facilities into structural drawings	-	-	Disability access facilities incorporated into structural drawings				-	-	-	DA	DP
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Provide office space, equipments and logistics for the district office of the YEA	-	-	Office space and equipments provided for the YEA				25,000			DA	YEA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Provide employable skills training for the Youth	-	-	No. of young people who received employable skill training				20,000	-	-	YEA	DA

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and youth development)	Organize inter-school sports activities	-	-	No. of inter-school sporting activities organized					10,000			GES	NSA
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Table 5.3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Carryout public education and campaign on the impact of deforestation	Selected communities	-	No. of public education carried out in communities					6,000		6,000	DA	DP, Forestry commission

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Provide equipments and logistics to CREMA Executives to strengthen their operations	Selected CREMA Areas	-	Equipments and logistics provided to CREMA executives						25,000	AgNRM	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Tree planting in communities	Selected communities	-	No. trees planted						20,000	DP	DA, Forestry Commission, EPA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Training of AEAs on climate resilient cultivars and animal breeds	-	-	No. of AEAs trained						15,000	DP	DAD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Training of selected farmers on Climate	Selected communities	-	No. of farmers trained						35,000	DP	DAD

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	resilient cropping and Animal husbandary												
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Roll out public sensitization and education on disaster prevention and risk reduction	Selected Communities	-	No. of community sensitizations carried out					10,000			DA	DP
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train and equip zonal coordinators and Community Disaster Volunteer Groups with the necessary equipments and logistics to strengthen	Selected communities	-	No. of zonal coordinators and community Volunteers trained and equipped					20,000			DA	DP

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	early warning activities and risk reduction											
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train and provide logistics and equipments for NADMO staff	-	-	No. of staff trained and equipped				15,000		10,000	DA	DP
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Infrastructure development)	Reshaping/rehabilitation of selected roads including construction of culverts at designated Areas	Kikaayiri-Kubori road, Kusobi-Soo road, Licha-Soo road, Licha-loagri road, Kpatorigu-Licha road, Wuyima-Soo, Wuyima-Prima, Wuyima Walewale roads	-	Kilometres of road rehabilitated /reshaped				600,000		400,000	DA	DP, Feeder roads Dept. Ghana High ways Authority
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Infrastructure development)	Collaborate with dev't partners to provide	Selected Areas	-	Kilometres of road covered with bitumen surface				3,000,000		2,000,000	DA	DP, Feeder roads Dept. Ghana

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nfrastructure development)	bitumen surface for Yagaba township and selected roads leading to major agricultural areas										High ways Authority
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Collaborate with the GPRTU and Metro Mass Transit limited to provide public road transport services	-	-	No. vehicles providing road transport services			5,000			DA	GPRTU, Metro Mass Transit limited
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Collaborate with Mobile Telecom service providers to extend	Biyori, Gunbung, Kubori, Licha, Mugu, Nangurmah, Sakpaba, Soo, Tandow, Tantala, Tuvuu, Wuntubri,	-	No. of communities with access to mobile network connectivity			5,000			DA	MTN, TOGO, VODAFONE, Min. of Communication

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	mobile network connectivity to Areas where mobile network service is not available	Wuyima, Yaa namoa, Yizeisi, Zanloo										
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections in the district	-	-	Internet speed				-	-	-	DA	MTN, TOGO, VODAFONE, Min. of Communication
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Physical and spatial planning)	Established a digital street naming and property addressing system	-	-	All streets and properties are named and digitized				150,000			DA	MLGRD

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INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Provide ICT infrastructure in schools	Selected schools	-	No. of schools provided with ICT infrastructure				100,000		50,000	DA	GES, DP
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Support household with LPG through the Rural LPG programme	District wide	-	No. of households supported				-	-	-	DA	Min. of Energy
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Embark on public campaign and education on the effect of fuel wood on the environment	Selected communities	-	No. of public campaigns carried out in communities				7,000		3,000	DA	DP
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Establishment of woodlot farms in selected communities	Selected communities	-	No. of woodlot farms established				15,000		10,000	DA	DP

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Collaborate with the private sector and the Ministry of energy to provide affordable solar energy	-	-	No. of people who are provided with solar energy		-	-	-	DA	Min.of energy, private sector
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Make provision for health and safety issues in project costing and intensify monitoring to ensure strict implementation	-	-	Health and safety issues mainstreamed in planning and implementation		-	-	-	DA	DP
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Construction of storm drains in Yagaba Township	-	-	Storm drains constructed		200,000		100,000	DA	DP

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	and other towns											
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Physical and spatial planning)	Prepare and implement local and structural plans for Yagaba Township	-	-	Structural plans prepared for Yagaba township				200,000			DA	TCPD, Survey division of lands commission
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Prepare and implement Operation and Maintenance plan and budget for all District Assembly buildings, plants and equipments	-	-	Operation and Maintenance plan prepared				2,000			DA	Dentralized Dept.

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INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Infrastructure development)	Train DWD staff on infrastructure maintenance	-	-	No. of DWD staff trained				15,000			DA	RCC, PWD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Physical and spatial planning)	Lobby for the establishment of a physical planning department in the Assembly	-	-	Physical planning unit established				10,000			DA	LGSS
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT(Physical and spatial planning)	Inaugurate the DSPC and provide the necessary logistics for the functioning of the DSPC and the Technical Committee	-	-	DSPC and Technical Committee inaugurated and logistics are provided				45,000			DA	TCPD

Table 5.4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted Goal : Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location		Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Rehabilitation and furnishing of Area Council offices	Kubori, Yizesi	-	No. of Area Council offices rehabilitated and furnished					100,000			DA	DP
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Training of Area Council members, Unit Committees on their statutory functions	Yagaba	-	No. of Area Council members and Unit committee members trained						25,000		DA	ILGS/DP

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MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS(Human resource management)	Carry out training needs assessment and capacity building of District Assembly staff and Hon. Assembly members	-	-	District Assembly staff training needs identified and trained				55,000			DA	MLGRD, LGSS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS(General administration)	Furnished the district Assembly office complex	-	-	District Assembly office complex furnished				250,000			DA	MLGRD
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS(General administration)	Organize inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation meeting	-	-	No. of inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration meetings organized					5,000		DA	Decentralized dept.

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MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Involvement of dev't partners, civil society organizations, traditional authorities, religious bodies, the private sector and Assembly members in plan implementatio n review meetings	-	-	No. of plan implementatio n review meetings where dev't partners, civil society, religious bodies, traditional authorities and the private sector participated				10,000	6,000		DA	DP
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Train traditional Authoritties, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in dev't dialogue	-	-	Traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs trained in dev't dialogue				25,000	10,000		DA	DP

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MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS(Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Prepare and review annually, a district popular participation Action Plan	-	-	District Popular Participation Action Plan prepared				1,000			DA	DP
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS(General administration)	Collaborate with development partners to establish district office of the NCCE	-	-	District NCCE office established				10,000	15,000		DA	DP, LGSS
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONS(General administration)	Hold town hall meetings to disseminate information about the operations of the Assembly including revenue and expenditure related information to	-	-	No. of town hall meetings organized				15,000			DA	Decentralized depts.

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	the General public											
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Train DPCU members on policy analysis, dev't planning as well as project and programme monitoring and evaluation	-	-	DPCU members trained on policy analysis, dev't planning and programme monitoring and evaluation				20,000	5,000		DA	DP
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Provide equipments and logistics to the DPCU secretariate											
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General	Foramation and training of neighborhood watch dog committee to enhance	Selected communities	-	No. of neighbourhood watch dog committees formed and trained				44,000	10,000		DA	Hon. Assembly members, DP

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administration)	community security											
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Provide a vehicle to the police to provide patrol services in selected areas	Selected communities	-	Vehicle provided to the police				15,000	10,000		DA	Ghana Police service
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Lobby for the posting of additional police personnel	-	-	No. of additional police officers posted to the district				10,000			DA	Ghana Police service
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Embark on public campaign and education on good national values, attitudinal	-	-	No. of public campaigns and education carried out				10,000			DA	NCCE

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	change and patriotism											
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(Planning, budgeting and coordination)	Integrate population issues into planning and budgeting	-	-	No. of plans that are informed by population issues							DPCU	DP
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(Finance and revenue mobilization)	Procure computers and network devices to facilitate the implementation of the GIFMIS in the district	-	-	Computers and network devices procured for the implementation of the GIFMIS				50,000			CAGD	Min. of Finance/ DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Develop a district website to enhance information sharing and accountability	-	-	District website developed				25,000			DA	DP

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	to the general public											
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATI ON(General administration)	Evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP	-	-	Evaluation conducted				15,000			DA	DP

CHAPTER 6

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

The importance of M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it ensures effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation procedures and structures put in place to help realize the set objectives and goals of the structured projects and programmes. The goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their results and impact in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

To achieve this, participatory M&E will be implemented by utilizing the knowledge resources of a wide range of stakeholders including the DPCU, central and local government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Civil society organizations, the private sector, as well as vulnerable groups in the monitoring and evaluation processes. This is to ensure an effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation process. Four categories of stakeholders are identified and appropriately classified as follows:

- I. Beneficiaries of projects and programmes at the community level
- II. Intermediary organisations such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, etc.
- III. Donor agencies and the private sector; and
- IV. Government and quasi-government institutions and structures at all levels

6.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Table 6.1 is a matrix that links the DMTDP (2017-2021) to the new policy framework’s objectives. It shows the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts of various interventions in the plan. It also shows indicator baselines, targets, data sources, monitoring frequencies and responsibilities.

Table 6.1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Development Dimension: Economic Development Goal as adopted in Medium Term Plan: Build a prosperous Society										
Adopted Policy Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018-2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Annual increment in revenue collection by 10 percent	% increase in revenue generation	Outcome	7%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Revenue Heads	Monthly	DFO/DBO
12 electoral Areas sensitized on the need to pay tax by 2021	Number of electoral Areas sensitized	Output	-	3	3	3	3	Sex, Age and Occupation	Quarterly	DFO/DBO/Assembly persons
District Revenue collection tax force formed by March, 2018 and functional	revenue collection tax force functional	Outcome	-	1	-	-	-	Sex and designation	Weekly	DCD/IA/DPO

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Revenue data updated	Number of times revenue data updated	Output	1	1	1	1	1	By: Type of existing business Location of business Size of business	Annually	Budget committee
Revenue collectors trained	Number of revenue collectors trained	Output	4	9	9	9	9	Sex and designation	Annually	DCD/DCE
Objective: Ensure energy availability and reliability										
Communities with access to electricity	Number of communities with access to electricity	Output	17	10	10	10	9	Name of community and Population	Annually	DCD/DCE
Objective: Ensure improved public investment										
Tractor owners and operators trained	Number of tractor owners and operators trained	Output	-	30	30	30	30	By Sex	Annually	DDA
DCACT established by December, 2018	Number of DCACT established	Output	-	1	-	-	-	--	-	DDA/DCD/DCE
Exportable agric commodities identified and developed	Number of exportable commodities identified and developed	Output	-	1	1	1	1	By category	Annually	DDA/DCD/DCE
District Agric advisory services centre established	Number of agric advisory services centre established	Output	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	DDA/DCD/DCE
Additional agric extension Agents posted to the district	Number of agric extension	Output	6	2	2	2	2	By designation and sex	Annually	DDA

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	Agents posted to the district									
Irrigation schemes established	Number of irrigation schemes established	Output	1	1	1	1	1	By size	Annually	DDA
8 dams constructed by December, 2021	Number of Dams constructed	Output	-	2	2	2	2	By size	Annually	DDA/DCD/DCE
A total of 8 warehouses constructed	Number of warehouses constructed	Output	-	2	2	2	2	By size	Annually	DDA/DCD/DCE
A total of 4,000 farmers supported with subsidized agric inputs	Number of farmers supported with subsidized agric inputs	Output	975	1000	1000	1000	1000	By type of inputs	Annually	DDA
AEA trained in Gender mainstreaming	Number of Gender mainstreaming training organized for AEAs	Output	-	1	1	1	1	By Sex	Annually	DDA
Agric extension agents trained on symptoms and treatment of basic disease in livestock and poultry	Number of trainings on symptoms and treatment of basic disease in livestock and poultry organized for AEAs	Output	-	1	1	1	1	By sex	Annually	DDA
Small ruminant farmers trained on basic animal husbandry	Number of trainings on basic animal husbandry organized for farmers	Output	-	1	1	1	1	By Sex	Annually	DDA

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Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Total output of agricultural production			-							
Maize	% change in production in (MT)	Output	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	By category: Staple crops	Annually	DDA
Rice (milled)		Output	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0			
Groundnut		Output	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Yam		Output	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0			
Millet		Output	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5			
Sorghum		Output	-	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2			
Cowpea		Output	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
soya bean		Output	-	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8			
Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district	Output	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	By category: Staple crops	Annually	DDA
Objective: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										

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Number of new industries established	Count of industries established in the district including cottage industries, IDIF etc.	Output	-	0	1	0	1	By sector: agriculture, industry, service	Annually	IDIF implementation support Team
Number of new jobs created	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative	Outcome	-	500	500	500	500	By sector (temporal/permanent/sex): Agriculture industry, service	Annually	DA/BAC
Development Dimension: Social Development Goal as adopted in Medium Term Plan: Create opportunities for all										
Adopted Policy Objective: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets 2018-2021				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Classrooms provided	Number of classrooms provided	Output	184	12	12	12	17	By unit	Quarterly	DDE
School blocks rehabilitated	Number of school blocks rehabilitated	Output	-	4	4	4	4	By unit	Quarterly	DWE/DDE
School furniture provided	No. of school furniture provided	Output	2,164	300	300	300	300	By: Mono and dual desk	Quarterly	DCD/DCE/DDE

TABLE 6.2 DATA COLLECTION MATRIX

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Annual increment in revenue collection by 10 percent	Last week of each month	Monthly revenue performance chart, Bank statement, value books	Revenue Heads	10 % increase in revenue collection each year
12 electoral Areas sensitized on the need to pay tax by 2021	March, June, September and December each year	-review of reports	Sex, Age, Occupation	3 electoral Areas sensitized each year
District Revenue collection tax force formed by March, 2018 and functional	March, 2018	-reports -minutes of meetings	Sex, Age and Designation	Functional District revenue collection taskforce
11Refrigerators for cold chain management supplied by 2021	December each year	-field visits	Type of health facility	11 refrigerators supplied to health facilities
9361 Doses of various types of immunization vaccines supplied by 2021	March, June, September and December each year	-Review of reports -Bin cards or tally cards	Type of vaccines	9361 doses of various immunization vaccines supplied

6.3 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT

Title Page

- District
- M&E Report for (time Period)

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or Year
- Update on funding sources and disbursements
- Update on Indicators & Targets
- Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues
- Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

TABLE 6.3 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION MATRIX

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, radio discussions	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Social Dev't Officer Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	October, 2018	DPO
	2. To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	
Circulate copies of DMTDP to Development partners	3. To help them identify priority projects and programmes for support	-World Vision, CRS, Plan Ghana, UNICEF, USAID,MOAP, IWAD, NORSAC,VSO, ISODEC,CAMFED	Mails	October, 2018	DPO/DBO
Hold DMTDP implementation review meetings with Development partners, NGOs, civil society organizations, Traditional authorities	4. To update them on the status of implementation of the DMTDP and identify implementation challenges and the way forward	Dev't partners, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society	Review meetings	Quarterly	DPCU members
Prepare quarterly and Annual progress reports for submission	5. To update the appropriate authorities on the implementation status of the DMTDP	RCC, NDPC and Development partners	Mail	Quarterly and Annually	Secretary to DPCU

TABLE 6.4 EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance	How relevant is the Project/ activity or intervention to the people or community?	-Are the benefits reaching the needs of beneficiaries? If not state why?	Needs and aspirations of the people	-Beneficiaries -review of existing project implementation reports	-interviews -Questionnaire -FGD -Desk review of reports
Efficiency	Will the project bring the needed positive result in beneficiary communities? Analysis of cost-benefits	-Was the project completed in the time planned? If not state length of over run. -Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over (or under) expenditure. -Did funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If no what short falls occurred. -Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not state over expenditure. -Where over-runs, over expenditure and	-Amount spent on project -time spent on project execution - environmental impact	-trial balance -composite budget -SEA report -quarterly and Annual progress reports -contract register	-review of reports -beneficiary interviews -project site meetings

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		<p>funding short-falls have occurred, give reasons in full and state how these events can be avoided in the future</p>			
Effectiveness	<p>Will the implementation of the project bring the needed benefits to the community (ies)?</p>	<p>-Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state shortfalls</p> <p>-Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?</p> <p>-Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?</p> <p>-Has the programme/project supported the Policy (ies) as planned?</p> <p>-If programme/project objectives have not been achieved, what are the reasons responsible?</p> <p>-State any policies which need</p>	<p>-reporting on proportion of the project objectives achieved</p> <p>- reporting on number of beneficiaries covered by the project</p> <p>-project implementation status</p>	<p>-Quarterly and Annual monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>-field visits and observations</p> <p>-review of reports</p>

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		adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which are shown to be no longer relevant as a result of the evaluation.			
Impact	What are the ultimate effects of the project/Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Are beneficiaries worse off or better off as a result of the projects -what other factors that could have led to the successes or otherwise of the project 	-reporting on project impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -project impact evaluation report -project beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -review of reports -interviews -observation
Sustainability	Will the beneficiary communities be able to sustain the effects (positive) after the end of the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How will the project function after funding/assistance end? -how project outputs/outcomes can be maintained to sustain project impact 	-end of project implementation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -project sustainability plan -sustainability plan implementation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -review of project sustainability plan implementation report -review of SEA implementation report
Others					

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

The importance of participatory M&E in the execution of policy programmes and projects cannot be over emphasized as it helps in utilizing the knowledge and resources of a wide range of stakeholders including the DPCU, central and local government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Civil society organizations, the private sector, as well as vulnerable groups in the monitoring and evaluation processes. To ensure an effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation process, four categories of stakeholders are identified and appropriately classified as follows:

- V. Beneficiaries of projects and programmes at the community level
- VI. Intermediary organisations such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, etc.
- VII. Donor agencies and the private sector; and
- VIII. Government and quasi-government institutions and structures at all levels

The following PM&E tools shall be adopted:

- ✓ Community Score card. The community score card (CSC) is a citizen driven accountability measure for the assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery. The CSC will be used to gather feedback from project beneficiaries and improved communication between project beneficiaries and service providers
- ✓ Participatory Rural Appraisal. An approach which aims at incorporating the knowledge and opinion of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmes. This tool will be used specifically in areas such as natural resources management related projects, agriculture and nutrition related projects and programmes captured in the plan,
- ✓ Participatory Expenditure Tracking survey. PETS are surveys that measure the amount of funds received at each point in the chain of public service delivery, from a nation's treasury to the classroom or health clinic where the funds are intended to be spent. Community people are involved in monitoring a sample of projects. PETS findings can provide evidence of corruption and be used for advocacy and campaign.

GUIDE TO BE USED IN CONDUCTING PARTICIPATORY M & E IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The following steps will constitute a guide in planning for PM&E:

- Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- Identifying the key stakeholders.
- Identifying a lead facilitator.
- Determining the performance questions.
- Determining the resources and time available.
- Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy