

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



**KARAGA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN ON LONG  
TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY  
FRAMEWORK**

**2018-2021**

**PREPARED BY:**

**DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

## Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES .....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATION .....	xi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	xii
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1.1.0 Background .....	1
1.1.1 Methodology and Processes .....	2
1.1.2 Scope and Direction of Policy Objectives .....	3
1.2.0 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions.....	4
1.2.1 Vision.....	4
1.2.2 Mission.....	4
1.2.3 Core Values.....	4
1.2.4 Functions.....	5
1.3.0 Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP .....	6
1.3.1 Overview .....	6
1.3.2 Review of other Intervention .....	15
1.3.3 Education .....	17
1.3.4 HEALTH.....	21
1.4.0 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT .....	29
1.4.1 Introduction.....	29
1.4.2 Location and Size.....	29
1.4.3 Topography and Drainage.....	33
1.4.4 Climate.....	33
1.4.5 Vegetation .....	33
1.4.6 Soil .....	34
1.5.0 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	34
1.5.1 Population and Settlement .....	34
1.5.2 Housing .....	36
1.5.3 Housing stock.....	37
1.5.4 Spatial Organizational Analysis.....	41
1.6.0 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURE.....	43
1.6.1 Ethnicity and Cultural Practices.....	43
1.6.2 Festivals .....	43

1.6.3 Religion.....	43
1.6.4 Marital Status.....	43
1.7.0 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS .....	44
1.7.1 Introduction.....	44
1.7.2 Economic activity status .....	44
1.7.3 Occupation .....	49
1.7.4 Industry .....	51
1.7.5 Employment status.....	52
1.7.6 Employment sector .....	53
1.8.0 AGRICULTURE .....	54
1.8.1 Households in Agriculture .....	54
1.8.2 Types of Farming Activities .....	55
1.8.3 Food Security Analysis .....	57
1.8.4 Production.....	58
1.8.5. Food Prices.....	58
1.9.1. Housing conditions .....	60
1.9.2 COMMUNICATION.....	60
1.9.3 Ownership of mobile phones .....	60
1.9.4 Banking.....	61
1.9.5 Electrification.....	61
1.9.6 Roads.....	61
1.10.0 SOCIAL SERVICES .....	62
1.10.1 Education .....	62
1.10.2 School Infrastructure.....	62
1.10.3 Teacher Accommodation.....	62
1.10.4 School enrolment figures .....	62
1.10.5 Access and Participation .....	63
1.10.6 Girl Child Education .....	64
1.10.7 Students performance at the BECE.....	64
1.11.0 HEALTH.....	65
1.11.1 Health Facilities .....	65
1.11.2 Staffing.....	65
1.11.3 Health Status of the People .....	66
1.11.4 Malnutrition .....	67

1.11.5 HIV/AIDS Situation in the District.....	67
1.12.0 WATER AND SANITATION .....	69
1.12.1 Water.....	69
1.12.2 Sanitation .....	70
1.12.3 Gender Issues .....	71
1.13.0 POVERTY ISSUES.....	72
1.13.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP).....	72
1.14.0 ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT .....	74
1.15.0 MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS .....	75
1.16.0 INVESTMENT POTENTIALS.....	77
1.17.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT .....	78
1.18.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS .....	79
1.19.0 POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP.....	80
1.20.0 GOVERNANCE.....	81
1.20.1 The District Assembly .....	81
1.20.2 The District Administration .....	82
1.20.3 Sub-District Structures.....	83
1.20.4 Business Enabling Environment.....	83
1.20.5 The School Feeding Programme.....	83
1.21.0 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS UNDER THE GSGDA II.....	85
CHAPTER TWO .....	87
2.0 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES .....	87
2.1 Community Needs and aspirations .....	87
2.2 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 .....	90
2.3 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 .....	93
2.4 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs .....	102
2.5 Analysis of Potentials Opportunities Constraints and Challenges.....	112
2.6 Economic Development.....	113
2.7 Social Development .....	115
2.8 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	121
2.9 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements.....	122
2.10 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.....	123
2.11 Sustainability analysis of the Strategies.....	125
2.12 Planned Strategies of the MTDP (2018-2021).....	125

2.13 Measures to address impacts.....	127
2.14 Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals .....	155
CHAPTER THREE .....	164
3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	164
3.1 Development Projections .....	164
3.2 Population Projection.....	164
3.3 Projection of Service/Facilities Requirements by 2021 .....	166
3.4 Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies .....	167
CHAPTER FOUR.....	180
4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES .....	180
4.1 Composite Programme of Action .....	180
CHAPTER FIVE .....	226
5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN .....	226
5.1 Programme Implementation Arrangements .....	226
5.2 The District Assembly .....	226
5.3 Decentralized Departments and Agencies .....	227
5.4 Financing Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) .....	227
5.5 Regional Coordinating Council .....	227
5.6 Mobilization of Funds.....	227
CHAPTER SIX.....	258
6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	258
6.1 Monitoring.....	258
6.2 The District Monitoring Team members are .....	259
6.3 Strategies for Data Collection, Collation and Analysis & Use.....	270
6.4 Quarterly and Annual Reporting.....	271
6.5 M&E Calendar .....	271
6.6 Dissemination and Communication Strategy.....	273
6.7 Stakeholder Analysis and Role Casting.....	273
6.8 Communication Strategies .....	277
6.9 Methods of Information Dissemination .....	277
6.10 Development Evaluation.....	278
6.11 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.....	278
6.12 Evaluation Schemes.....	279

6.13.0 REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2018-2021 MEDUIM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	281
6.14 MEDUIM OF INVITATION .....	281
6.15 INTEREST GROUPS PRESENT .....	281
6.16 IDENTIFIABLE REPRESNTATION.....	281
6.17 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS .....	282
6.18 LANGUAGES USED AT HEARING .....	282
6.19 MAJOR ISSUES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.....	282
6.20 MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS .....	283
6.21 PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION .....	283
6.22 GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION .....	283

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017.....	7
Table 2: Projects Planned and Executed.....	14
Table 3: Total Numbers of Schools.....	17
Table 4: Schools with Permanent and Temporal Structures.....	18
Table 5: Numbers of Schools without Sanitary Facilities and Water.....	18
Table 6: Enrolment of Pupil.....	18
Table 7: BECE Performance.....	20
Table 8: Trained and Untrained Teachers in the District.....	20
Table 9: Enrolment/Completion/Transition Rates.....	21
Table 10: Human Resources under Health.....	21
Table 11: Trend of Selected Health Staff 2014-2017.....	22
Table 12: Top 10 Diseases in the District.....	22
Table 13: Nutrition.....	23
Table 14: Estimated Areas under Cultivation in Hectares.....	23
Table 15: Average Yields Per Unit Area in Metric Tons Per Hectare.....	24
Table 16: Livestock Census.....	25
Table 17: Block Farm Package Support.....	25
Table 18: Water and Sanitation.....	25
Table 19: Total Releases from Government of Ghana.....	26
Table 20: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs.....	27
Table 21: Development Interventions.....	28
Table 22: Ten Largest Settlements in the District.....	35
Table 23: Household composition by sex.....	36
Table 24: Stock of houses and households by type of locality.....	38
Table 25: Ten Largest Settlements in the District.....	39
Table 26: Spatial Organizational Arrangements.....	41

Table 27: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex .....	46
Table 28: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status.....	48
Table 29: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	50
Table 30: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex.....	51
Table 31: Households by agricultural activities and locality.....	55
Table 32: Distribution of livestock and keepers.....	56
Table 33: Average Wholesale Food Prices of Major Commodities.....	59
Table 34: Total Enrollments.....	63
Table 35: Students Performance at BECE.....	65
Table 36: Level of Distribution of Health Resources.....	66
Table 37: Top ten (10) diseases at the various health centers in the district:.....	67
Table 38: HIV/AIDS Situation in the District.....	68
Table 39: Coverage of Potable Water Supply in Karaga District.....	69
Table 40: Distribution of Sanitation Facilities by Area Councils.....	70
Table 41: Categories of Leap Beneficiaries in the District.....	73
Table 42: Revenue and Expenditure Chart 2014-2017.....	73
Table 43: Composition of General assembly.....	81
Table 44: Composition of the sub committees in the district assembly.....	81
Table 45: No. of District Sub structures.....	83
Table 46: List of GSFP Schools and their Enrolment 2015/2016.....	84
Table 47: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021.....	85
Table 48: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017.....	87
Table 49: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021.....	90
Table 50: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021....	93
Table 51: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs.....	102
Table 52: POCC Analysis, Economic Development.....	112
Table 53: Sustainability Test.....	128
Table 54: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals .....	155



Table 55: Service/Facility and Threshold Population.....	165
Table 56: Service/Facility Requirements by 2021.....	166.
Table 57: Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies.....	167
Table 58: Composite Programme of action.....	181
Table 59: Indicative Financial Strategy.....	233
Table 60: Annual Action Plan for 2018.....	236
Table 61: M&E Monitoring Metrix.....	270
Table 62: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar.....	282
Table 63: Major Stakeholders of Plan Communication Strategy.....	284
Table 64: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix.....	285
Table 65: Schedule for area councils visits for public hearings.....	291

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1:	Processes of developing the MTDP.....	2
Figure 2:	The Goals of the MTDP 2018-2021.....	3
Figure 3:	Number of Schools by Category.....	17
Figure 4:	Enrolment of Pupil.....	19
Figure 5:	Trend of Teaching Staff (2015-2017).....	20
Figure 6:	Average Yields Per Unit Area in Metric Tons Per Hectare.....	24
Figure 7:	District in the National Context.....	30
Figure 8:	District in the Regional context.....	31
Figure 9:	The District Map.....	32
Figure10:	Population Projection for the Planned Period.....	40
Figure 11:	Marital status of population 12 years and older.....	44
Figure 12:	Economic activity status by sex.....	46
Figure 13:	Activity status of the employed population 15 years.....	47
Figure 14:	Employment status of employed persons 15 years and older.....	53
Figure 15:	Employment sector.....	54
Figure 16:	Governance structure.....	80
Figure 17:	The planning process.....	269

## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AC	Area Council
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CBO	Civil Based Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWI	District-Wide Initiative
FBO'S	Faith Based Organization
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
GEMP	Ghana Environmental Management Project
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA	Ghana Sheared Growth and Development Agenda
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PLWHAS	People Living with HIV/AIDS

POA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potential Opportunities Constraints and Challenges
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RING	Resiliency in Northern Ghana Project
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDS	Sub-District Structures
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In line with Ghana’s decentralisation policy as specified in the fourth Republican Constitution of 1992, the Civil Service Law 1993, (PNDC law 327) the Local Government Act 2016, (Act 936),

National Development Planning Commission Act 1994 (Act 479), National Development Planning System Act 1994 (Act 480) and other relevant legislations, MMDAs are mandated as planning authorities to formulate policies, develop plans and execute programmes and projects for the development of their localities. In pursuit of this mandate, they are required to prepare a four-year medium term development plan (MTDP) 2018 to 2021 under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), Agenda for Jobs. Prior to the preparation of 2018–2021 MTDP, KDA prepared and executed the 2014-2017 DMTDP under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

Some progress has been made towards the execution of programmes and projects geared towards solving the socio-economic needs of residents in the district over the years. However, not all the programmes and projects planned were executed during the period due to certain challenges among which include: Inadequate/irregular flow of funds; weak capacity to monitor the implementation of programmes/projects and utilizing the feedback therein; weak capacity to mobilize internally generated funds for project implementation; dwindling donor support to the district; implementation of programmes and projects outside the plans just to mention a few.

In response to the challenges of the immediate past and in line with the vision of the present administration, the current framework outlines the development policies and strategies that will guide the management of the district between 2018 and 2021. The main pillars of the policy where resources will be concentrated within this period include: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Governance Corruption and Public Accountability as well as Ghana and International Community.

The plan preparation process started with the formation of the Plan Preparation Team, under the Chairmanship of the District Co-ordinating Director, with members drawn from Decentralised Departments. The Plan Preparation Team was constituted to prepare the grounds for the eventual preparation of the plan document. Other key stakeholders were included in the plan preparation process.

In order to ensure ownership of the plan, community members, traditional authorities and civil society organisations and all relevant stake holders were vigorously engaged. They were involved throughout the planning process from the preparation of Community Action Plans, area council

level harmonisations and other engagements as well as the various consultative forums at the district level. In many instances they were given the opportunity to lead the discussions.

Following the data collection and analysis, a public hearing was organised for Traditional Rulers, Assembly Members, Heads of Decentralised Departments as well as the General Public to present a review of performance of the immediate past plan (2014-2017) with a view to soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and key issues as well as assessing critically their implications for future planning.

A second public hearing was convened for the stake holders to assess and build consensus on the current status of the district development, develop goals and objectives and proposed strategies to meet these and objectives whilst the third hearing afforded the public the opportunity to deliberate on programmes and projects in the plan. These hearings were to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to assess the content of the document, make comments and modifications before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Karaga District's jurisdiction is the geographical focus of the plan. The DMTDP proposes programmes and projects that need to be executed between 2018 and 2021 under the new development policy framework of the current administration base on the five pillars stated above. The total cost of the plan is over thirty-five million Ghana Cedis (GHC 35,000,000.00) over the next four-year period. The funds would be mobilized from internally generated sources, central government sources and our development partners.

Guided by this policy framework, it is envisaged that at the end of the plan period considerable improvement would have been achieved in the following areas:

- Access to quality socio-economic conditions of the people which finds expression in quality health delivery system, quality education, potable water and the productive capacity of the people
- General poverty level of the people
- Built Environment, Waste and Sanitation Management.
- Increased Revenue Collection.

- Job opportunities created for the unemployed / underemployed youth.
- Local Economic Development and increased investment in small and medium enterprises.
- Women and the vulnerable children under various forms of abuse/labour

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1.0 Background

The current decentralization policy of government as specified in the Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana, 1992 , the Civil Service Law 1993 (PNDC Law 327), the Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936),the National Development Planning Commission Act 1994 (Act 479) the National Development Planning (system) Act 1994 (Act 480) the Local Government (MMDA, Urban Zonal, Town Council and Unit Committees Establishment instrument) instrument 1994 (LI 1589) District Assemblies are mandated as Planning Authorities to formulate and execute plans, programmes and projects for the first five year term and second three year term along the guidelines given in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II document and the DMTDPs under the Ghana Sheared Growth and Development Agenda I and II (GSGDA I, 2010-2013 & GSGDA II) was four year respectively. The current preparation of DMTDPs which is also under the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) is four years.

The DMTDPs under the **Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP, 2018-2021)** have been infused with Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) recommendations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Gender and Local Economic Development (LED).

The broad strategic direction for this **National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021)** focuses on:

- Build a Prosperous Society (Economic Development)
- Create opportunities for all (Social Development)
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment (Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements)
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society (Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability)
- Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs (Ghana and the International Community)

The rationale for the preparation of this document is to facilitate the preparation of:

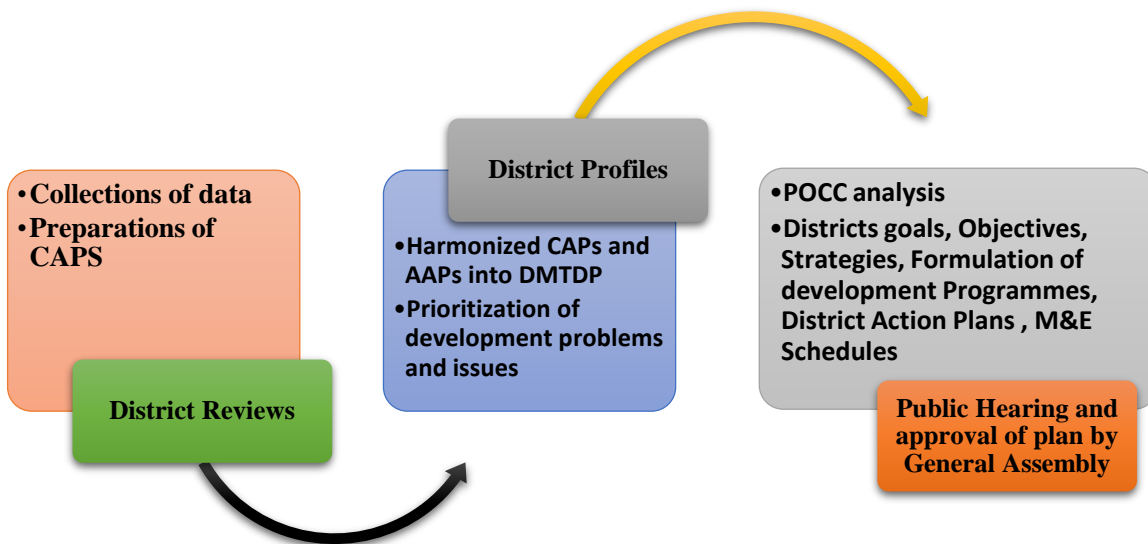


1. Annual Action Plans (including supplementary estimates) based on the DMTDP
2. Composite budgeting and Medium term expenditure framework (MTEF)
3. To incorporate local needs and aspirations as well as achieving national development goals and objectives
4. Ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation
5. Integrate cross-cutting issues (e.g. Population, Environmental, Gender, SEA, Climate Change, Vulnerability, HIV/AIDS issues etc.) in development programmes and projects for sustainable development
6. Provide the basis for budgeting annually and throughout the Plan period based on the PoA, among others.

### 1.1.1 Methodology and Processes

Different methodologies were used to prepare this document. There were primary data collections from communities in the District. Review workshops were organized to review the old plans as well as public hearing carried out. The DPCU collated all relevant data and other processes were followed for the final preparation of the document. Other processes were the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis procedure which was adopted to highlight strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the districts.

**Fig. 1: Processes of developing the MTDP**



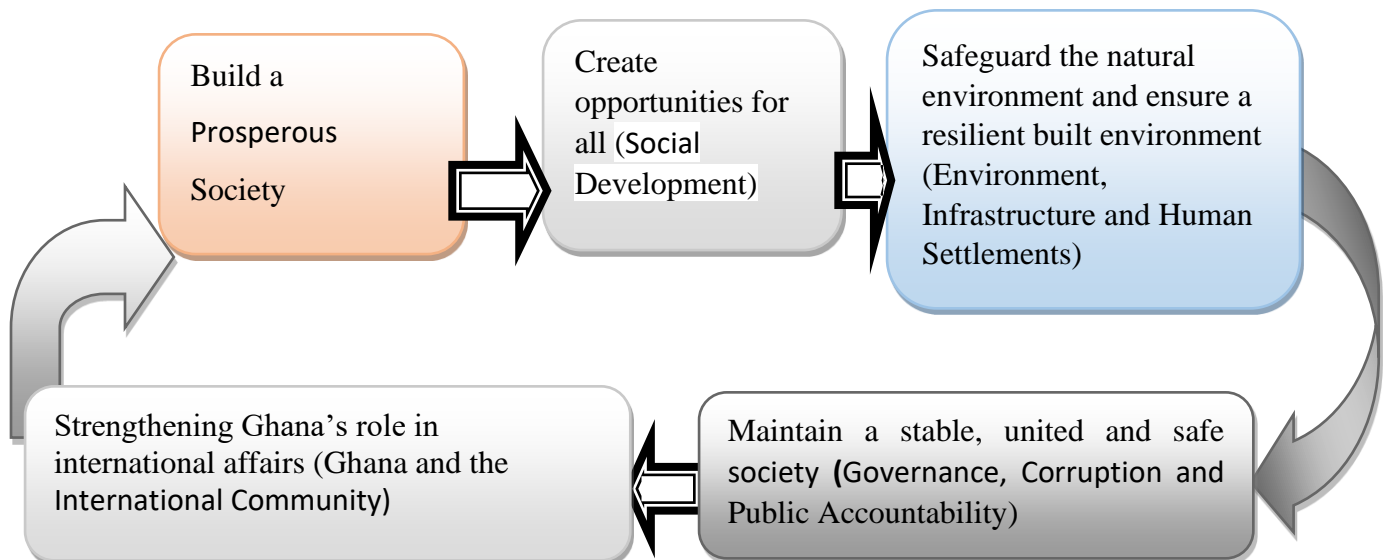
The Medium Term Development Plan DMTDP (2018-2021) of Karaga District in the Northern Region of Ghana, among other things, seeks to create a peaceful and secured society where there is permanent social cohesion and harmony among all ethnic groups that inhabit the district.

It is envisaged that at the end of the plan period (2021) the District would be able to establish a strong foundation for economic growth and a comprehensive human centered development as well as being capable of consolidating and sustaining the development gains that accrued from the past years.

**1.1.2 Scope and Direction of Policy Objectives**

During the Plan Period from 2018-2021 various specific policies, strategies, programmes and projects or activities shall be executed based on the goals of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 with particular attention to the President’s priority areas of a better Ghana agenda throughout the length and breadth of District to improve the standard of living of the people by providing ‘One District-One Factory, One Million Dollars-One Constituency and One Village- One Dam’ policy directions. These areas are:

**Fig. 2: The Goals of the MTDP 2018-2021**



## **1.2.0 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions**

### **1.2.1 Vision**

A District where there is Improved Socio- Economic Conditions through Quality Education, Healthy Lifestyles, Food Security and Income on a sustainable Basis and above all participate in decision-making process.

### **1.2.2 Mission**

To improve upon the quality of life of the people through harnessing Human and Material Resources and Effective Coordination for the provision of Basic Infrastructure, Economic and Social Services to the people

### **1.2.3 Core Values**

The core values of Karaga District Assembly are:

- Transparency
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Excellent client services
- Team work
- Creativity
- Integrity
- Commitment
- Equal opportunity
- Credibility
- Innovation

#### 1.2.4 Functions

1. Exercise political and administrative authority
2. Provide guidance and direction and supervise all administrative authorities in the District
3. Exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions
4. Be responsible for the overall development of the District through preparation and submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) development plans and budgets for approval.
5. Formulates and executive plans programmes and strategies for effective resource mobilization that promote and support productive economic activities as well as social development.
6. The Assembly is responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
7. The Assembly shall coordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans and that of other departments under it.
8. The Assembly shall discharge other functions as may be directed by the President of the Republic of Ghana

### 1.3.0 Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP

#### 1.3.1 Overview

This step focused on analysis of progress made so far in the implementation of the previous MTDP (2014-2017) of the District. Such analysis includes the extent of implementation of past programmes/projects whether they were proportion fully implemented, partly implemented, on-going, not implemented at all, the extent of achievement of plan goals, objectives and set targets, reasons for achievements or failures, problems/constraints encountered during plan implementation, and lessons learnt and their implications for the next medium-term plan.

The 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan of the District is reviewed based on the themes outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) to see the extent to which its implementation has gone. In doing this, the objectives of the various thematic areas covered by the plan are compared with activities planned and the status of their implementation. The status of a project could be that it is completed, ongoing, at stand-still or not implemented at all. This is expected to provide lessons for the preparation and implementation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan of the District.

The 2014-2017 MTDP was prepared with a goal 'to harness the natural and human resources for the improvement of living standards of the people in a sustainable manner'. Thus, the main focus of development will reflect on the general improvement of the condition of the people in the District from the present state to a more improved and sustainable state through poverty reduction and the transformation of the District.

**Table 1: Performance of the MMDA from 2014 to 2017**

Period	<b>Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective: To improve district revenue mobilization by 50% and expenditure management by the end December 2017</b>						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management and Administration	Build the capacity of revenue collectors	Train revenue staff to build their capacity on revenue mobilization	0	20	15	Adequate capacity building on revenue mobilization training carried out
2015	Management and Administration	Build the capacity of revenue collectors	Train revenue staff to build their capacity on revenue mobilization	15	20	10	Average capacity building on revenue mobilization training carried out
2016	Management and Administration	Build the capacity of revenue collectors	Train revenue staff to build their capacity on revenue mobilization	25	20	15	Adequate capacity building on revenue mobilization training carried out
2017	Management and Administration	Build the capacity of revenue collectors	Train revenue staff to build their capacity on revenue mobilization	40	20	-	Adequate capacity building on revenue mobilization training carried out

	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: To improve agriculture productivity and food security						
2014	Economic Development	Engage in modern methods of farming in the District	Provide farm inputs for the enhancement of farming activities	100	3000	1000	Increased yield over the plan period. This increased farmer income levels for further investment in other sectors of the local economy.
2015	Economic Development	Engage in modern methods of farming in the District	Provide farm inputs for the enhancement of farming activities	1100	500	1600	Increased yield over the plan period. This increased farmer income levels for further investment in other sectors of the local economy.
2016	Economic Development	Engage in modern methods of farming in the District	Provide farm inputs for the enhancement of farming activities	1600	500	2100	Increased yield over the plan period. This increased farmer income levels for further investment in other sectors of the local economy.
2017	Economic Development	Engage in modern methods of farming in the District	Provide farm inputs for the enhancement of farming activities	2100	500	-	Increased yield over the plan period. This increased farmer income levels for further investment in

							other sectors of the local economy.
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements							
Policy Objective: To provide rural electrification for some communities by 2017							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Expand rural electrification	Provide electrification for 20 communities	10	10	20	The activity is fully implemented by Ministry of Energy
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Expand rural electrification	Provide electrification for 25 communities	20	25	25	The activity is fully implemented by Ministry of Energy
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Expand rural electrification	Provide electrification for 30 communities	25	30	30	The activity is fully implemented by Ministry of Energy
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Expand rural electrification	Provide electrification for 45 communities	30	38	-	It is on-going
Thematic Area : Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: To promote and expand education at all levels by 2017							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct Accommodation for teachers	8	0	8	The activity could not carry out due to irregular flow of funds
2015	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and	Construct Accommodation for teachers	8	12	12	There was an increase of four projects. That is



		participation in education					Community initiated projects
2016	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct Accommodation for teachers	12	13	13	There was an increase of one projects. That is Community initiated projects
2017	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct Accommodation for teachers	13	13	-	This year yet to be ended
Thematic Area : Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: To improve the quality of teaching and learning by 2017							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct classroom blocks in the District	8	4	12	Fully Completed and use
2015	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct classroom blocks in the District	10	2	14	Fully Completed and use
2016	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct classroom blocks in the District	14	4	18	Two of the projects yet to be completed and hand over

2017	Social Services Delivery	Ensure equitable access and participation in education	Construct classroom blocks in the District	18	1	-	One project is currently on-going
Thematic Area : Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: To enhance quality health service delivery by public health, traditional and the private sector by 2017							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide Accommodation for health staff	0	2	1	The activity not fully achieved
2015	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide Accommodation for health staff	1	0	0	The activity not fully achieved
2016	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide Accommodation for health staff	1	0	0	The activity not fully achieved
2017	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide Accommodation for health staff	1	0	-	The activity is on-going
Thematic Area : Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: To enhance quality health service delivery by public health, traditional and the private sector by 2017							

2014	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide health centers in the District	8	2	1	Partially implemented for that year
2015	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide health centers in the District	10	2	2	The activity not fully achieved
2016	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide health centers in the District	10	2	2	The activity not fully achieved
2017	Social Services Delivery	Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services	Provide health centers in the District	12	2	-	Yet to be considered
Thematic Area : Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: To increase accessibility to potable water supply in the district by 80% by 2017.							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Expand the provision of potable water supply to households in communities	55	5	60	Significantly increased in percentage.
2015	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Expand the provision of potable water supply to households in communities	60	10	70	Significantly increased in percentage.

2016	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Expand the provision of potable water supply to households in communities	70	3	73	Significantly increased in percentage.
2017	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Expand the provision of potable water supply to households in communities	73	7	-	Yet to be determined
Thematic Area : Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: To increase accessibility to potable water supply in the district 2017.							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Construct/Rehabilitate Dams and Dug-Outs in the District	7	6	4	Two of the projects were on-going
2015	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Construct/Rehabilitate Dams and Dug-Outs in the District	11	5	6	Significantly achieved the target and fully completed
2016	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Construct/Rehabilitate Dams and Dug-Outs in the District	17	4	3	75% completed
2017	Social Services Delivery	Expand water coverage in the District	Construct/Rehabilitate Dams and Dug-Outs in the District	21	1	0	Yet to be commenced.

**Table 2: Projects Planned and Executed**

SECTOR	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	P. Planned	P. Executed	P. Planned	P. Executed	P. Planned	P. Executed	P. Planned	P. Executed
Education	12	8	8	4	10	8	5	0
Health	5	3	7	4	3	1	2	2
Water and Sanitation	6	4	4	2	8	6	3	3
Agriculture/Market	4	3	6	4	3	2	2	1
Governance/Administration	4	3	2	0	2	2	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

### 1.3.2 Review of other Intervention

The period 2014 – 2017 saw the implementation of selected programmes and projects from other interventions that were not identified by the plan. These intervention areas include the following:

- Ghana Social Opportunity Project-GSOP
- NORST Project
- RING project

The GSOP project started in the District in 2011 is directed at achieving the poverty reduction at the local level where the project is labor base intensive. The project operates in communities based on needs assessment. The programmes operate on the tenants on community development. The GSOP project is centered on the following Community development, Health, Feeder roads, Dam and Dugout construction, Agriculture and environmental and Climate Change activities.

Within a short stay of the project, below are some of the successes of the project.

- Improvement in the income level of the beneficiary communities
- Increase in the number education infrastructure
- Improvement in health delivery
- Improvement in road infrastructure

Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (NORST) under CIDA sponsored also commenced in 2011 in the district. The programme has two main funding Areas namely:

- Water Sector
- Hygiene and Sanitation behavior change

Under the water sector sub-project, the concentration was on the District Capital where some number mechanized small town water system was provided. This intervention has contributed to the supply of potable water consumption in Karaga town.

The Karaga District Assembly is one of the first beneficiary Municipal/Districts in the Northern Region Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (NORST) since its inception. The project is a CAD \$30 million CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) funded programme with support from the Government of Ghana. The ultimate goal of the programme is to increase utilization of water supply and sanitation services in selected small towns in the Northern Region and also strengthen the effectiveness of stakeholders at national, regional, district and sub-district levels to fulfill their roles in the equitable delivery of potable water and sanitation services.

In sum, in assessing the performance of the district under the project, one can confidently say that, the district has highly performed. This can be attributed to the understanding of reporting systems on the part of the district assembly. Again, the district is vigorously implementing the programme and projects for a successful completion.

The United States Agency for International Development's Ghana Mission (USAID/Ghana) contemplates the award of a five-year contract to provide technical assistance to USAID's Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) Project. RING is said to be an integrated project and partnership effort under USAID's Feed the Future (FtF) Initiative designed to contribute to Government of Ghana (GoG) efforts to sustainably reduce poverty and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

The Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) Project is designed to sustainably reduce poverty and improve the nutrition and livelihoods of the poorest Ghanaians living in the Northern Region. The goal of RING is to improve the livelihoods and nutritional status of the poorest of households in selected districts of the Northern Region of Ghana, with an emphasis on women of reproductive age and children under five years. Coordinating closely with USAID, and implementing through the District Assemblies (DAs), Northern Region Coordinating Council (NRCC), and the Northern Regional Health Directorate (NRHD), RING will achieve this goal by improving the resiliency of the very poor through three complementary components:

- Increasing consumption of diverse quality food;
- Improving behaviors related to nutrition; and

- Strengthening local support networks to address the ongoing nutrition and livelihoods needs of vulnerable households.

The three components designed to achieve RING goals are as follows:

Component 1: Increased access and consumption of diverse quality food among target households, especially among women and children

Component 2: Improved behaviors related to nutrition and hygiene for women and children

Component 3: Strengthened local support networks addressing the ongoing needs (nutrition and livelihoods) of vulnerable households

### 1.3.3 Education

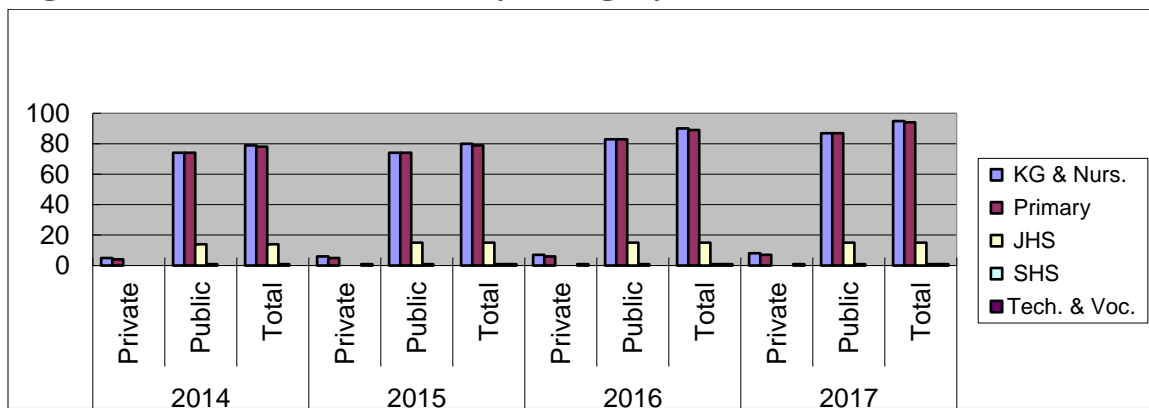
Karaga District at present has 89 KGs/ primary schools, 23 Junior High Schools and 1 Senior High School. In line with the Directorate’s mission of providing quality and accessible Education through equitable distribution of resources to all children of school going age irrespective of gender, ethnic, disability or religion.

**Table 3: Total Numbers of Schools**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public	194	194	195	195
Private	18	18	16	16
Total	212	212	211	211

Source: DPCU, KDA 2017

**Figure 3: Number of Schools by Category**



Source: DPCU, KDA 2017



**Table 4: Schools with Permanent and Temporal Structures**

CATEGORY	2016		2017	
	Per. Stru.	Temp. Stru.	Per. Stru.	Temp. Stru,
KG & Nursery	43	43	50	36
Primary	62	22	66	28
JHS	16	3	16	3
SHS	1	0	1	0
Tech. & Voc.	1	0	1	0
Total	123	68	134	67

Source: KDA & GES, 2017

This implies that the District has infrastructure deficit of 38% which calls for much attention in order to reduce the number of schools under trees in the District.

**Table 5: Numbers of Schools without Sanitary Facilities and Water**

	2016	2017
Public	46	40
Private	12	12
Total	58	52

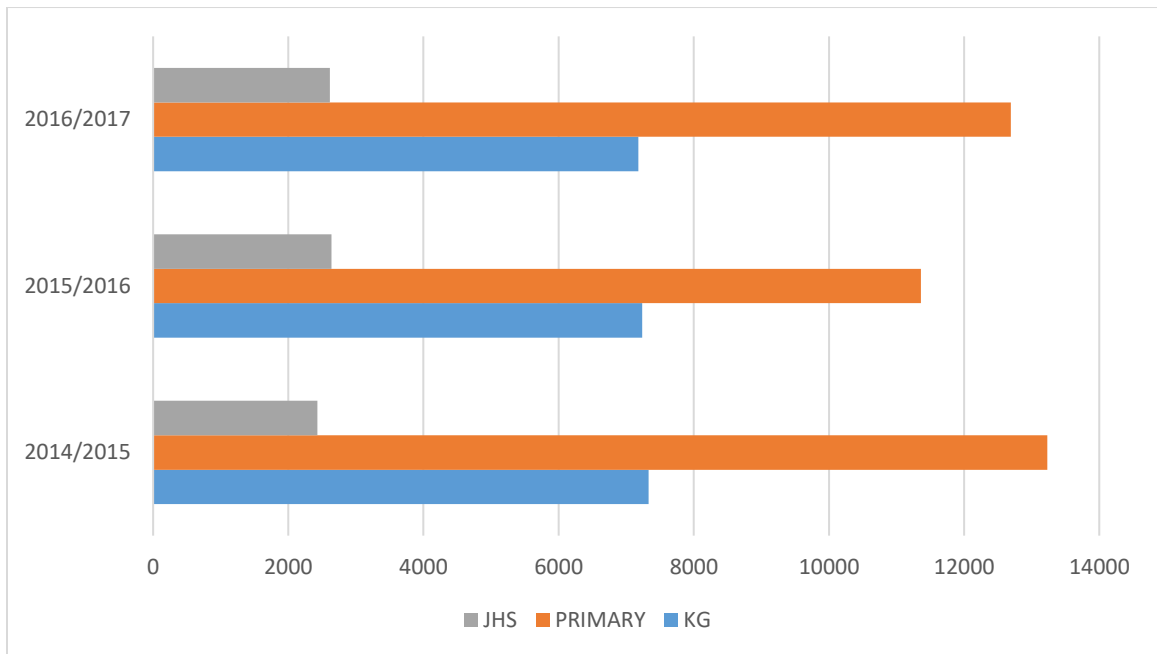
Source: KDA & GES, 2017

**Table 6: Enrolment of Pupil**

CATEGORY	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
KG	7332	7237	7180
PRIMARY	13231	11360	12690
JHS	2431	2639	2614

Source: KDA & GES, 2017

Figure 4: Enrolment of Pupil



Source: KDA & GES, 2017

From the table, Enrolment for KG continuous to decrease year on year, whiles that of Primary and JHS are not stable. Based on these trend, several efforts have been made so as to change the trend.

In September this 1476 (565 Male and 911 Female) from several Complementary Basic Education classes transitioned on to the main stream and enrolment drive in the District and schools have been intensified

In line with the above, the following are some of the interventions

- At the beginning of the year Government provided 120 of attendance registers and 100 packs of chalk
- Also 51120 and 55360 supplementary readers in English and Ghanaian language for KG and Primary respectively are provided in 2017.

**Table 7: BECE Performance**

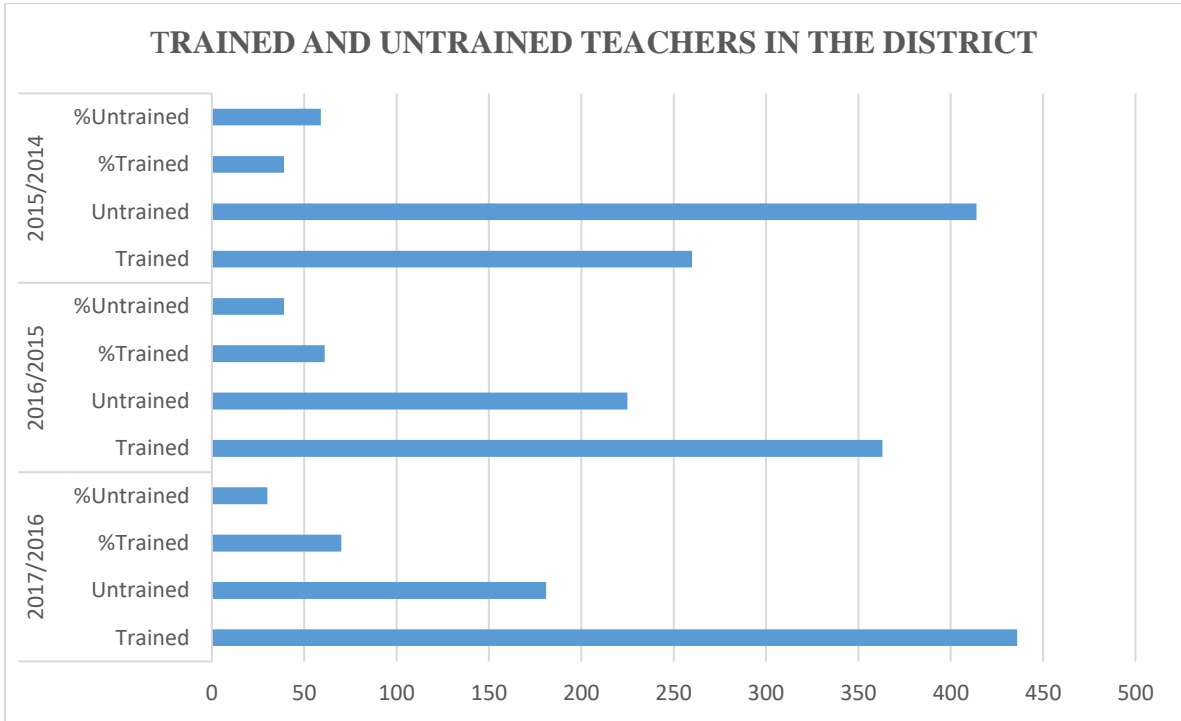
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public	32.80	21.25	27.20	Not out yet

**Table 8: Trained and Untrained Teachers in the District**

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
public	trained	untrained	trained	untrained	trained	untrained	trained	untrained
	227	392	295	300	418	181	437	180
private	1	54	1	55	6	53	6	53
total	278	447	296	355	424	234		

Source: KDA & GES, 2017

**Figure 5: Trend of Teaching Staff (2015-2017)**



Source: KDA & GES, 2017

**Table 9: Enrolment/Completion/Transition Rates**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gross Primary enrolment rate	86.0	91.1
JHS schools completion rate:	0.92	1.00
SHS schools completion rate:	10.5	
Transition rate (from KG to primary)	0.83	0.92
Transition rate (from Primary to JHS)	0.60	0.62
Transition rate (from JHS to SHS)	0	

Source: KDA & GES, 2017

#### 1.3.4 HEALTH

**Table 10: Human Resources under Health**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
No. of Doctors	2	2	2	2
I. Ghanaian	0	0	2	2
II. Expatriate	0	0	0	0
III. Doctor/Population Ratio	1:4223	1:43237	1:44268	1:44268
No. of Nurses	102	109	133	133
I. Ghanaian	102	109	133	133
II. Expatriate	0	0	0	0
III. Nurse/Population Ratio	1:828	1:793	1:665	1:665
No. of community resident nurses (CHO)	0	0	2	2
No of Staff	119	140	130	130
No of communities with CBA	200	200	200	200
No of communities with CBA trained in C-IMCI				
No. of Doctors	1	2	2	2

Source: DHMT, KDA 2017

**Table 11: Trend of Selected Health Staff 2014-2017**

CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016	2017
Medical Officers	1	2	2	2
Physician Assistant-Medical	1	1	0	0
Community Health nurses	35	35	19	19
Enrolled Nurses	67	75	52	52
Professional Nurses	16	18	20	20
Midwives	2	2	4	7
Psychiatry Nurses	0	1	3	3

Source: DHMT, KDA 2017

The HR in the district is woefully inadequate and as at now both midwife have applied for release. Discussion is ongoing with the DA to sponsor interested staff. We are lobbying the RHA too to post staff to the Dist.

**Table 12: Top 10 Diseases in the District**

No.	2015		2016		2017	
	DISEASE	%	DISEASE	%	DISEASE	%
1	Malaria	<b>50.3</b>	Malaria	<b>50.3</b>	Malaria	<b>50.1</b>
2	URTI	<b>18.7</b>	URTI	<b>11.6</b>	URTI	<b>20.2</b>
3	Diarrhoea DX	<b>11.8</b>	Diarrhoea DX	<b>10.5</b>	Diarrhoea DX	<b>12.2</b>
4	Septiceamia	<b>2.1</b>	Septiceamia	<b>1.5</b>	Acute UTI	<b>3.3</b>
5	Hypertension	<b>1.9</b>	Pneumonia	<b>1.5</b>	Anaemia	<b>2</b>
6	Anaemia	<b>1.8</b>	Anaemia	<b>1.3</b>	Pneumonia	<b>1.9</b>
7	Rheumatism & other joint pains	<b>1.7</b>	Hypertension	<b>1.3</b>	Hypertension	<b>1.6</b>
8	Pneumonia	<b>1.6</b>	Acute UTI	<b>1.1</b>	Septiceamia	<b>1.3</b>
9	Acute UTI	<b>1.1</b>	Skin DX	<b>0.7</b>	Typhoid fever	<b>1.1</b>
10	Skin DX	<b>0.9</b>	Rheumatism & other joint pains	<b>0.7</b>	Skin DX	<b>0.8</b>

Source: DHMT, KDA 2017

**Table 13: Nutrition**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
% of health facilities designated baby-friendly	0	0	4	0
Vitamin A coverage for children 6-59 months:	6934	13806	3012	1574
I. Male	3398	6765	1476	747
II. Female	3536	7041	1536	777
Vitamin A coverage for women within 8 weeks post-partum	2170	1390	1243	1771

Source: DHMT, KDA 2017

### 1.3.5 AGRICULTURE

**Table 14: Estimated Areas under Cultivation in Hectares**

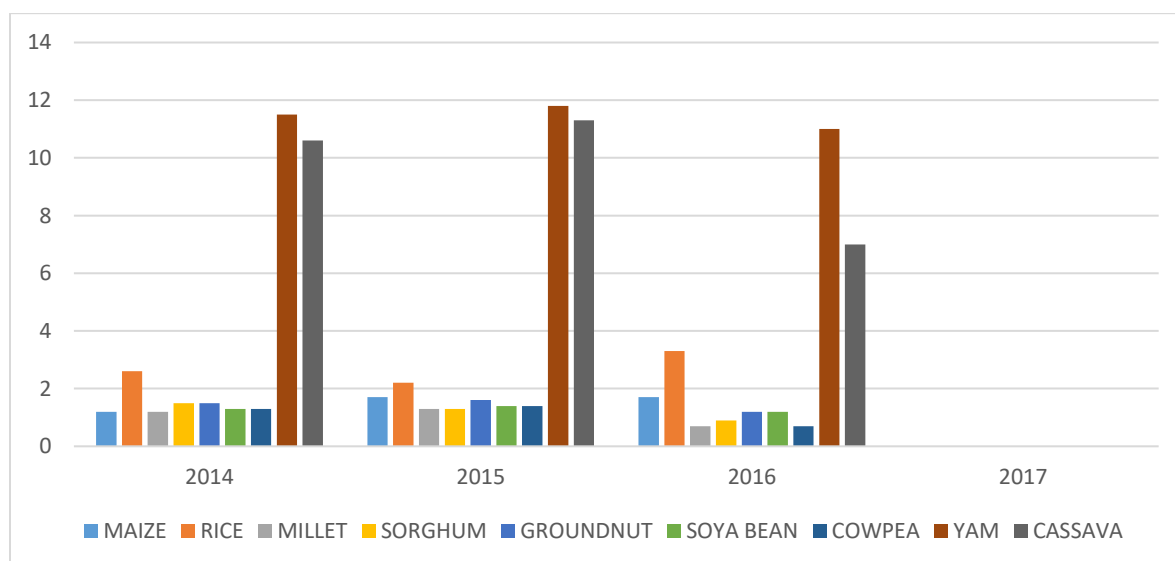
<b>CROPS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
MAIZE	4000	4200	5200	
RICE	3500	3400	4100	
MILLET	850	840	850	
SORGHUM	780	750	800	
GROUNDNUT	3400	3350	3950	
SOYA BEAN	4500	4550	5200	
COWPEA	300	310	320	
YAM	1650	1750	1850	
CASSAVA	230	240	250	

**Table 15: Average Yields Per Unit Area in Metric Tons Per Hectare**

<b>CROPS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
MAIZE	1.2	1.7	1.7	
RICE	2.6	2.2	3.3	
MILLET	1.2	1.3	0.7	
SORGHUM	1.5	1.3	0.9	
GROUNDNUT	1.5	1.6	1.2	
SOYA BEAN	1.3	1.4	1.2	
COWPEA	1.3	1.4	0.7	
YAM	11.5	11.8	11	
CASSAVA	10.6	11.3	7	

Source: DADU, 2017

**Figure 6: Average Yields Per Unit Area in Metric Tons Per Hectare**



Source: DADU, 2017

**Table 16: Livestock Census**

LIVESTOCK TYPE	2014	2015	2016
CATTLE	24,750	25,820	27,140
SHEEP	20,480	22,470	23,550
GOATS	19,790	20,270	21,100
PIGS	1,100	1,290	2,950
POULTRY	55,670	72,960	62,450

**Table 17: Block Farm Package Support**

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2015	1,255	286	1,541
2016	634	246	880
2017	494	74	568

**Table 18: Water and Sanitation**

SOURCES	2014	2015	2016	2017
% Served with Boreholes	39	44.12	42.16	40.68
% Served with covered wells	5	5.28	8.32	10.67
% Served with pipe	4	5.8	6.11	14.52
% Served with other safe water sources	4	5.8	9	7.8
% of population using safe excreta			4.5	4
% of population with KVIP			0.5	4.5
% population with VIP			9	9
No. of houses with safe excreta		314	805	491
No. of final disposal sites	1			
Solid waste	1			0
Number of Public Cemeteries	3			0



From the data above, it shows that water coverage in the District is 73.67%. This implies that about 27% population of the District are still drinking from untreated sources of water.

**Table 19: 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	1,011,496.00	1,011,496.00	156,450.00	-	855,012	156,480.00	-
2015	1,120,052.00	1,120,052.50	2,187,079.85	-	901,272.65	218,779.85	-
2016	1,949,770.84	1,949,770.84	1,766,714.88	-	183,055.96	1,766,714.88	-
2017	1,221,355.00	1,221,355.00	178,075.00	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,978,223.00	3,978,223.00	-	-	3,978,233.00	2,350,397.39	1,597,825.61
2015	2,796,400.77	2,796,460.77	-	-	2,796,460.77	1,525,385.78	1,271,074.99
2016	2,328,059.00	2,328,259.00	-	-	2,328,259.00	1,230,174.71	
2017	3,113,844.00	3,113,844.00	-	-	3,113,844.00	1,525,574.95	
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,806,536.00	1,806,536.00	-	-	1,806,536.00	1,35,018.29	
2015	2,608,005.75	2,608,005.73	-	-	2,608,005.73	1,422,557.22	
2016	3,573,118.00	3,573,118.00	-	-	3,573,118.0	2,409,306.47	
2017	1,613,704.18	1,613,704.10	-	-	1,613,704.18	840,062.19	

**Table 20: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,011,395	3,997,745.08	611,649.92	1095,673.00	191,436.59	904,239.91	1,949,770.84	1,766,714.88	183,055.96	1,221,355	1,780,075	1,043,280
IGF	43,992.0	48,614.45	14,622.451	116,889.00	61,228.30	55,660.70	113,560.40	94,128.66	19,431.74	130,594.46	90,506.53	40,087.93
DACF	2,472,971.24	639,882.08	1,833,089	2,744,588	2,150,751.97	593,836.39	293,587.26	188,3400.94	1,050,186.32	2,750,206.48	3,264,047.17	513,841.01
DDF	773,363.00	-	773,363.00	224,517.00	-	224,517.00	47,850.00	-	47,850	100,000	-1000,000	
UDG												
Development Partners												

**Table 21: DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS**

<b>Type of intervention</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding source</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)	Water, Agric, Road, Climate Change, Health	World Bank	Five Years
NORST Project	Water and Sanitation	CIDA	Four Years
District Development Facility (DDF)	Education, Health, Water, Road, Electricity	Development Partners and Government of Ghana (Multi donor support)	Based on Yearly Assessment
Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING)	Agric, Health, WASH and Governance	USAID	Five years
Ghana School Feeding Programme	Education	GoG	On-going

## 1.4.0 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.4.1 Introduction

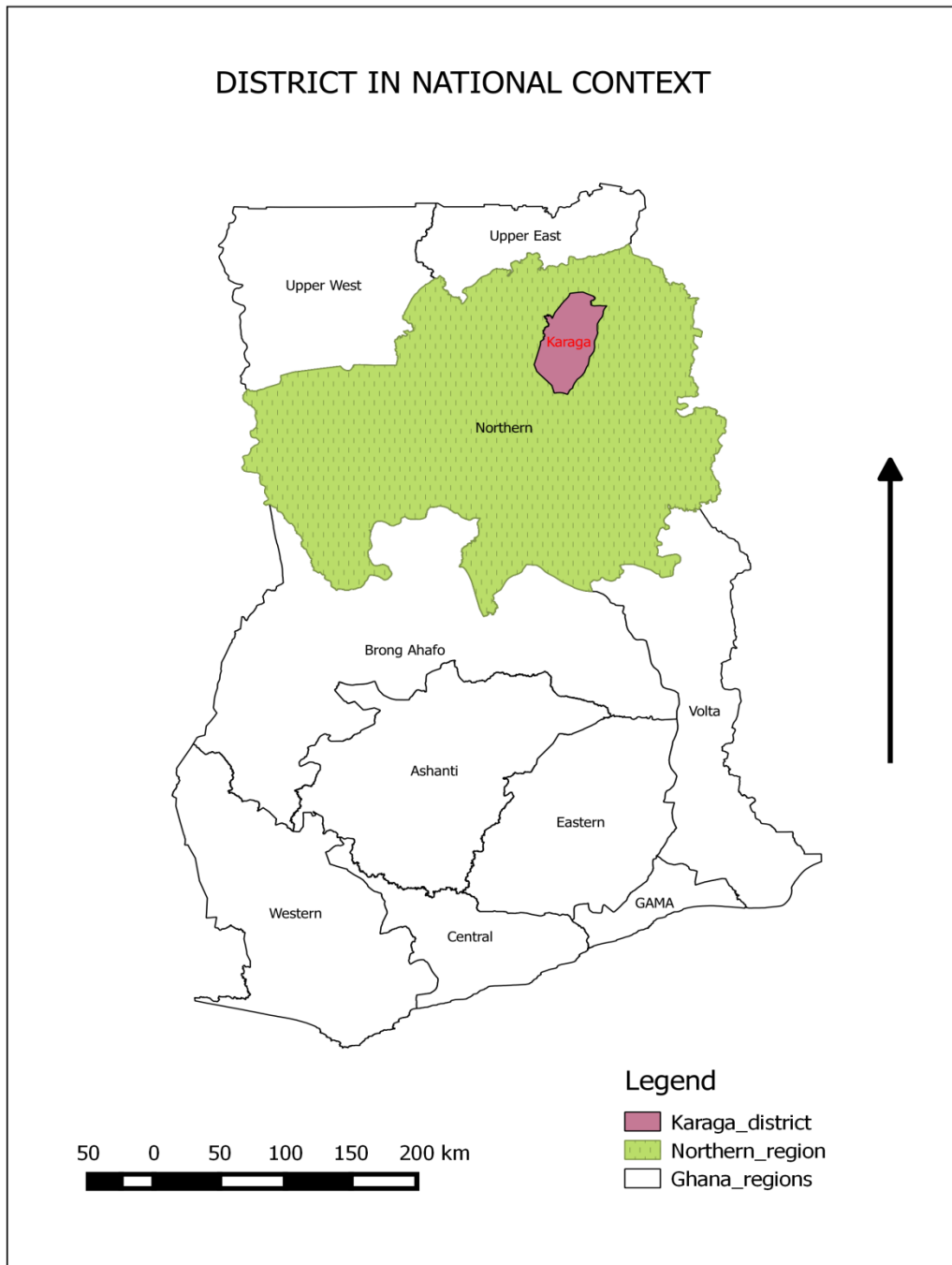
Karaga District was established in 2004 by L. I 1787. Karaga district was carved out from the then Gushegu-Karaga District. The only infrastructure the District capital – Karaga could boast of was the Area Council Office, a one room guest house and electricity. Thus from this background, the main focus has been to accelerate the pace of infrastructure development as the foundation for the total development of the district.

It has five Area Councils namely Karaga, Pishigu, Bagli/Zandua, Kuduli and Sakulo/Namburugu, 75 unit committees, 167 communities in the district. The political and executive head of the Assembly is the District Chief Executive. The Assembly is composed of Four-Eight (48) members, thirty-three (33) of whom are elected, representing thirty-three electoral areas, fifteen (15) government appointees, one (1) Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The Assembly members represent a spectrum of public servants (both retired and serving), Traditional Leaders and Opinion leaders from various parts of the District.

### 1.4.2 Location and Size

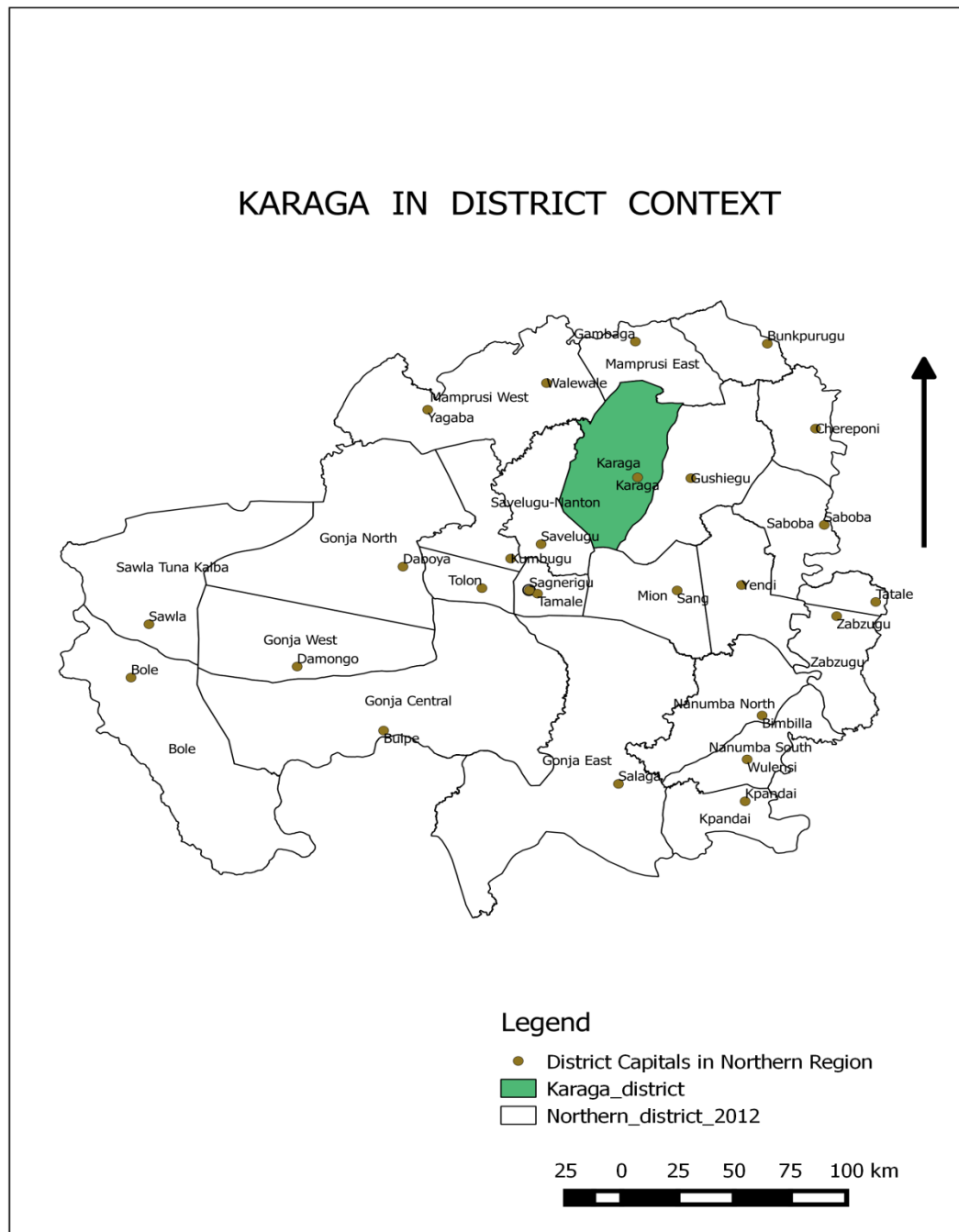
The District is located in the North-Eastern part of the Northern Region, roughly between latitudes 9°30' South and 10°30' North and longitudes 0° East and 45' West. It has a total area of 3,119.3 Kilometers square. It shares boundaries with four districts in the Northern Region, West and East Mamprusi to the North, Savelugu/Nanton to the West and Gushegu to the South and East. Karaga the district capital is 24km from Gushegu and 94km from Tamale, the Regional Capital.

**Figure 7: District in the National Context**



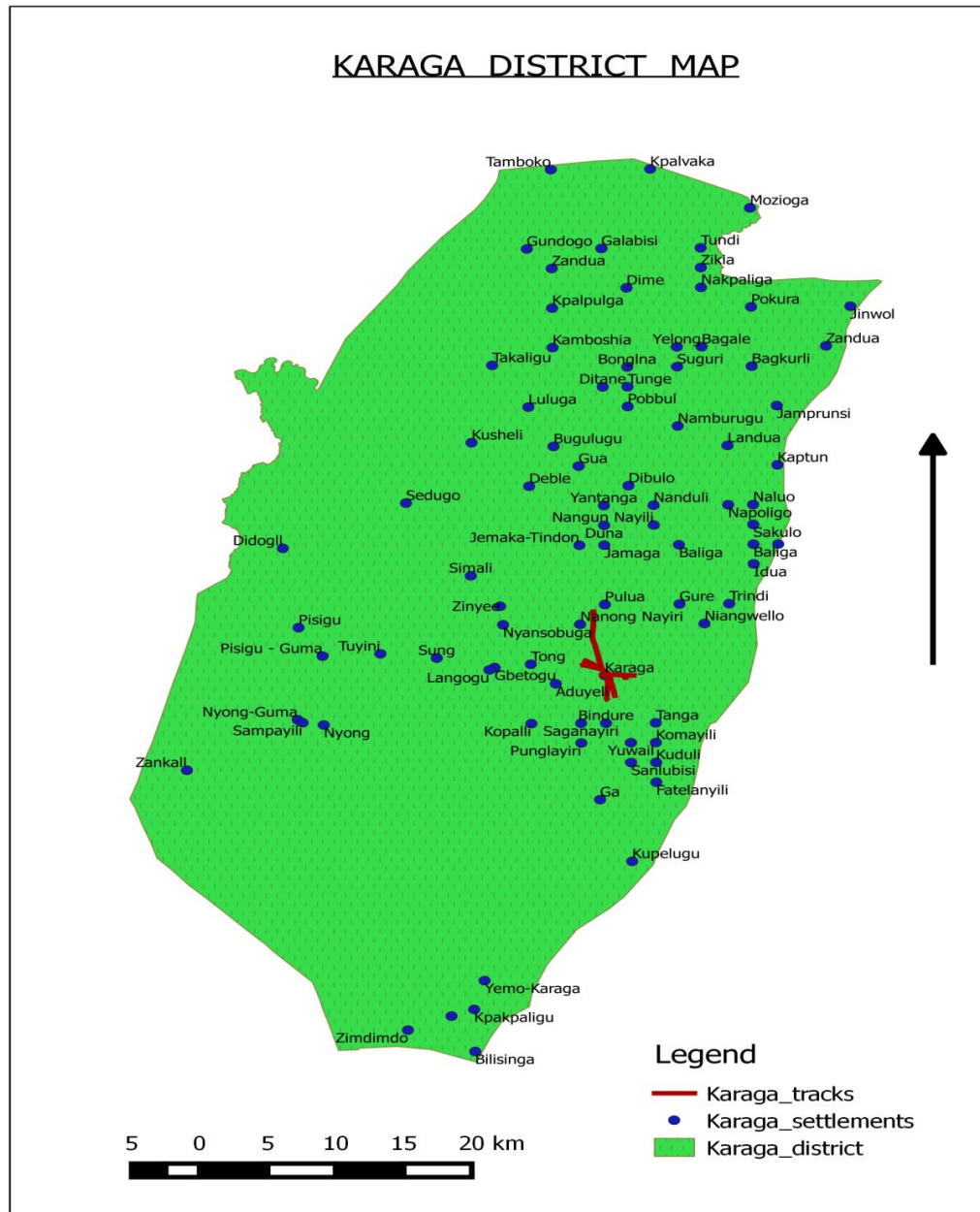
**Source: Town and Country Planning Department, 2017**

**Figure 8: District in the Regional context**



**Source: Town and Country Planning Department, 2017**

**Figure 9: The District Map**



**Source: Town and Country Planning Department, 2017**

#### 1.4.3 Topography and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally undulating with numerous small streams draining it. The district has a number of smaller valleys with larger valleys found towards the periphery where smaller streams merge into larger ones. Such valleys are found in the Sakulo and Namburugu areas. The only major river identified is the Nasia which flows between Namburugu and Bagli. The Nasia River and its tributaries divide the district into two (north and south) making the northern half inaccessible especially during the rainy season. Areas to the north are thus appropriately tagged “overseas”. Tributaries of the Nabogu River also flow between Dibolo and Namburugu.

All the streams can be described as intermittent. The Nasia reduces in volume during the long dry season whereas all other streams dry up completely. In the rainy season however, all the rivers bounce back to “life”. It increases in volume and flood the immediate land thereby cutting off most communities during the period. Most roads are also rendered unmottorable and extension of development projects seizes. Development projects can only be implemented during the dry season.

#### 1.4.4 Climate

The climate reflects a typical tropical continental climate experienced in northern Ghana. The rainy season lasts from May – October, peaking in August and September. The rest of the year is virtually dry. Rainfall amount is between 900 and 1000mm per annum. Temperatures are high throughout the year with the highest of 36°C or above in March and April. Low temperatures are experienced between November and February (the harmattan period).

#### 1.4.5 Vegetation

The vegetation is a typical guinea savannah type, characterized by tall grasses interspersed with drought resistant trees such as the Shea and dawadawa. These trees are major economic trees which generate income for the people in the district. The tall grasses are also used in roofing and other art works.



#### 1.4.6 Soil

The District lies entirely within the voltaian sand stone basin dominated by sandstones, shales, silt stones and minor lime stones. The northern tip of the district is underlain by lower voltaian, which consist of rocks, dominated by shales and sandstones. The soils are mainly savannah ochrosols, ground water laterites formed over granite and voltaian shales. Small areas of savannah ochrosols with some lithosols and brunosols are very low. The laterites are similar in acidity and nutrient level to the ochrosols, but are poorer in physical properties, with substantial amounts of concretionary gravel layers near the top horizons and more suited for road and other constructional works than supporting plant roots systems. Despite gentle slopes, the soils are highly vulnerable to sheet erosion and in some areas, gully erosion also occurs. This condition occurs primarily because of the annual burning of the natural vegetation, leaving the soils exposed to the normally high intensity rains (up to 200mm per hour) at the beginning of the rainy season. The continuous erosion over many years has removed most of the top soils and depleted or destroyed its organic matter content. This situation does not allow the soil fauna to thrive and keep the top soil layers open and enable healthy plant roots to develop. It results in serious compaction, with considerable reduction in rainfall infiltration rate.

When the soil is affected by erosion and fertility reduced, it still has some potential for agriculture if their available nutrients are managed sensibly, including appropriate supplementation measures to restore a better soil water infiltration rate. It also depends on the extent to which the recurring annual bush fires is managed and the extend of rainfall surface retention to facilitate increase in the amount that gets to the plant rooting zones, to the level of the soil water holding capacity.

### 1.5.0 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1.5.1 Population and Settlement

The current population of the district is estimated at 77,706 from a PHC 2010 at a growth rate of 2.7%. The sex composition of the district shows that females constitute 51.71% of the population while males form 48.3%. However, according to a survey conducted by the District Health Directorate in April 2016, the total population of the District stood at 90,626 with 46,432 females constituting 51.23% and 44,194 males constituting 48.76. A

projected population for 2018 is 92,719 with 47,505 females and 45,214 males. Also, a survey conducted by Monitoring, Evaluation and Technical Support Services (METSS) Feed The Future Report in 2015, revealed that, the total population stood at 85,794, out of which 44,572 are females and 41,222 males. The average household size is 6.6 persons, poverty prevalence of 18.3%, households with moderate or severe hunger is 9.2%. the total population of the poor is 15,700 with a poverty depth of 5.5%.

There are 167 communities in the district. The largest household size in the Northern Region (PHC 2010) is in Karaga (11.1). Considering that household sizes are larger in rural than in urban areas, the average household size for the district is approximately 8 persons. There are about 12,676 households in the District.

Over 70% of the settlement in the district has population of less than 800. Karaga the district capital is the only settlement with a population of over 10,000. The population of Karaga constitutes about 20.4% of the district population. Only eleven communities have populations of more than 1000 people. All these settlements are found to the western section of the district along the Karaga-Sung-Pishigu and Sung-Tanchigu roads. These are the more accessible areas.

**Table 22: Ten Largest Settlements in the District**

Location	Population			Housing		
	Population	Males	Females	houses	households	%
Karaga	12,800	5,800	7,000	857	1,154	11.1
Pishigu	3,414	1,629	1,785	333	396	8.6
Bagurugu	1,664	839	825	147	166	10.0
Tamaligu	1,583	823	760	123	138	11.5
Nyong Nayili	1,515	719	799	145	169	9.0
Tong	1,331	649	682	88	86	15.5
Nyong Guma	1,316	673	643	127	166	7.9
Sung	1,311	621	690	135	147	8.9
Langogu	1,012	492	520	67	94	10.8

**Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census**

**Table 23: Household composition by sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,927	100.0	36,926	100.0	40,001	100.0
Head	7,664	10.0	7,085	19.2	579	1.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,492	8.4	106	0.3	6,386	16.0
Child (son/daughter)	36,842	47.9	20,357	55.1	16,485	41.2
Parent/Parent in-law	749	1.0	62	0.2	687	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	1,339	1.7	70	0.2	1,269	3.2
Grandchild	5,924	7.7	3,046	8.3	2,878	7.2
Brother/Sister	4,056	5.3	2,343	6.4	1,713	4.3
Step child	1,203	1.6	587	1.6	616	1.5
Adopted/Foster child	952	1.2	281	0.8	671	1.7
Other relative	11,046	14.4	2,652	7.2	8,394	21.0
Non-relative	660	0.9	337	0.9	323	0.8

**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Table 21 shows that 71 percent of the household population is made up of the extended family system comprising of the head, spouse(s), children and heads relatives, 12 percent are the nuclear system, and about seven percent are single-parent extended. At the regional level, the corresponding proportions are 57 percent, about 22 percent and eight percent respectively. The proportion of extended family (Head, spouse(s), children and head's relative) constitutes the highest in the structure of the population of the district. This may imply that households are still into the extended family system. The table further shows that more males (0.3%) than female (0.1%) were head-only.

### 1.5.2 Housing

The housing conditions of the Karaga district focuses on providing an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the district. Among the issues covered are the

number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet the housing needs of the district and for that matter the country

### 1.5.3 Housing stock

The district according to 2010 population and housing census has a total population of 77,706 of which 15,581 reside in the urban localities and 62,125 that are the majority reside in the rural localities.

The population living in households in the district is 76,927 persons leaving the remaining 779 as non-household populations. The household population in the urban localities are 15,484 and non-household population are 95. The rural households in the district are 61,441 and non-household population is 684. This means that a total of 779 persons are non-household population, with majority of them found in rural localities in the district.

There are 6,565 houses in the district with 1,348 of them found among the urban localities and 5,217 in rural. This means that majority of the houses (5217) are located in the rural localities than the urban. The number of individual households in the district is 7,664. Out of this, 1,598 are urbanized and 6,066 are rural.

The data further shows that, the average household per house in the district is 1.2 for both urban and a rural locality which is not different from the regional figure of 1.2. This suggests that there are fewer households in the district and the region than the national.

Population per house refers to the number of persons that on the average live in one house. Population per house in the district is about 12 persons which is higher than that of the region (9.5%) than the national (7.1%). The urban and rural distributions stand as 11.5 and 11.8 persons respectively which suggest a relatively more persons in rural houses than in the urban.

The average household size in the district is ten persons per household. This means that, on the average, every household in the district is constituted by ten persons. The urban and rural distribution stands at 9.7 and 10.1 persons respectively which is higher than the regional average of 7.7 persons.

**Table 24: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,479,461	77,706	15,581	62,125
Total household population	24,076,327	2,445,061	76,927	15,486	61,441
Number of houses	3,392,745	257,311	6,565	1,348	5,217
Number of households	5,467,054	318,119	7,664	1,598	6,066
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	9.5	11.7	11.5	11.8
Average household size	4.4	7.7	10.0	9.7	10.1

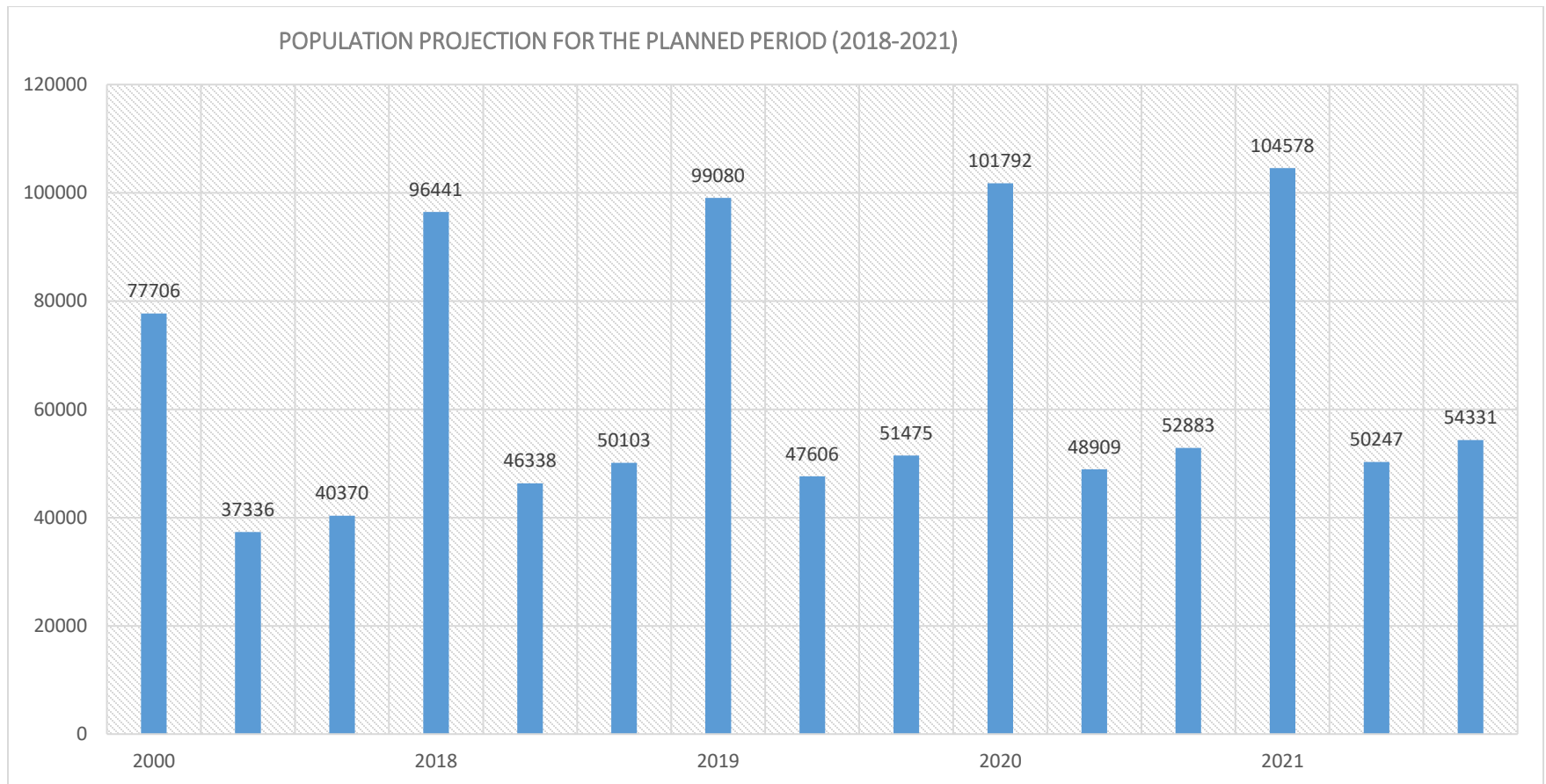
**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table 25: Ten Largest Settlements in the District**

NAME OF THE COMMUNITY	POPULATION PROJECTION FOR THE PLANNED PERIOD (2018-2021)														
	2000			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Population of the whole District	77706	37336	40370	96441	46338	50103	99080	47606	51475	101792	48909	52883	104578	50247	54331
Karaga	12800	5,800	7,000	15886	7198	8688	16321	7395	8925	16768	7598	9170	17226	7806	9421
Pishigu	3414	1,629	1,785	4237	2022	2215	4353	2077	2276	4472	2134	2338	4595	2192	2402
Bagurugu	1664	839	825	2065	1041	1024	2122	1070	1052	2180	1099	1081	2239	1129	1110
Tamaligu	1583	823	760	1965	1021	943	2018	1049	969	2074	1078	996	2130	1108	1023
Nyong Nayili	1515	719	799	1880	892	992	1932	917	1019	1985	942	1047	2039	968	1075
Tong	1331	649	682	1652	805	846	1697	828	870	1744	850	893	1791	873	918
Nyong Guma	1316	673	643	1633	835	798	1678	858	820	1724	882	842	1771	906	865
Sung	1311	621	690	1627	771	856	1672	792	880	1717	813	904	1764	836	929
Langogu	1012	492	520	1256	611	645	1290	627	663	1326	645	681	1362	662	700

Source: DPCU, KDA 2017

**Figure10: Population Projection for the Planned Period**



**Source: DPCU, KDA 2017**

### 1.5.4 Spatial Organizational Analysis

This basically deals with the description of settlement systems and their linkages relating to the distribution of services and infrastructure, the hierarchy of settlements' surface accessibility to services such as health, postal services, agriculture extension, banking, police, and production and marketing centers, commodity flow, manifestation of levels and locations of the poor and functional regions, space economy, and linkage with other districts.

The main types of facilities are listed in the table below which shows the settlements and their spatial level in terms of facilities distribution.

**Table 26: Spatial Organizational Arrangements**

<b>1<sup>ST</sup>Level-District Capital Karaga</b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup>Level Communities Pishigu, Bagrugu, , Tamalgu, Nyong Nayili</b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup>Level Communities, Sung, Kuduli, Langogu, Tong, Nyong Guma</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Level All Other Settlements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pipe borne water</li> <li>- Electric power supply</li> <li>- Financial, Commercial Institutions</li> <li>- District Hospital</li> <li>- Facilities for Pre-school, basic and second cycle education.</li> <li>- Housing development for staff of District Assembly and decentralized departments</li> <li>- Agric extension/Veterinary facilities</li> <li>- Market and storage facilities (daily and weekly)</li> <li>- Cottage Industries</li> <li>- Facilities for expanded telephone service</li> <li>- Post Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potable water</li> <li>- Electricity power supply</li> <li>- Clinic</li> <li>- Pre-school educational facilities for basic and if possible second cycle institutions</li> <li>- Agric Extension Service</li> <li>- Markets (both daily and weekly)</li> <li>- Recreational facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve village water supply</li> <li>- Electricity supply</li> <li>- Pre-school and basic education</li> <li>- Extension Services</li> <li>- Markets (both daily and weekly)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply of portable water</li> <li>- Extension Services</li> <li>- Pre-school/basic education</li> <li>- Daily market</li> </ul>



- Tourist service eg. restaurants, bars, - Recreational facilities			
--	--	--	--

Source: DPCU Karaga, 2017

The focus is to spell out measures required for some degree of spatial equity as well as efficient resources allocation to be achieved in the development process of the District.

The following points are taken note of the following:

- Encourage the development of a hierarchy of settlements with those at each level providing services appropriate to the size of their population.
- Ensure the effective co-ordination of all relevant agencies in planning, development and managing human settlements
- Encourage the growth of diversified stable economies in human settlements in both urban and rural environments. In other words, diversify the economic base of the District.
- Make judicious use of scarce resources to serve a large number of people in the district.
- Ensure reduction in spatial disparities in terms of distribution of economic and social services
- The district hopes to develop a four-level settlement hierarchy as proposed above with the stated facilities.

## 1.6.0 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURE

### 1.6.1 Ethnicity and Cultural Practices

The people of Karaga are pre-dominantly Dagombas. However, there are a few other people of different ethnic origins like Konkombas, Fulanis, Frafras, Ashantis, and Ewes.

### 1.6.2 Festivals

The Karaga District, like many of the districts in the Northern Region can boast of a variety of festivals. Among the prominent festivals in the district are the Damba, Bugum (Fire festivals) among others.

### 1.6.3 Religion

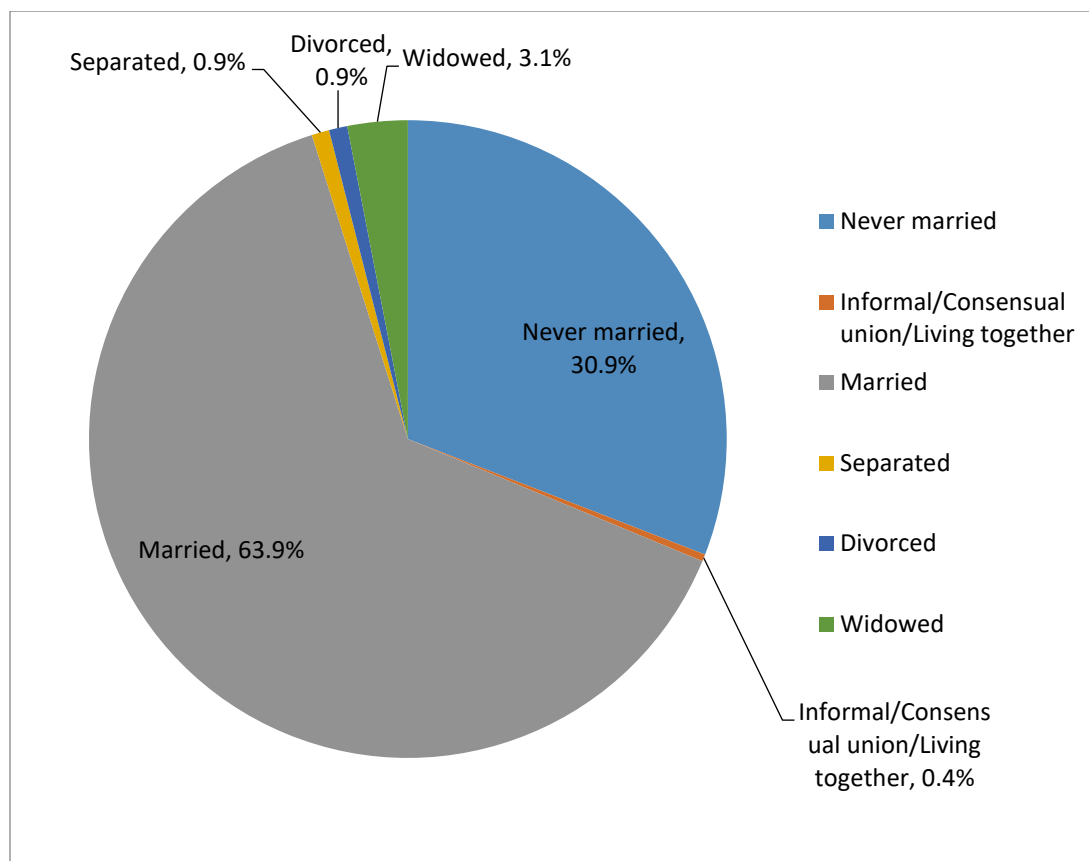
The most dominated religion in the district is Islam and this is followed by Traditional worshippers and Christians. There are three churches in Karaga Township.

### 1.6.4 Marital Status

Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration. Marriages are recognized by society as a union between a man and a woman for the purpose of procreation, mutual support and companionship. While it is recognized that there is a legal minimum age prescribed for marriage, females below the prescribed age have been given into marriage in traditional settings, as a cultural practice. To capture such child spouses in the 2010 PHC, it was decided to reduce the eligible age for marriage from 15 years (which was used in previous censuses) to 12 years, (GSS, 2013).

The pie chart, in Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of marital characteristics in the Karaga district. In 2010, the population 12 years and older had never been married were 30.9 percent. 63.9 percent had been married, and 3.1 percent were widowed. The proportion of the population aged 12 years and older who was 3.1 percent within formal/consensual union/living together being 0.4 percent. It is significant that equal proportions of the population 12 years and older are either divorced, widowed (0.9%).

**Figure 11: Marital status of population 12 years and older**



**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

## 1.7.0 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 1.7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the economic characteristics of the district (Karaga). These include economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and employment sector as per the 2010 population and housing Census.

### 1.7.2 Economic activity status

This section presents information on the activity status, size and structures of the labour force and its distribution by sex Table 25 shows that of the total population of 41267 aged 15 years and older representing 53.1 percent of the population, 79 percent is economically active (employed and unemployed) while the economically inactive population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) constitutes about 21 percent. Regionally, however, the economically active constitutes 74 percent of the population whereas the

economically inactive forms about 26 percent, showing a marked variation between the district and regional values. Of the economically active population, about 99 percent are employed while the unemployed (that is, those without work but are seeking and available for work) make up one percent. Of those who are unemployed, majority (83.8%) of them haveworked before, seeking work and available. The proportion of males who are economically active (82.5%) is higher than females (76.4%). Again, males are more likely to be unemployed (40.6%) than males (34.3%).

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	41,267	100.0	19,039	100.0	22,228	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>32,681</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>15,708</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>16,973</b>	<b>76.4</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>32,244</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>15,519</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>16,725</b>	<b>98.5</b>
<i>Worked</i>	31,842	98.8	15,329	98.8	16,513	98.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	313	1.0	152	1.0	161	1.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	89	0.3	38	0.2	51	0.3
<b>Unemployed</b>	437	<b>1.3</b>	189	<b>1.2</b>	248	<b>1.5</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	265	60.6	102	54.0	163	65.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	172	39.4	87	46.0	85	34.3
<b>Economically not active</b>	8,586	<b>20.8</b>	3,331	<b>17.5</b>	5,255	<b>23.6</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	3,187	37.1	687	20.6	2,500	47.6
Full time education	2,243	26.1	1,391	41.8	852	16.2
Pensioner/Retired	49	0.6	23	0.7	26	0.5
Disabled/Sick	375	4.4	169	5.1	206	3.9
Too old/young	2,183	25.4	827	24.8	1,356	25.8

Other	549	6.4	234	7.0	315	6.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

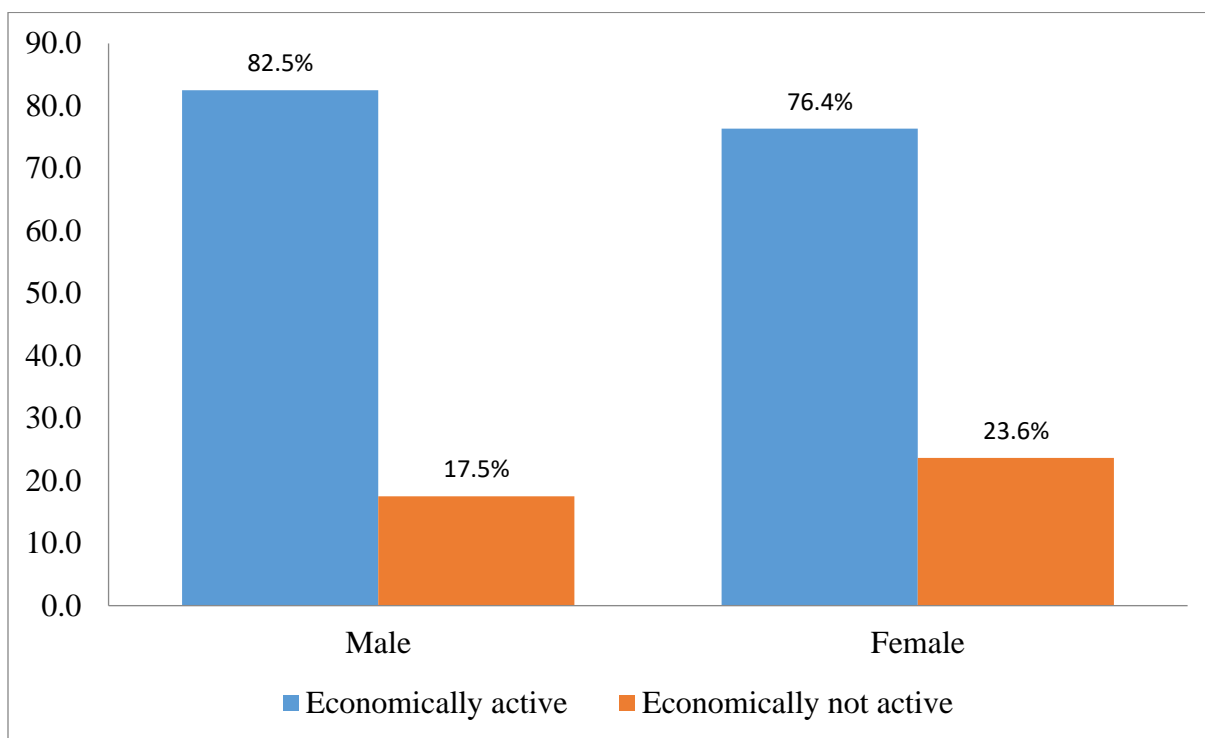
**Table 27: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

*Source:*

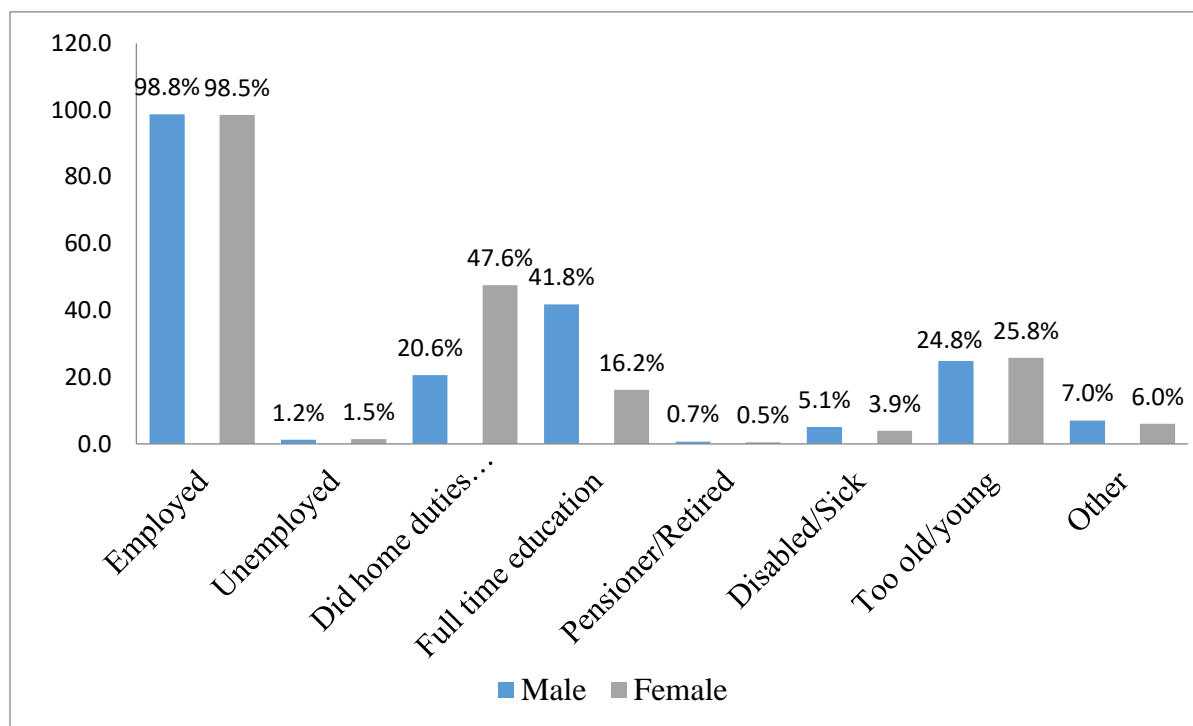
Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The results also show that students form a large proportion of the economically inactive population (37.1%) did home duties. Of the remaining, those engaged in full time education category constitutes 26.1 percent with the pensioners/retired category constitute the least (0.4%). A larger proportion of females (47.6%) than males (20.6%), are engaged in home duties. More males (41.8%) than females (16.2%) are students.

**Figure 12: Economic activity status by sex**



**Figure 13: Activity status of the employed population 15 years**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Figure 13 shows the activity status of the employed population 15 years and older by sex and age. The data shows that 32,244, 437 and 8586 of the population are employed, unemployed and economically inactive respectively as against 986,177, 30,475 and 352,196 respectively for the regional population. Of the economically inactive proportion, majority (29.8%) fall between 15-19 while age group 45-49 constitutes the least. Again the table shows that 32244 of the population is employed, of which majority (15.8%) are aged between 20-24 years while 55-59 is constitutes the least of the employed. The table further shows that more females (17.9%) are employed than males (15.7%) just as there more unemployed females (27.8%) than males (23.3%). Table 13b further shows that the proportion of economically inactive population is relatively higher with males (41.6%) than females (22.4%), showing a marked variation between both sexes.

**Table 28: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status**

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	41,267	100.0	32,244	100.0	437	100.0	8,586	100.0
15 - 19	7,323	17.7	4,686	14.5	76	17.4	2,561	29.8
20 - 24	6,685	16.2	5,085	15.8	113	25.9	1,487	17.3
25 - 29	5,864	14.2	4,935	15.3	52	11.9	877	10.2
30 - 34	5,044	12.2	4,417	13.7	40	9.2	587	6.8
35 - 39	3,521	8.5	3,225	10.0	22	5.0	274	3.2
40 - 44	3,340	8.1	3,029	9.4	23	5.3	288	3.4
45 - 49	2,001	4.8	1,837	5.7	7	1.6	157	1.8
50 - 54	2,017	4.9	1,721	5.3	12	2.7	284	3.3
55 - 59	840	2.0	663	2.1	4	0.9	173	2.0
60 - 64	1,499	3.6	1,036	3.2	78	17.8	385	4.5
65+	3,133	7.6	1,610	5.0	10	2.3	1,513	17.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	19,039	100.0	15,519	100.0	189	100.0	3,331	100.0
15 - 19	3,850	20.2	2,429	15.7	35	18.5	1,386	41.6
20 - 24	2,709	14.2	2,089	13.5	44	23.3	576	17.3
25 - 29	2,296	12.1	2,043	13.2	21	11.1	232	7.0
30 - 34	2,062	10.8	1,918	12.4	17	9.0	127	3.8
35 - 39	1,574	8.3	1,516	9.8	8	4.2	50	1.5
40 - 44	1,559	8.2	1,478	9.5	12	6.3	69	2.1
45 - 49	1,062	5.6	1,015	6.5	5	2.6	42	1.3

50 - 54	1,036	5.4	958	6.2	5	2.6	73	2.2
55 - 59	450	2.4	404	2.6	2	1.1	44	1.3
60 - 64	750	3.9	622	4.0	35	18.5	93	2.8
65+	1,691	8.9	1,047	6.7	5	2.6	639	19.2

### Female

Total	22,228	100.0	16,725	100.0	248	100.0	5,255	100.0
15 - 19	3,473	15.6	2,257	13.5	41	16.5	1,175	22.4
20 - 24	3,976	17.9	2,996	17.9	69	27.8	911	17.3
25 - 29	3,568	16.1	2,892	17.3	31	12.5	645	12.3
30 - 34	2,982	13.4	2,499	14.9	23	9.3	460	8.8
35 - 39	1,947	8.8	1,709	10.2	14	5.6	224	4.3
40 - 44	1,781	8.0	1,551	9.3	11	4.4	219	4.2
45 - 49	939	4.2	822	4.9	2	0.8	115	2.2
50 - 54	981	4.4	763	4.6	7	2.8	211	4.0
55 - 59	390	1.8	259	1.5	2	0.8	129	2.5
60 - 64	749	3.4	414	2.5	43	17.3	292	5.6
65+	1,442	6.5	563	3.4	5	2.0	874	16.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 1.7.3 Occupation

The table 27 shows that more than ninety- three (93.7%) of the economically active population aged 15 years and older are skilled in agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors. About 2 percent is also engaged as craft and related trades workers while technicians and associate professional and clerical support workers constitute less than one percent (0.1%). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both



males (94.6%) and females (92.9%). However, a much higher proportion of females (2.1%) than males (1.5%) are engaged as craft and related trades.

This pattern is generally the same for the region that is, having relatively high proportions of the economically active population engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by craft and related trades workers (8.1%).

**Table 29: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,244	100.0	15,519	100.0	16,725	100.0
Managers	56	0.2	28	0.2	28	0.2
Professionals	195	0.6	156	1.0	39	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	36	0.1	32	0.2	4	0.0
Clerical support workers	39	0.1	29	0.2	10	0.1
Service and sales workers	634	2.0	151	1.0	483	2.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,214	93.7	14,675	94.6	15,539	92.9
Craft and related trades workers	575	1.8	229	1.5	346	2.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	83	0.3	73	0.5	10	0.1
Elementary occupations	412	1.3	146	0.9	266	1.6
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

#### 1.7.4 Industry

Table 28 shows that agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 93.3 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and older.

The next major industrial activities are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (2.2%) and manufacturing (1.9%) while insignificant proportions of the economically active population are engaged in mining and quarrying, electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

**Table 30: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	32,244	100.0	15,519	100.0	16,725	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30,090	93.3	14,560	93.8	15,530	92.9
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	605	1.9	254	1.6	351	2.1
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0
Construction	35	0.1	28	0.2	7	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	699	2.2	265	1.7	434	2.6
Transportation and storage	43	0.1	41	0.3	2	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	292	0.9	33	0.2	259	1.5
Information and communication	17	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	41	0.1	20	0.1	21	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	11	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48	0.1	46	0.3	2	0.0
Education	177	0.5	154	1.0	23	0.1
Human health and social work activities	32	0.1	18	0.1	14	0.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	6	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Other service activities	59	0.2	32	0.2	27	0.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	75	0.2	34	0.2	41	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

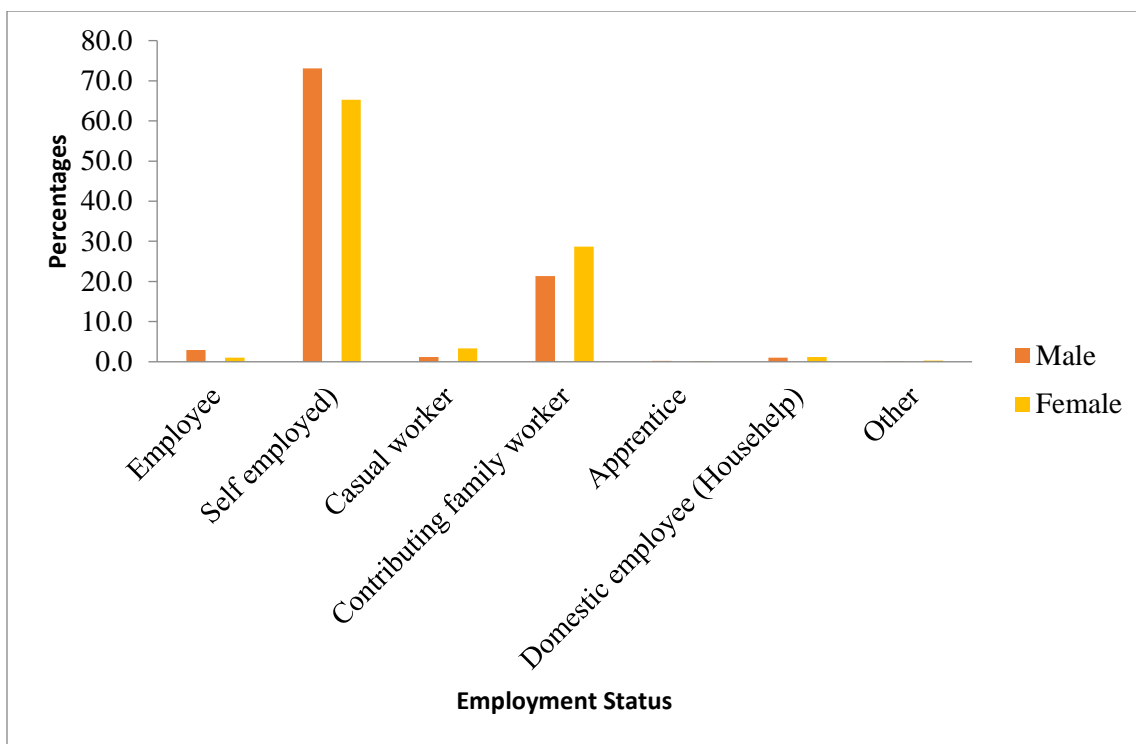
---

**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### **1.7.5 Employment status**

Data on employment status indicates that majority (69.0 %) of the economically active population are self-employed, followed by contributing family workers (25.2%), casual workers (2.3%) with other employment status making up the least (0.3%) of the economically active population. This trend is not very different from the regional employment status; (self-employed (62.9%) contributing family workers (28.5%) employees, (6.4%) and other status (0.3%).

**Figure 14: Employment status of employed persons 15 years and older**



**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Figure 14 indicates that a relatively large proportion of males (73.1%) compared to females (65.1%) are self-employed. Also, females are more likely to be contributing family workers (28.7%) than males (21.4%). In addition, more females (0.3%) than males (0.2%) are engaged in other employment status.

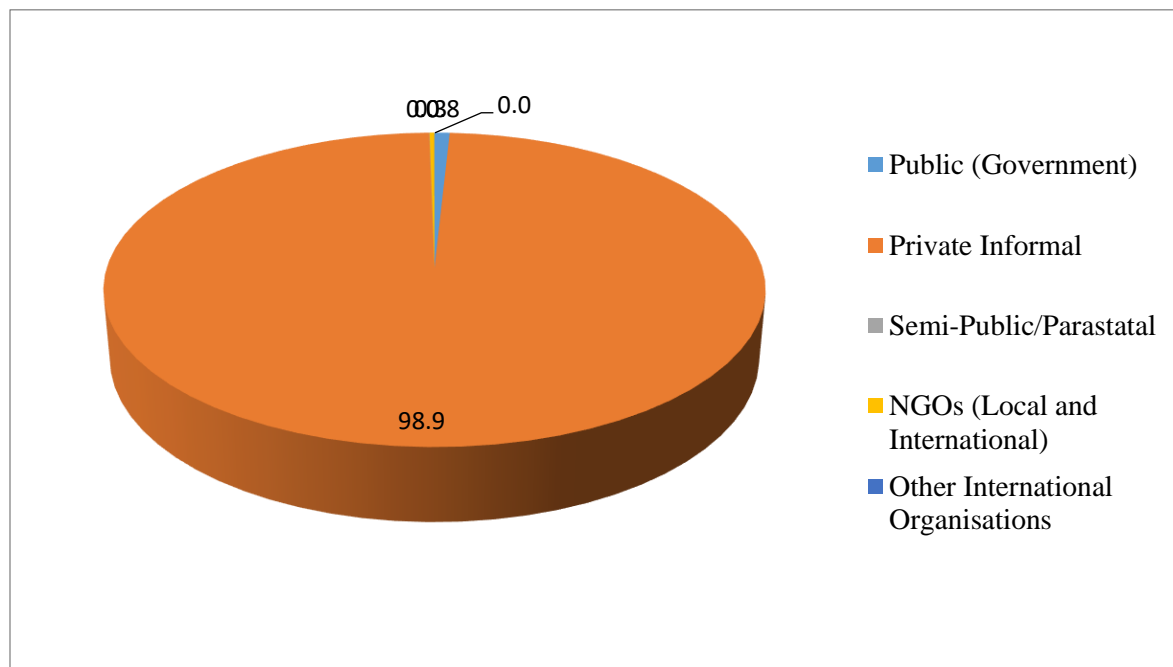
Table 29 further shows that employees constitute the fourth largest category in the district (2.0) with more males (3.0%) than females (1.0%) being employees.

### 1.7.6 Employment sector

Figure 1.11 shows that the private sector is the largest employer in the district which accounts for about 99 percent of the economically active persons (private informal, 98.5% and private formal, 0.4%). The public sector, which is the second largest employer, accounts for only about one percent. The private informal sector remains the largest employer of the working population with more males (1.4%) than females (0.3%) privately

employed. Contrary, however, other international organizations constitute an insignificant proportion of the employment status for both sexes.

**Figure 15: Employment sector**



**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.8.0 AGRICULTURE

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). Within the sector, there have been shifts in the age and sex composition of those engaged in Agriculture.

#### 1.8.1 Households in Agriculture

Table 1.28 shows that overall, about 95 percent of all households in the district are agricultural households, of which about 88 percent and about 97 percent come from urban and rural communities respectively. However, there are about 76 percent households in agriculture with about 47 percent from urban communities and 90 percent from rural communities. This probably could be due to the fact that agriculture is a rural activity and

so more rural people are engaged in it. Of the households engaged in agriculture, a higher proportion is engaged in crop farming (98.6%) compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (63.1%). Below one percent are engaged in tree planting (0.4%) and those into fish farming accounted for (0.3%) in the district.

**Table 31: Households by agricultural activities and locality**

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	7,664	100.0	1,598	100.0	6,066	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	7,263	94.8	1,400	87.6	5,863	96.7
Crop Farming	7,162	98.6	1,378	98.4	5,784	98.7
Tree Planting	29	0.4	2	0.1	27	0.5
Livestock Rearing	4,584	63.1	550	39.3	4,034	68.8
Fish Farming	22	0.3	0	0.0	22	0.4

**Source:** Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.8.2 Types of Farming Activities

Table 1.29 shows that the major type of agricultural activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming in the district with crop farming being the highest (98.6%) and fish farming being the lowest (0.3%). Livestock farming is the second most agricultural activity engaged in by households in the district. Also, the proportion of households engaged in crop farming is about 99 percent and about 88 percent for both rural and urban localities respectively. Similarly, more rural households (0.4%) of fish farmers were more than urban households (0.0%) in the district.

**Table 32: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers per keeper	Average Animal per keeper
All livestock	230,373	10,990	21
Beehives	426	13	33
Cattle	48,908	1,567	31
Chicken	54,986	2,226	25
Dove	2,350	51	46
Duck	940	57	16
Goat	40,884	2,949	14
Grass-cutter	343	19	18
Guinea fowl	29,851	970	31
Ostrich	369	13	28
Pig	3,898	352	11
Rabbit	386	33	12
Sheep	45,357	2,645	17
Silk worm	132	10	13
Snail	5	1	5
Turkey	65	6	11
Other	1,121	68	16
Fish farming	255	4	64
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	97	6	16
Other	1,121	68	16
Marine fishing	97	6	16

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

Table 30 shows the distribution of livestock and their keepers in the district. In general, there are total of 230,373 of all livestock in the district with 10990 keepers and 21 animals per average keeper. Chicken constitutes the highest (54,986 chicken) livestock in the district with a total of 2,226 keepers and an average of 25 chicken per keeper, followed by cattle (48,908) with a 1,567 keepers and average of 31 animals per average keeper, sheep (45,357) with 2,645 keepers and an average of 17 animals per keeper. The high numbers among the ruminants could probably be due to the grassland nature of the district which serves as feed for the animals. Table 1.29 also shows that there are quite a substantial number of pigs (3,898) in the district which are common among the Komkombas in the district. Snail farming (5 farmers) and marine fishing (97 farmers) are not very common among agricultural households in the district. No inland fishing is practiced in the district and this could be due to the absence of very large water bodies.

### 1.8.3 Food Security Analysis

The farming system prevailing is mixed farming. Besides crop production, the average farm family raises a wide variety of livestock and local poultry. With regards to crop production, semi-permanent to shifting cultivation is practiced in the remote areas of the district where land availability is not a constraint and population density is low. Mixed cropping dominates the cropping pattern. Mono cropping activities in the district are relatively large commercial rice and maize farms. Most of the rice farms are located in the valley basins. Source: DADU Karaga, 2017

Most farming practices involve the traditional labour-intensive type characterized by the use of the hoe and cutlass. However, the initial ploughing of the land is highly dependent on mechanization. Approximately 80% of farmers in the Karaga zone (stretching from Karaga-Pishigu) use tractors. The rest of the farming population in this zone use manual or animal traction. To a greater extent, agriculture in the district is predominately small holder, subsistence and rain fed. Although the annual rainfall of between 900 and 1,300 mm is sufficient for annual cropping, the erratic rainfall pattern does not augur well for food yields. Source: DADU Karaga, 2017



Major traditional crops cultivated in the district include maize, sorghum, millet, soya bean, groundnuts, cowpeas, cassava, rice and yam. In the last two years (2015 and 2016) the land area under cultivation has varied among the crops. While land under cultivation of many crops has increased, the cultivation of rice and others has rather been stable. Reasons for the low land cultivation are not farfetched. The low prices of local rice as a result of the importation of cheap rice are killing the rice industry and local initiatives.

#### 1.8.4 Production

This section takes in to consideration the current food crop and animal production in the district. With regards to the situation of livestock in the district, there has been an increase in total number of livestock in the district. Some of the major livestock reared in the district include; cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs.

The main factors for the increase in livestock holding was as a result of the fact that no livestock disease outbreak was recorded, however there was no negative impact on livestock as a result of the drought that was experienced between June and July 2007.

#### 1.8.5. Food Prices

The availability of food stuff is not enough to ensure food security but then the ability of people to buy this food stuff is a necessary factor to ensuring food security. Most of the food stuff is bought in the markets in the districts mostly on markets days. In the district however, there are three big markets that is Karaga, Pishigu and Zandua (overseas area). There are also smaller markets found in Tamalgu, Bagurugu, Nyong and Sung. These markets occur once in a week. Food stuffs come from all over the district and neighbouring districts especially Gushegu. Below is a table showing average prices of some major staples in the district for the first quarters in the period 2017.

**Table 33: Average Wholesale Food Prices of Major Commodities**

<b>District Average Prices (GH¢)</b>			
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter-2016</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter -2017</b>	<b>Percentage Difference (%)</b>
Maize (100Kg)	50.00	30.00	60%
Local Rice (100Kg)	36.00	40.00	111%
Millet(93Kg)	50.00	60.00	120%
Sorghum(109Kg)	50.00	50.00	100%
Groundnut (82Kg)	140.00	140.00	100%
Yam (250Kg)	200.00	180.00	90%
Cowpea (109Kg)	150.00	200.00	133%

**Source: DADU Karaga, 2016/2017**

## **1.9.0 CONDITIONS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The commonest farming practice is the ploughing and the use of hoe method of clearing the land. This practice not only leaves the farming land bare and exposes it to erosion but it is also rapidly depleting the vegetative cover and altering the ecology of the district.

Karaga district happens to be a Savannah area and the vegetation has been altered to grassland and savannah mainly due to the adverse effect of bush fires. This is very conspicuous in the northern part of the district.

About 95% of the households in the district use wood and charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking and brewing. This situation contributes to the depletion of the tree species, and thus calls for reforestation project the presidents’ greening Ghana Project and the Ghana Environmental Management Programme (GEMP) – are currently taking place intensively in the district by the forestry commission, Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ministry of Environment.

The extent of the degradation of the natural environment and its consequences on the natural resources such as land, water bodies and man cannot be overemphasized.

#### 1.9.1. Housing conditions

About 87% of the houses in the district are predominantly compound in nature and mostly built with sandcrete, landcrete and most especially mud. About 78% of the houses in the district are of mud walls while 12% are built of landcrete with mud. Materials most commonly used in roofing are iron or aluminium sheets and the use of thatch.

Almost all the settlements have not been planned. Lack of or incomprehensive land use schemes have led to haphazard developments in most settlements in the district. The housing environment in the district especially the district as a whole is characterized by poor drains, heaps of surface refuse dumps, unkempt surroundings, exposed foundations due to pronounced erosion and cracked walls. Only about 7 percent of the houses in the district have internal toilet facilities (household latrines). About 90 percent of the occupants mainly depend on open defecation, public toilets such as KVIPs and latrines.

The only method of refuse disposal in the district is the surface dumping. There is no proper or final disposal point. This has resulted in the indiscriminate disposal of refuse. This has negative effects on the health of people and needs urgent attention.

#### 1.9.2 COMMUNICATION

##### 1.9.3 Ownership of mobile phones

Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). The data available based on 2010 population census shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex. The data shows that out of a population of 45,278, being the total population 12 years and older in the district only 9.4% owns mobile phones and more than half are males (72.2%) while females constitute (28.0%). The dominance of males in the ownership of mobile phones is an observed pattern at regional levels of the country as more males (62.3%) than females (37.7%) own mobile phones.

Communication is fast developing in the District. The District enjoys the services of Vodafone, MTN and Tigo. Globacom and Airtel are yet to be commissioned.

#### 1.9.4 Banking

There are now three banks in the district. These are Bonzali , Tizaa Rural Banks and GN Bank.

#### 1.9.5 Electrification

Karaga, the district capital is the first settlement to enjoy electricity in the District, with connection to the national grid. Out of the One Hundred and Eighty-Two (182) communities in the district, thirty-five (35) communities are connected to the national electricity grid. Some of these namely are Pishgu, Tong, Sung, Nyong-Guma, Nyong-Nayili, Bagurugu and Tamaligu are now being connected. Electricity coverage has improved in the district. However, more communities are also slated for consideration under the Northern electrification project. Thus, an additional 35 communities are submitted to the Ministry of Energy under the National Electrification scheme (NES) for consideration by the end of 2020.

#### 1.9.6 Roads

The district has no tarred road linking the district capital to the other neighbouring districts. Only the district capital-Karaga Township is tarred. The rest of the communities are linked by feeder roads. The surface of these roads become difficult to ply especially in the rainy season because they develop pot holes and sometimes even washed away.

One unfortunate situation that hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district is the problem of poor road network, particularly with roads that link the district capital to the Regional and neighboring districts. During market days, vehicles from both within and outside the district find it difficult to come to the market. Even though the

current market is small a new market is now in place which can at least accommodate both traders and vehicles upon completion.

## 1.10.0 SOCIAL SERVICES

### 1.10.1 Education

There is a positive correlation between education and development. Illiteracy levels are universally accepted as one of the major parameters for measuring development. In Ghana, this is clearly manifested in the three northern regions where illiteracy rates remain high. Education is therefore rightly regarded as the key to development.

### 1.10.2 School Infrastructure

School infrastructure is still at its ebb. Out of the one hundred and eighty-two schools in the district (182) 71 are Kindergarten and nursery, 95 primary schools, 15 Junior High schools and only 1 Senior high school. From the table below it can be seen that forty-eight (48) are temporal structures (mud, open pavilions, huts and sheds), with one hundred and thirty-four (134) being permanent structures. Most of the permanent structures are 3-Unit classroom blocks whilst eight (8) has 6 Unit classrooms and above.

### 1.10.3 Teacher Accommodation

Only fourteen (14) schools have accommodation for teachers. The accommodation can house only 6 teachers; so in effect only 84 teachers in the district have accommodation.

The district has a total enrollment of (children in school) of 15,727, made up of 4,805 for the Pre School, 9,812 for the primary school and 1110 for the Junior Secondary School. On the issue of furniture, the District has a total of 2,592 Dual desks, 643 mono desks, 437 tables and chairs with only 70 school cupboards and 13 poly-tanks for rain harvesting.

### 1.10.4 School enrolment figures

The district has a total enrolment of (children in school) of 18,954 made up of 5,235 for the Pre School, 12,340 for the primary school and 1,379 for the Junior Secondary School.

The gender breakdown of the enrollment figures is as shown in the table below.

**Table 34: Total Enrollments**

	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
KG	4144	3316	7460
PRIMARY	7639	5390	13029
JHS	1277	670	1,379
Source: GES, directorate, district review report-Karaga 2011/2012			

#### 1.10.5 Access and Participation

To enhance the ownership and management of education at the community level, communities have partnered the schools in the formation of Parent Teacher Associations to support the management of schools. The free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) concept goes further to establish School Management Committees and District Oversight Committee (DEOC). The DEOC had been formed and inaugurated. It is functional and undertakes its meetings.

Community structures which support the management of schools in the District include the following:

- The District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)
- The District Education Planning Team (DEPT)
- The School Management Committee (SMC)
- Parent-Teacher Association (PTAs)

#### 1.10.6 Girl Child Education

In the last few years, girl child education has received attention from development partners. In particular, UNICEF, School for life, World Vision Ghana, CAMFED has supported the Girl Child in terms of sponsorship and supply of uniforms, books and bicycles. CAMFED has established a Girl Model School in the District. The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is also supporting with the provision of food.

In order to enhance teaching and learning in the district, the District Assembly has over the last two years sponsored the training of potential teachers who are citizens of the district to Teacher Training Colleges. It is also sponsoring some pupil teachers for the 'modular programme.

The statistics unit is responsible for data collection and processing for decision-making. The planning and budget unit is responsible for planning education in the district as well as for budgeting for educational needs of the district. The supervisory division periodically undertakes supervision and monitoring of schools, teachers and performance of pupils and the educational system in general. Currently the unit has five (5) Circuit supervisors.

#### 1.10.7 Students performance at the BECE

The performance of students at the BECE for the past two years has been very poor. The district under the Gushegu-Karaga district has occupied the bottom of the performance table for the 2004 and 2005 academic years. In 2007, a total of 97 students presented for the BECE examination only 38 representing 39.17% qualified for entry into the Senior High School.

In girl child education, 20 girls were registered only 4 passed for entry into the Senior High school. This number has still not improved over the past two (2) years. At the National level the district shows a tremendous improvement in their performance. In the 2006/2007 academic year the District placed 138, 2007/2008-134 and in 2008/2009 there was a tremendous improvement to the position of 71. On the students' performance, the table below shows the performance.

**Table 35: Students Performance at BECE**

Year /Sex	Aggregate											
	No. presented for Examination.			No. passed			No. failed			Percentage of JHS admitted to SHS		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
2011/ 2012	174	61	235	98	27	127	76	34	110	56.3	44.2	53.1

Source: GES, Directorate, District review report-Karaga 2011/2012

The current educational policy in the country revolves round the FCUBE concept in line with the MADG. The concept has three main components, etc.

- ❖ Management for efficiency and effectiveness
- ❖ Access and Participation
- ❖ Effective Teaching and learning

### 1.11.0 HEALTH

#### 1.11.1 Health Facilities

The Health services situation like other health systems is one of inadequacy. The district currently has four sub-districts with 6 health facilities, 2 health centres at Karaga and Pishigu. There are 3 CHPs compound at Nyong-Nayili, Zandua and Tamaligu which are functioning. The other 1 is in Binkonaloli which is yet to be operational since the building is at a very deplorable stage. The Karaga health centre has now been upgraded to a Polyclinic and the construction of the clinic is completed and is being used.

#### 1.11.2 Staffing

The staffing situation in the health sector is woefully inadequate. There are only 32 community health nurses, 1 Medical Assistant, four (2) Mid-wives and no Public Health



Nurse, 1 nutrition officer and 41 enrolled nurses. Currently, there are 70 health extension workers. The situation is not different for the auxiliary and Para medical staff.

The District Health delivery system is supported by 416 Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBS), 93 Red Cross Volunteers, 80 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), 364 Community Birth Attendants (CBAs), 1 guinea worm District Co-coordinator and a technical Assistant, 2 area Co-coordinators and 27 Zonal Co-coordinators.

**Table 36: Level of Distribution of Health Resources**

Doctor to pop. Ratio	0:56,342
Nurse to pop. Ratio	1:3,618
No. of CHPS Zones	9
No. of CHPS Zones established	4
No. of CHPS compounds constructed (not yet functioning)	5

Source; Source: DHMT Report 2013

### 1.11.3 Health Status of the People

The health status of the people is among the worse in the region. Utilization or patronage of available health facilities and health services is generally very low especially supervised delivery by skilled attendants. The people generally exhibit a poor health seeking behavior and many people patronize the services of quack Doctors, herbalists and will only report very late to the health facilities as a last resort. Family Planning acceptance rate is also low (11.7%). This could be attributed to socio-cultural and religious beliefs.

**Table 37: Top ten (10) diseases at the various health centers in the district:**

2015			2016		2017	
SN	DISEASE	%	DISEASE	%	DISEASE	%
1	Malaria	50.3	Malaria	50.3	Malaria	50.1
2	URTI	18.7	URTI	11.6	URTI	20.2
3	Diarrhoea DX	11.8	Diarrhoea DX	10.5	Diarrhoea DX	12.2
4	Septicaemia	2.1	Septicaemia	1.5	Acute UTI	3.3
5	Hypertension	1.9	Pneumonia	1.5	Anaemia	2
6	Anaemia	1.8	Anaemia	1.3	Pneumonia	1.9
7	Rheumatism & other joint pains	1.7	Hypertension	1.3	Hypertension	1.6
8	Pneumonia	1.6	Acute UTI	1.1	Septicaemia	1.3
9	Acute UTI	1.1	Skin DX	0.7	Typhoid fever	1.1
10	Skin DX	0.9	Rheumatism & other joint pains	0.7	Skin DX	0.8

Source; Source: DHMT Report 2017

#### 1.11.4 Malnutrition

From health quality data among children registered for children aged 0-11 months, 29 (1%) are malnourished; 12-23 months, 27 are malnourished and with 24-59 months, 4 are malnourished.

#### 1.11.5 HIV/AIDS Situation in the District

Encouraging pregnant women to know their HIV status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to baby is a key component of prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission service delivery.

The district health service delivery points give education to Antenatal mothers on the importance of knowing one's HIV status as a pregnant mother, counseling sessions provided for them and they are tested for HIV. With this intervention, a number of pregnant women in the district were tested and the result obtained is tabulated below.

**Table 38: HIV/AIDS Situation in the District**

Year	Expected pregnancies	Number of pregnant women counseled	Number of pregnant women tested	Pregnant women tested positive for HIV	%tage coverage tested	%tage positive
2014	3108	900	825	3	26.5	0.4
2015	3198	0	0	0	0	0
2016	3291	2638	2514	8	76.4	0.3
2017	3386	1317	521	1	38.9	0.2

From the table, in 2011, the lesser number tested were due to the shortage of the test kits. Considering the number of positive cases from the number tested, it means, more cases could be seen when more pregnant women were tested. Due to the shortage of the test kits, no test was done for pregnant women in 2011. But in 2012, out of 76.4% of pregnant women tested, 0.3% tested positive for HIV in the district. It can be deduced that, out of every 350 pregnant women tested, at least one (1) will be tested positive. In 2013, out of 1317 pregnant women counseled, only 38.9% got tested of which 0.2% tested positive.

34 people tested in 2013 half year out of which, two (2) were positive. 273 people tested for HIV, 101 were donors and 172 were does clinically suspected and tested for HIV, out of this number tested, 10 were confirmed HIV positive representing 3.7% of the people tested.

The prevalence of the disease in the district is very alarming considering the cases stated above out of the lesser number tested. HIV/AIDS prevention is one of the key priority interventions in our way forward. Also inclusive in the interventions of the Millennium Goals 4, 5 & 6 that seeks to reduce child mortality, improves maternal health and reduce mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS respectively.

The district health directorate wish to seek support from national AIDS control, world vision, district assembly and other benevolent organizations to come to the aid of the

district in terms of financial and material resources to be able to sensitize our people on the importance of knowing your HIV status, HIV test kits, Counseling and testing and support for the already existing cases in the district, to make sure all PLHIV have enough and continue supply of drugs for every month and also provide nutritional support for PLHIVs.

## 1.12.0 WATER AND SANITATION

### 1.12.1 Water

The major sources of water supply in the district are, streams, dams and dugouts, shallow wells, ponds, boreholes and hand dug wells with pumps. There are no pipe-systems in the district, though Karaga has been earmarked for supply of pipe borne water through the Northern Region Small Town Water and Sanitation Project (NORST). Currently there are three limited mechanization systems in the Karaga Township and work on the small town water system under NORST is on-going.

The main source of supply of potable water is through boreholes and hand dug wells. The district currently has 114 boreholes, 78 of which are functional. 15 hands dug wells with pumps. This gives potable water coverage of about 63.89%. Karaga, the district capital with a population of 15,600 have only been with 11 boreholes (8 functional).

**Table 39: Coverage of Potable Water Supply in Karaga District**

Type	No. of communities	Total No.	No. Functional	Non Functional	Pop. Covered	% Served
Limited Mechanization	7	7	6	1	12,800	
Piped System	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borehole	141	195	184	11	-	-
Hand Dug Well with pump	7	10	8	2	70,922	-
<b>Total</b>						63.89%

Source: DWSA, 2017

With an average of about 63.89 percent, potable water supply in the district is inadequate compared to the national average of 56 percent. This situation forces most communities or over 60% of the population to rely on other unsafe sources for their water supply. Most of these sources dry up during the dry season forcing people especially women and girls to walk long distances in search of water.

Potable water supply in the district is highly inadequate. About 46 per cent of the people do not have access to potable water supply. Apart from the district capital and other 6 communities which has limited mechanization schemes, and a few communities which have access to boreholes, the remaining settlements rely on streams as their source of water supply. This has resulted in the prevalence of water borne diseases in the district.

#### 1.12.2 Sanitation

A little over 50 communities in the district have access to sanitation facilities. Various types of sanitation facilities are being used in the district. There are currently 48 KVIPs for the general public, 41 institutional latrines, 4 aqua privy and 1,152 household VIP latrines. The common practice is open and indiscriminate defecation as any available open space, behind houses, on foot paths and along road sides are used as places of convenience.

In terms of solid waste disposal, there are no defined spots for dumping household refuse throughout the district (only in the district capital, Karaga). Household refuse are dumped anywhere even on roadsides.

There are only two approved cemeteries throughout the district located in Karaga and Pishigu and the people practice the old age tradition of burying the dead in the house.

**Table 40: Distribution of Sanitation Facilities by Area Councils**

Type	Area council					Total
	Karaga	Bagli/Zandua	Sakulo/Namburugu	Pishigu	Kuduli	
Acqua -privy	4	0	0	0	0	4
VIP	341	6	176	210	217	950
KVIP	5	0	0	9	4	18

Water Closet	29	0	2	6	0	37
Institutional Latrines	17	1	9	14	6	47

Source: DWST, 2017

### 1.12.3 Gender Issues

Gender is defined as the relationship between men and women in terms of their roles. Generally, men are mostly involved in the aspect of farming that requires a lot of strength. Women are involved in sowing or planting and harvesting. The USAID/RING project has further recognized women by implementing livelihood activities for them that will enhance their nutritional status. The proportion of male to female is fairly the same. About 60% of the women are either fully engaged in agriculture (crops production in particular) or combine it with petty trading.

From the socio-economic survey, it was observed that the educational level of women is quite low. This situation has much to do with the religion, socio-cultural practice and the value system of most persons in the district, which tend to marginalize the full development of females. Similarly, women participation in community governance or in decision-making process is very limited.

However, if human centered development is to be realized in the district the Assembly would need to collaborate with traditional Authorities, Religious leaders and Opinion leaders and NGOs which could institute appropriate measures to promote women education and effective participation in decision making. This has a multiple advantage in agricultural production, home economics and management as well as environmental conservation and the positive transformation of the District economy in general.

### 1.13.0 POVERTY ISSUES

Income levels are low. This is due to the fact that majority of the population depend on rain fed agriculture. Income levels are lower for women than for men. Gender distribution and access to resources is one factor for the lower income levels of women. The culture of the people puts the male sex at an advantage in resource ownership, such as land for farming and in leadership positions. Women are often in a position where they do not command authority.

However, some developmental agencies such as Rural Enterprise Programme (REP/BAC) and other have made a conscious effort to see to it that women are involved in income-generating activities e.g. soap making groups, Shea nut processing groups, Gari processing groups etc.

The low level of income impacts communities' ability to access potable water and obtain adequate sanitation facilities since many communities find it difficult to raise capital cost contributions. In most cases, the District Assembly is called upon to assist with the development of new water and sanitation facilities for communities.

During the dry season many boreholes and hand dug wells no longer provide water as they are dependent on the rain to recharge their water supply. This means that individuals often need to travel farther to obtain potable water or more likely communities which have only a seasonal supply of potable water, utilize low quality water sources, contributing to the spread of water borne disease. The greater distance individuals need to travel to obtain potable water means more time is taken away from potential economically productive activities. This affects women and children to a greater extent than men.

#### 1.13.1 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme provides conditional cash transfer to the extreme poor without alternative means of meeting their daily subsistence needs. Such categories of people are: Orphan Vulnerable Children (OVCs), Aged (old people above sixty-five years) and persons with Disabilities (PWDs) without productive capacities. Cash instead of "kind" given to beneficiary's households, the freedom to spend the money in their own priorities needs and help them to access other

governmental services such as education and health is vital. This approach makes the programme participatory and unique. Especially, on the part of the beneficiary households who are not dictated to, as to, the kind of goods they should spend their money on.

The total number of communities benefiting LEAP in the District is thirty (81) with two thousand and nine-hundred and ninety-seven (2,997) beneficiaries from seven hundred and seventeen (717) households

**Table 41: Categories of Leap Beneficiaries in the District**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>AGED</b>	<b>OVC</b>	<b>PWDs</b>
MALE	268	145	23
FEMALE	396	147	30
TOTAL	664	292	53
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,997</b>		

Source: Social Welfare, 2017

**Table 42: Revenue and Expenditure Chart 2014-2017**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>EST. AM G/¢.</b>	<b>ACTUAL AM. G/¢</b>	<b>EXP. G/¢.</b>
2014	6,961,426.40	3,240,611.50	3,421,895.68
2015	6,524,519.10	3,622,714.30	1,641,337.07
2016	7,948,228.20	4,832,714.30	4,017,324.88
2017			
<b>TOTAL</b>			



<b>Funds Received</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
1. DACF	743,814.48	1,187,106.13	738,420.42	2,834,525.00
2. IGF	31,397.14	37,362.35	19,707.81	35,452.40
3. Other GoG (Direct from central gov't)	639,769.17	712,351.96	2,971,835.93	2,834,525.40

#### 1.14.0 ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Two major environmental issues facing Karaga District are:

- (a) Environment degradation
- (b) Environment health and sanitation.

Environment degradation is caused mainly by the following activities of man:

- (a) Clearing and burning of the vegetation for agriculture and hunting of animals.
- (b) Cutting the grass and trees for building purposes.
- (c) Cutting of trees for firewood (charcoal burning.)
- (d) Over grazing by livestock
- (e) Bush fire.

Large scale of removal of the forest cover which is not accompanied by reforestation has led to rapid environment degradation.

Inhabitants of the district, out of perceived necessity are destroying the basis of their own livelihood as they violate the limits of natural systems. The search for the basic requirements of food and fuel often force them to hasten the destruction of their own productive environment. One manifestation of this is seen in the growing demand for firewood and charcoal.

Bush fires result from the dry season activities of the people. The overall effects of bush burning are:

- (a) Trees are fast disappearing in the environment
- (b) The air becomes polluted with dust
- (c) The soil binding by trees is lost under conditions of de-forestation caused by bush fire
- (d) Exposure of soils without plant cover aggravates conditions of wind erosion.
- (e) Destruction of wildlife.
- (f) Economic trees and herbs needed for medicine are lost to bush fires.
- (g) Devastating windstorms.

#### 1.15.0 MEASURES TO ADDRESS IMPACTS

Improving of the policies/activities against the four main criteria certainly calls for practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies/activities. The overall performance of the activities in the four criteria was quite encouraging. However, to attain sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the sustainability test ought to be addressed.

The constructional activities impacted negatively on some of the components of the Natural Resources and three components on Socio cultural conditions. The activities have some negative influence on wildlife, degraded land, energy, pollution, raw materials and river/water bodies (all under natural resources) and establishment of a factory.

Though the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area, by virtue of most of them being sited at fringes of existing structures/developed areas, some amount of vegetation will be affected through vegetation clearance. The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitations.

The wildlife likely to be affected in the various communities includes insects' mollusks, earthworms, snakes and others.

To minimize degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be introduced and executed by the experts' in the field like EPA. Projects likely to be sited in already degraded lands particularly those in built-up areas will be concurrently landscaped with the constructional activities to minimize any erosion hazards.

Efficient energy use regarding constructional activities will be difficult to achieve due to dependence on heavy equipment for haulage and excavation equipment depending solely on fossil fuels. In the short term the use of renewable energy for construction activities may not be possible. However, the assembly will take steps to provide conditions for contractors that when complied with, will have benign impact on the environment.

These conditions include among others the following: -

- Well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emission
- New or fairly new equipment
- Strict maintenance schedule of equipment
- Very experienced credible contractor able to execute contracts within time
- Full compliance with Assembly's guidelines on the environmental
- Ability/capacity to pre-finance projects in the unlikely event of delays in payments of contract money (ensures activity associated environmental problems are not kept on hanging)

Compliance of the above conditions will no doubt help to minimize environmental concerns linked to the constructional activities. Controlling water pollution will be achieved through siting of projects far from water bodies.

Visual intrusion associated with land pollution will certainly occur through constructional debris such as pieces of wood, broken blocks, equipment, left over sand and quarry chippings. The waste product among the lot will be quickly removed as and when

generated to a dumpsite being used by the community after usable materials have been selected and kept at the right place.

The major raw materials to be used are sand/gravels and timber that will come from the communities which will invariable after the natural resource standing of the communities. Minimizing the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaking to reclaim / reinstate lands where borrow pits will be having been created.

With regard to the wood products particularly the boards buying from saw mills will be enforced and the principle of reuse will be adopted to ensure efficiency. The District Assembly will pay acceptable compensation to those whose farming lands will be used for the projects.

#### 1.16.0 INVESTMENT POTENTIALS

1. The district abounds in good soils particularly around North-Eastern part which are suitable for mechanized agriculture and livestock production.
2. There are many small alluvial valleys with potential for rice cultivation.
3. The district also has access to the Nasia river, which provides great potentials for irrigation development.
4. The river also offers opportunities for fishing and aquaculture development.
5. Regarding minerals, there is evidence of existence of fuel deposits around voltarian which stretch to the district.
6. Groups in small scale industries also undertake group ventures in Cassava production and ground nut processing.
7. Shea nut processing and shea butter extraction as well as local soap making and rice processing.

### 1.17.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The physical characteristics of the Karaga District contain a basket of potentials that can be tapped for the socio-economic development of the area.

The land size of the district (2,958km<sup>2</sup>), with an estimated population of 77,000 in 2010 gives a low crude density of 8 persons per square kilometer. This implies that there could be an abundant land for farming and other socio-economic activities. The comparatively easy process of acquisition agricultural land in the district buttresses this fact.

The geology of the district is a potential resource for development. As already mentioned, deposits of fuel and gravel could be a stepping stone in the development of the entire district. Apart from the yet to identify fuel, the district could also consider lobbying for investors in the related industries which are lucrative in the three northern regions in recent times.

In terms of relief and drainage, the vast expanse of flat land is a potential for large scale mechanized farming. Road construction and other activities are also relatively less costly. The water resources such as the Nasia River in the district could also be harnessed for irrigation purposes, especially for rice cultivation and dry season gardening aside its current use for the supply of potable water for some communities in the district. The high intensity of the sun in the area provides abundant solar energy, which is already being used by farmers for preservation and storage purposes.

The district's population derives a lot of benefits from the savanna woodlands, including housing, hunting and energy. However, these often lead to overexploitation of the vegetation, which consequently results in environmental degradation. The soils, vegetation and climate of the district constitute suitable ecological conditions for both arable farming and livestock rearing. However, the excessive rainfall experienced sometimes could cause flooding, also render feeder roads not motorable.

### 1.18.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are several policy implications from the analysis of the performance review on the district. There are implications for health, education, agriculture, ICT, housing, water and sanitation, power and energy etc.

The preparation of new district development plans within the framework of a new national development policy framework provides an opportunity for the Karaga district to focus on the key challenges of the district identified. The following key areas are recommended for intervention in the district;

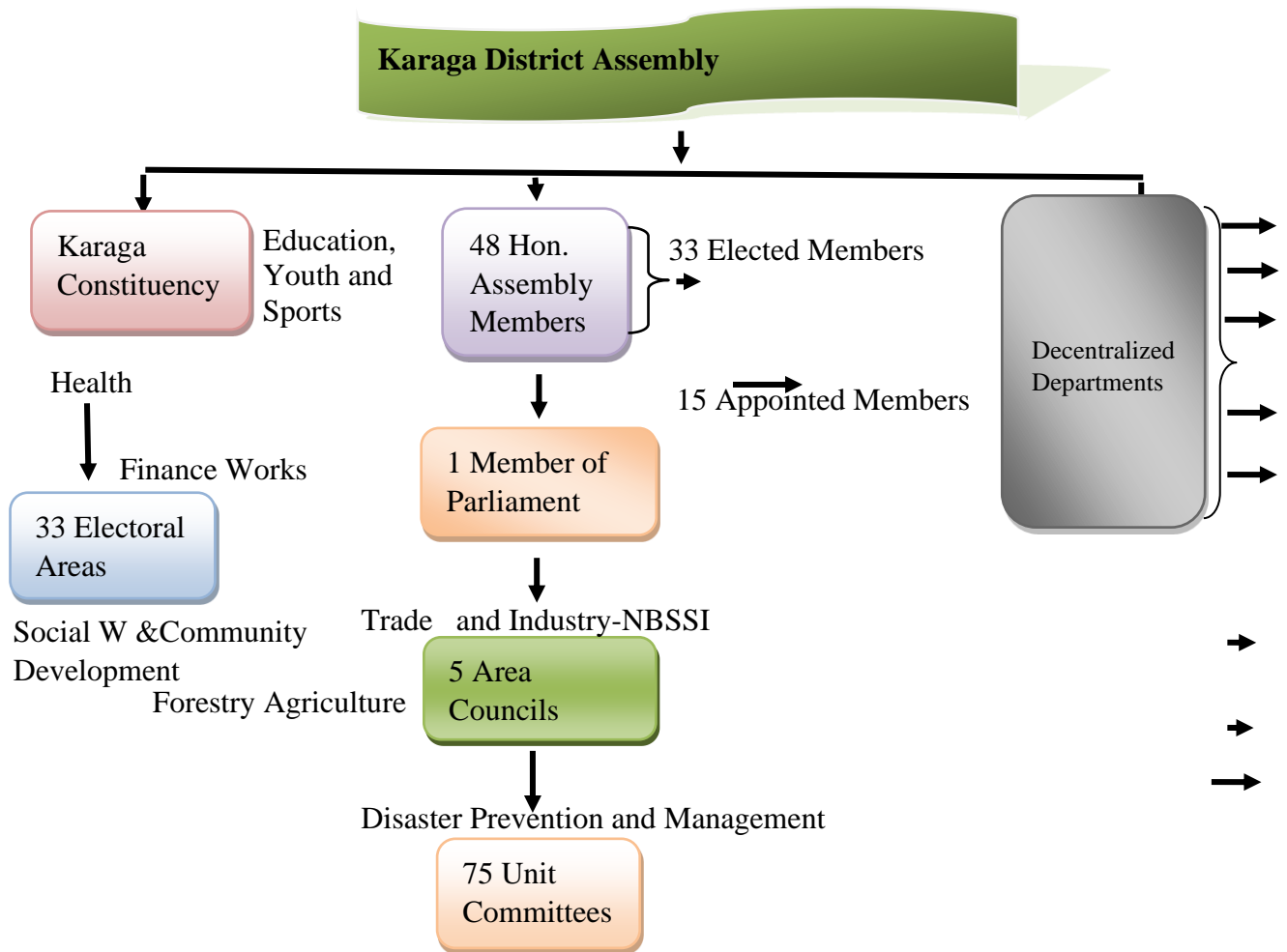
- Promotion and investments in the education of young people including the enrolment and retention of young people in school
- Expansion and use of ICT to accelerate the development of the area.
- Interventions to support agricultural activities which are the main economic activity in the district. This should include the development of other sectors to support the dominant agriculture sector in the district including support to women.
- Improve access to utilities and other household facilities particularly – improved housing, water, electricity, toilet facilities and disposal of wastes to ensure CLTS.
- Improving access to family planning and reproductive health including adolescent reproductive health services and information
- Establish factories that will facilitate the expansion of employment opportunities in the district especially for young people
- Build the capacity of women in the district to fully participate in the development of the district.
- Improve and expand the infrastructure of the district such as Education, Health, Road, Rural Electrification and Water & Sanitation.
- Institute measures to promote the district and attract other investors and NGOs to support Government's development effort to improve the well-being of the people.

- Institutional strengthening and participation that ensure good governance in the District.

### 1.19.0 POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The Karaga District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1787 of 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2004 and is the highest political and administrative authority in the district.

**Figure 16: Governance structure**



## 1.20.0 GOVERNANCE

### 1.20.1 The District Assembly

The local administration of the district lies in the hands of the District Assembly. As at December 2015, The Assembly had a total of 48 Members with 33 Elected and 15 Appointed. The table below indicates the composition of the General Assembly.

**Table 43: Composition of General assembly**

	Males	Females	Total
Elected Members	31	2	33
Appointed Members	11	4	15
Total	42	6	48

Source: DPCU KDA

By law, the Assembly meets at least 3 times a year upon a call to meeting by the Honorable Presiding Member. The Assembly has 6 Sub committees. The table below indicates the composition of the various sub committees of the Assembly.

**Table 44: Composition of the sub committees in the district assembly**

Sub Committee	Males	Females	Total
Justice and security	7	0	7
Development planning	10	1	11
Finance and Administration	11	0	11
Social services	7	3	10
Works	9	0	9
Women and Children	6	3	9

Source: DPCU KDA



The Assembly has Public Relations and Complaints committee which is chaired by the honorable presiding member. This committee sits to resolve problems within and among Assembly members and other conflicts.

#### 1.20.2 The District Administration

At the district administration level, there are 10 decentralized departments that work hand in hand with the central administration for the overall development of the district. The Following Departments can be found in the District. The following Decentralized Departments as prescribed by the Act 462 can be found in the District with the exception of Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division.

- General Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth & sports
- Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- District Health Department
- Works
- Disaster Prevention
- NBSSI/Trade and Industry

These Departments need to be strengthened with staff and the needed logistics for a concentrated development of the entire district.

### 1.20.3 Sub-District Structures

The district has 5 Area councils and 75 unit committees with 33 electoral areas and 1 Constituency.

**Table 45: No. of District Sub structures**

	<b>NAME</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
1.	Karaga	Karaga
2.	Kuduli	Kuduli
3.	Pishigu	Pishigu
4.	Bagli/Zandua	Zandua
5.	Sakulo/Nambrugu	Sakulo

Source: DPCU KDA

### 1.20.4 Business Enabling Environment

The Assembly as mean of enhancing business activities in the district provides regulations and license to create enabling environment for smooth operations of business. There is also a business advisory Center (BAC) in the district which provides technical support for business development and growth. The main challenge to business development is non-compliance to lay down regulation as set in the Assembly bye laws.

### 1.20.5 The School Feeding Programme

The District has since the inception of the school feeding programme been implementing it. With a humble beginning with few schools, the district as at the end of 2016 had the programme in 28 schools but now 29 schools. A total of 7,680 Pupils are under the programme and the programme is also employing a total of 28 in the area of catering services. The table below shows the schools, number of pupils who benefited from the programme and the gender segregated.

**Table 46: List of GSFP Schools and their Enrolment 2015/2016**

S/N	SCHOOL	CATEGORY	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Nangunkpan	GSFP	114	97	211
2	Zankali T. I. Ahadiyakg/Pri	GSFP	186	135	324
3	Yemo- Karaga Yapalisie/A Primar	GSFP	75	73	148
4	Kupal/Kpasablo Methodistprimary	GSFP	172	138	310
5	Yemo-Kakaga D/A Primary	GSFP	152	159	311
6	Namburugu D/A Primary/Kg	GSFP	135	146	281
7	Gunnayili D/A Primary	GSFP	94	83	177
8	Monkula Methodist Primary	GSFP	91	73	164
9	Nyong D/A Kg Primart	GSFP	272	259	531
10	Sung D/A Primary School	GSFP	235	173	408
11	Languague/A Primary	GSFP	221	153	374
12	Tamalgu Ame Zion	GSFP	302	248	550
13	Tong D/A Kg Primary	GSFP	197	155	352
14	Bagurugu D/A Primary	GSFP	305	220	525
15	Shellinayili Kg/Primary	GSFP	116	104	220
16	Nangun-Nayili Kg/Primary	GSFP	126	92	218
17	Nyigali D/A Primary	GSFP	134	106	240
18	Nyenssgba D/A Kgprimary	GSFP	131	142	273
19	Napoligu Ame Zion Kg Pri	GSFP	79	105	184
20	Dagagu D/A Kg Primary	GSFP	177	121	298

21	Tuyini Methodistkg Primary	GSFP	57	58	121
22	Kpansong D/A Primary	GSFP	123	65	188
23	Kpalgumah D/A Primary	GSFP	62	68	130
24	Achinayili D/A Primary	GSFP	60	50	110
25	Azandua D/A Primary	GSFP	81	51	132
26	Tanyeli D/A Primary	GSFP	81	74	164
27	Nyebglo D/A Primary	GSFP	154	120	274
28	Komoayili L/A Primary	GSFP	228	180	408
29	Duna D/A				143
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4160</b>	<b>3448</b>	<b>7680</b>

Source: KDA, School Feeding Unit, 2017

#### 1.21.0 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS UNDER THE GSGDA II

**Table 47: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	-Lack of capital for investment
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	-Low level of entrepreneurial and managerial skills -Low industrial development -Inadequate capital support -Lack of vibrant co-operative societies
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	-Low agricultural output / productivity -Low access to credit facilities -Over reliance on traditional methods of farming

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High rate of post-harvest losses</li> <li>-Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>-Environmental degradation due to bad farming practices and charcoal burning operations</li> </ul>
Oil and Gas Development	-
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor road surface condition</li> <li>-Low coverage of electricity</li> <li>-Poor communication network</li> <li>-Inadequate marketing facilities</li> <li>-Unplanned settlement patterns</li> </ul>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poor health delivery system</li> <li>-Incidence of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases</li> <li>-Poor supervision of schools</li> <li>-Poor academic performance in schools</li> <li>-Inadequate educational facilities</li> <li>-Low access to potable water supply</li> <li>-Poor drainage and sanitation facilities</li> <li>-Incidence of poverty</li> <li>-High unemployment rate</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate resources for district departments</li> <li>-Nonfunctioning of area councils</li> <li>-Poor staffing for Area Councils</li> <li>-Inadequate office accommodation for area councils</li> <li>-Low capacity for revenue mobilization</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021

#### 2.1 Community Needs and aspirations

**Table 48: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017**

No	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
<b>Karaga Town Council</b>			
1	Portable drinking water	Inadequate drinking water	2
2	Poor road network	Poor surface conditions of roads	2
3	Connection to national electricity grid	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
4	Upsurge in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households)	2
5	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
6	Provision of school block to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools (classroom blocks, teachers accommodation, etc)	2
7	Adequate funds to undertake development projects at the area council level	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates etc	2
8	Expand VSLA	Inadequate start-up capitals	2
9	Assistance to farmers (provision of tractors services and inputs)	Declining soil fertility and crop yield/ High post-harvest losses	2
10	Support women with capital	Inadequate start-up capital	2
<b>Pishegu Area Council</b>			
1	Provision of portable drinking water (borehole)	Inadequate supply of potable water	2
2	CHPS compounds, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
3	Poor road network	Poor surface conditions of roads	2
4	Provision of school block to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	2

5	Increase in both household and public toilets as well as proper disposal of solid waste	Inadequate toilet facilities	2
6	Assistance to farmers (provision of tractors)	High cost of farm inputs	2
7	Availability of sufficient data on ratable items	Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items	2
8	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic	2
9	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
10	Support women with capital	Inadequate start-up capital	2
<b>Bagli/Zandua Area Council</b>			
1	Potable drinking water (borehole	Inadequate supply of potable water	2
2	Connection to National Electricity grid	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
3	Support to farmers	High cost of farm inputs	2
4	Poor quality of road infrastructure	Inadequate roads infrastructure	2
5	Provision of school block to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	2
6	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic	2
7	Support women with start-up capitals	Inadequate start-up capitals	2
8	Provision of CHPS Compounds, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure	2
9	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires	1
10	Availability of sufficient data on ratable items	Inadequate and unreliable data on ratable items	1
<b>Kuduli Area Council</b>			
1	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
2	Poor road network	Poor surface conditions of roads	2
3	Portable drinking water (borehole)	Inadequate supply of potable water	2
4	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	2
5	Adequate health infrastructure, equipment, and health workers	Inadequate health infrastructure	2

6	Assistance to farmers (provision of tractors)	High cost of farm inputs	2
7	Adequate funds through tax to undertake development projects	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates)	2
8	Support women with start-up capitals	Inadequate start-up capitals	2
9	Adequate irrigation facilities and agriculture mechanization	Inadequate mechanization services	2
10	Provision of school block to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate school infrastructure	2
<b>Sakulo/Nambrugu Area Council</b>			
1	Portable drinking water (borehole)	Inadequate portable drinking water	2
2	Extensive coverage of electricity	Inadequate coverage of electricity	2
3	Poor road network	Inadequate motorable roads in the Area Council	2
4	Expand VSLA	Inadequate start-up capital	1
5	Establishment of well-equipped veterinary clinic	Lack of veterinary clinic	1
6	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	2
7	Assistance to farmers (provision of tractors)	Declining soil fertility and crop yield/ High post-harvest losses	2
8	Adequate funds through to undertake development projects	Unwillingness of the public to pay fees (property rates, building permits, basic rates)	1
9	Enhanced school infrastructure to include office, store and bungalows	Inadequate infrastructure in schools	1
10	Significant reduction in bush fires	Frequent bush fires	1



2.2 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

**Table 49: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

<b>Thematic areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of revenue leakages</li> <li>• Resistance of public to pay certain taxes (property rates, building permits, basic rates etc)</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to effectively monitor revenue collection</li> <li>• Inadequate data on ratable items</li> <li>• Poor management of Internally Generated Funds</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Low level of industrial development</li> <li>• Lack of vibrant co-operative societies</li> <li>• Inadequate access to credit facilities/start-up capital</li> <li>• Inadequate data on the informal sector</li> <li>• Inadequate skill training centres</li> <li>• Limited market for SSEs products</li> <li>• Low coordination between the private and the public sector</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agricultural output / productivity</li> <li>• Low access to credit facilities</li> <li>• Over reliance on traditional methods of farming</li> <li>• High rate of post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture</li> <li>• Environmental degradation due to bad farming practices and charcoal burning operations</li> </ul>
Oil and Gas Development	

Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road surface condition</li> <li>• Low coverage of electricity</li> <li>• Poor communication network</li> <li>• Inadequate marketing facilities</li> <li>• Unplanned settlement patterns</li> </ul>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate classroom furniture</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure in schools (classroom blocks, teachers accommodation, etc )</li> <li>• Irregular maintenance of school infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics (example fuel) for monitoring and supervision</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021</b>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sanitation facilities in school (Toilet and urinal)</li> <li>• High school dropout by pupils in public schools particularly the basic level</li> <li>• Inadequate access to potable water in basic schools</li> <li>• High dropout rates in immunization activities</li> <li>• Slow rates of NHIS re-imburement to the sector</li> <li>• Inadequate fund flow due to status of facilities and disputed claims based on level of prescription</li> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor state of many of the health facilities (required renovation)</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> <li>• Low acceptance rate of contraceptive use</li> <li>• Large Household size</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low registration of births and deaths</li> </ul>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low functionality Area Councils and Unit Committees</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics for Area and Town Councils</li> <li>• Lack of remuneration for Area Council staff</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Lack of means of transport for key staff to carry out mandate</li> <li>• Lack of motivation of staff/low staff morale</li> <li>• Weak coordination and collaboration between departments of the Assembly</li> <li>• Inadequate donor funds</li> <li>• Lack of marketing of the assembly and its relevance.</li> <li>• Low mobilisation of internally generated funds by the Assembly</li> <li>• Perennial flooding</li> <li>• Destruction of properties by Wind/Rainstorms</li> <li>• Perennial draught</li> <li>• Inadequate logistical capacity for Disaster Management</li> </ul>

### 2.3 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

**Table 50: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of revenue leakages</li> <li>• Resistance of public to pay certain taxes (property rates, building permits, basic rates etc)</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to effectively monitor revenue collection</li> <li>• Inadequate data on ratable items</li> <li>• Poor management of Internally Generated Funds</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>➤ Systemic abuse in the exemptions regime</li> <li>➤ Narrow tax base</li> <li>➤ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</li> <li>➤ High and unsustainable public sector wage bill</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Low level of industrial development</li> <li>• Lack of vibrant co-operative societies</li> <li>• Inadequate access to credit facilities/start-up capital</li> <li>• Inadequate data on the informal sector</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tax burden on businesses</li> <li>➤ Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>➤ Low domestic saving rate</li> <li>➤ High cost of capital,</li> <li>➤ Limited availability of medium to long term financing</li> <li>➤ Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>➤ Predominant informal economy</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate skill training centres</li> <li>• Limited market for SSEs products</li> <li>• Low coordination between the private and the public sector</li> </ul>		
--	---	--	--

### Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agricultural output / productivity</li> <li>• Low access to credit facilities</li> <li>• Over reliance on traditional methods of farming</li> <li>• High rate of post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor marketing systems</li> <li>➤ High cost of production inputs</li> <li>➤ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>➤ Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>➤ Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>➤ Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>➤ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation due to bad farming practices and charcoal burning operations</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>➤ Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>➤ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>➤ Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>➤ Low level of husbandry practices,</li> <li>➤ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>➤ Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road surface condition</li> <li>• Low coverage of electricity</li> <li>• Poor communication network</li> <li>• Inadequate marketing facilities</li> <li>• Unplanned settlement patterns</li> </ul>	<b>Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>➤ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>➤ Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>➤ Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>➤ Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</li> <li>➤ High incidence of road accidents</li> </ul>

**Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>	<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>
----------------------------	----------------------------------

<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate supply of potable water</li> <li>• Poor maintenance of water facilities</li> <li>• Poor disposal of solid waste</li> <li>• Lack of final disposal site</li> <li>• Inadequate toilet facilities (Public and households)</li> <li>• Poor maintenance of public Sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate refuse containers (communal skip containers and household bins)</li> <li>• Indiscriminate disposal of refuse</li> <li>• Inadequate tools, equipment and auxiliary staff to enhance the operations of the EHU</li> <li>• Low acceptance of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)</li> <li>• Inadequate means of transport</li> </ul>	<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Uncoordinated development of shared water resources with neighboring countries</li> <li>➤ Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</li> <li>➤ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>➤ Surface mining, desertification,</li> <li>➤ Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>➤ Widespread pollution of surface water</li> <li>➤ Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</li> <li>➤ Improper protection and development of water resources</li> <li>➤ Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>➤ Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>➤ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>➤ Delay in implementing plans for the water sector</li> <li>➤ River bank encroachment</li> <li>➤ High loads of sediments and nutrients in surface water</li> <li>➤ Poor quality of drinking water</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding for capital investment for effective delivery of waste management services</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</li> <li>➤ High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</li> <li>➤ High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>➤ High user fee for sanitation services</li> <li>➤ Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>➤ Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>➤ Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>➤</li> </ul>
--	---	--	---



**Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021**

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATI C AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DEVELOP MENT DIMENSIO N</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Human Developme nt, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sanitation facilities in school (Toilet and urinal)</li> <li>• High school dropout by pupils in public schools particularly the basic level</li> <li>• Inadequate access to potable water in basic schools</li> <li>• High dropout rates in immunization activities</li> <li>• Slow rates of NHIS re-imburement to the sector</li> <li>• Inadequate fund flow due to status of facilities and disputed claims based on level of prescription</li> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>➤ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>➤ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>➤ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>➤ Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>➤ Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>➤ Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</li> <li>➤ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>➤ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>➤ Educational system focused on merely passing exams</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor state of many of the health facilities (required renovation)</li> <li>• High fertility rate</li> <li>• Low acceptance rate of contraceptive use</li> <li>• Large Household size</li> <li>• Low registration of births and deaths</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> <li>➤ Inadequate funding source for education</li> <li>➤ Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>➤ Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>➤ Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>➤ Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>➤ Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>➤ Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>➤ Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> </ul>
--	---	--	---

### Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
<b>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low functionality Area Councils and Unit Committees</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics for Area and Town Councils</li> <li>• Lack of remuneration for Area Council staff</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Lack of means of transport for key staff to carry out mandate</li> <li>• Lack of motivation of staff/low staff morale</li> <li>• Weak coordination and collaboration between departments of the Assembly</li> <li>• Inadequate donor funds</li> <li>• Lack of marketing of the assembly and its relevance.</li> </ul>	<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</li> <li>➤ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>➤ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>➤ Poor service delivery at the local level</li> <li>➤ Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</li> <li>➤ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>➤ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>➤ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>➤ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>➤ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low mobilisation of internally generated funds by the Assembly</li> <li>• Perennial flooding</li> <li>• Inadequate logistical capacity for Disaster Management</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> <li>➤ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>➤ Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> <li>➤ Misappropriation of funds by public office holders</li> <li>➤ Abuse of discretionary powers</li> <li>➤ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>➤ Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy</li> <li>➤ Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</li> <li>➤ Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>➤ Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</li> <li>➤ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>
--	--	--	---

## 2.4 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

**Table 51: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs**

<b>DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>➤ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</li> <li>➤ Tax burden on businesses</li> <li>➤ Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>➤ Low domestic saving rate</li> <li>➤ High cost of capital,</li> <li>➤ Limited availability of medium to long term financing</li> <li>➤ Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>➤ Predominant informal economy</li> <li>➤ Poor marketing systems</li> <li>➤ High cost of production inputs</li> <li>➤ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>➤ Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>➤ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>➤ Erratic rainfall patterns</li> </ul>

- Poor storage and transportation systems
- High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers
- Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
- Lack of database on farmers
- Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
- Limited application of science and technology
- Lack of youth interest in agriculture
- Lack of credit for agriculture
- Low level of husbandry practices,
- Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
- Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock
- Inadequate and poor quality data

### Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

<b>DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b>
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>➤ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>➤ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>➤ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>➤ Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>➤ Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>➤ Low prominence accorded language learning in the school system</li> <li>➤ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>➤ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>➤ Educational system focused on merely passing exams</li> <li>➤ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> <li>➤ Inadequate funding source for education</li> <li>➤ Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>➤ Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>➤ Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>➤ Unmet needs for mental health services</li> </ul>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Unmet health needs of women and girls</li><li>➤ Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li><li>➤ Inadequate financing of the health sector</li><li>➤ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li><li>➤ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li><li>➤ Wide gaps in health service data</li><li>➤ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li><li>➤ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li><li>➤ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li><li>➤ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li><li>➤ Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms</li></ul> |
|--|---|



## Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018- 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>➤ Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems</li> <li>➤ Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>➤ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</li> <li>➤ Weak nutrition sensitive planning and programming</li> <li>➤ Weak management of population issues</li> <li>➤ High fertility rate among adolescent</li> <li>➤ Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>➤ Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>➤ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>➤ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> <li>➤ Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> <li>➤ school drop-out rates among adolescent girls</li> <li>➤ High youth unemployment</li> </ul>

### Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018- 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>➤ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> <li>➤ Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>➤ Inadequate facilities for PWDs in the transport system</li> <li>➤ Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</li> <li>➤ High incidence of road accidents</li> <li>➤ Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</li> <li>➤ Unreliable power supply</li> <li>➤ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>➤ Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <li>➤ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>➤ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>➤ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>➤ Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> <li>➤ Inadequate housing infrastructure services</li> </ul>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ High and increasing cost of building materials</li><li>➤ Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</li><li>➤ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li><li>➤ Surface mining, desertification,</li><li>➤ Negative impact of climate variability and change</li><li>➤ Widespread pollution of surface water</li><li>➤ Non-availability of reliable and comprehensive data</li><li>➤ Improper protection and development of water resources</li><li>➤ Increasing demand for household water supply</li><li>➤ Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li><li>➤ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li><li>➤ Delay in implementing plans for the water sector</li></ul> |
|--|---|

### Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018- 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ River bank encroachment</li> <li>➤ Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>➤ Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</li> <li>➤ High dependency on development partners for support to urban water</li> <li>➤ High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>➤ Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>➤ Low level of investment in sanitation sector</li> <li>➤ Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>➤ Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>➤ Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>➤ Poor drainage system</li> <li>➤ Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>➤ Uncovered drains</li> <li>➤ Poor landscaping</li> <li>➤ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> </ul>

<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>➤ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>➤ Poor service delivery at the local level</li> <li>➤ Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</li> <li>➤ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>➤ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>➤ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> <li>➤ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>➤ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</li> <li>➤ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>➤ Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> </ul>
---	---

**Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs**

<p><b>DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b></p>	<p><b>ADOPTED ISSUES</b></p>
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Misappropriation of funds by public office holders</li> <li>➤ Abuse of discretionary powers</li> </ul>

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li><li>➤ Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level</li><li>➤ Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li><li>➤ Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation</li><li>➤ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li><li>➤ Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare</li><li>➤ Poor quality of services for children and families</li><li>➤ Weak capacity of caregivers</li><li>➤ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li><li>➤ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li><li>➤ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li><li>➤ Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</li><li>➤ Inadequate care for the aged</li><li>➤ Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li><li>➤ Weak social protection systems</li><li>➤ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li><li>➤ Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</li><li>➤ Lack of sustainable funding</li></ul> |
|--|--|

## 2.5 Analysis of Potentials Opportunities Constraints and Challenges

**Table 50: POCC Analysis, Economic Development**

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of human resources</li> <li>Existence of ratable items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government policy on revenue mobilization</li> <li>Support of traditional authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors</li> <li>Low motivation for revenue collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political interference in revenue collection</li> <li>Unwillingness of the public to pay</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> It is possible to improve revenue mobilization in the district. There are adequate potentials in the sector such that if stakeholders work together to address the changes and constraints, significant strides could be made.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of electricity in some communities</li> <li>Willingness of communities to support the process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-going electrification programme</li> <li>Favorable government policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds to support the process</li> <li>Dispersed settlement patterns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High poverty levels constraints efforts to support the programme</li> <li>Dwindling communal spirit</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The demand for electricity is high and communities are prepared to support government and development partners to provide the service. The on-going efforts of government to electrify the districts should be seen as a great opportunity which should be taken advantage of.</p>				

## 2.6 Economic Development

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of VSLA groups</li> <li>Availability of financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dev't partners' interventions</li> <li>Availability of BAC</li> <li>MASLOC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under developed SMEs</li> <li>High illiteracy rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High interest rates</li> <li>Poor attitudes towards loan repayment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Availability of credit is a catalyst for economic growth and development and the reverse is the case for under development. Efforts such as VSLA provides extra ordinary opportunity for the people and expected that all will embrace and ensure its sustainability in the district.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of agricultural production inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers awards system through farmers' day celebrations</li> <li>Locally produced inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government subsidies on agricultural inputs</li> <li>RING project interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low productivity locally produced inputs</li> <li>Poor management of existing inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political interference in access to inputs</li> <li>Low coverage of the RING intervention</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> High cost of farm inputs makes it difficult for farmers to produce on large scale as cost of production becomes unduly high in most cases beyond the reach of the peasant. The potentials that exist should be effectively harnessed through effective engagement all stakeholders</p>				



## Economic Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of arable land</li> <li>• Potential irrigation sites abound</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policy of one village one dam</li> <li>• Private sector investors (SMAK FARMS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Peasant orientation of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Politicization of development work</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improved irrigation facilities will lead to massive agricultural output which could translate into jobs, growth and development of the area. Enabling environment should therefore be created to ensure that the district takes advantage of the prevailing opportunities in the sector to expand irrigation facilities</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock and poultry products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Veterinary office and staff</li> <li>• Technical capacity of DADU exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favorable policy environment</li> <li>• RING Small Ruminants Distribution and capacity building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional approach to animal production</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on modern methods of livestock rearing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High illiteracy rate</li> <li>• High cost inputs and technology for livestock production</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There exist greater opportunities for effective development of the livestock and poultry industry in the district. The constraints and challenges can be contained through effective analysis of the issues and providing solutions.</p>				

## 2.7 Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of education at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing educational institutions</li> <li>GES</li> <li>Availability of teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development partner support</li> <li>Government policy of free education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate teaching and learning materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High attrition rate of teachers</li> <li>Interference in school management</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving quality of education is critical for the development of the district. The existing potentials and opportunities should be galvanized through consultations and careful planning.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Vocational training facilities</li> <li>Existing skills in the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development partners</li> <li>Favorable government policy on TVET</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate skills in the sector</li> <li>Inadequate training materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative attitudes towards vocational training</li> <li>High incidence of out-migration of potential trainees</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> There is the need for effective sensitization of the populace to appreciate the need for vocational education and training. Also important is improving the quality of the vocational training and the provision of tools and startups for the graduates of the training to serve as motivation for prospective candidates.</p>				

## Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing health facilities</li> <li>Availability of some health care personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable government policy on health</li> <li>Availability of development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate health infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate means of transport</li> <li>Inadequate health care personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Poor attitudes of health care personnel</li> <li>High attrition rate of health personnel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving healthcare delivery in the district requires reduction in the access gaps at all levels. This requires effective prioritization of development intervention and communication among stakeholders in the district.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of health care services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing health facilities</li> <li>Availability of some health care personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable government policy on health</li> <li>Availability of development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate health infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate means of transport</li> <li>Inadequate health care personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Poor attitudes of health care personnel</li> <li>High attrition rate of health personnel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Greater potentials exist for improving the quality of healthcare services in the districts. There is the need for joint stakeholder analysis and identification of the key militating issues with the view to holistically addressing them for improved service delivery in the sector</p>				

## Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of District Health Directorate</li> <li>Existing health institutions and health personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Health Insurance Policy</li> <li>Development partners in the Health Sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate health infrastructure</li> <li>Inadequate means of transport</li> <li>Inadequate health care personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Poor attitudes of health care personnel</li> <li>High attrition rate of health personnel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Reducing morbidity, mortality and disability requires concerted efforts to effectively mitigate the constraints and challenges taking advantage of the potentials and opportunities:</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing of institutions that are involved in HIV/AIDS at Regional and District levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor agencies</li> <li>MSHAP</li> <li>GAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unwillingness of infected people to show up due to stigmatization</li> <li>High HIV/AIDS Stigmatization and Discrimination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dwindling governmental support to HIV/AIDS and other disease prevention activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of institutions involved in HIV/AIDS education will help reduce the problem of HIV/AIDS incidence in the District. The challenge and the constraints will be managed through public health education.</p>				

## Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak nutrition-sensitive food production system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available food production systems</li> <li>Newly introduced nutrition-sensitive crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RING nutrition project</li> <li>Other donor interventions in the nutrition sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate coverage of nutrition interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor attitudes of people towards nutrition interventions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The health of the people is critically linked to their nutrition status. Production of the nutritious food is also a precondition of a good nutrition status. Working together to reduce the challenges and constraints could help improve the production systems is necessary for the improvement of the nutrition status of the district</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High fertility rate among adolescents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available reproductive health services</li> <li>Existing health institutions and facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing donor supported interventions</li> <li>Favourable government policies on reproductive health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>Inadequate staff in the facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>Poor public attitudes towards family planning services</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Reduction in the fertility rates requires rigorous sensitization programmes to enable the public appreciate the need for family planning for effective population management in the district.</p>				

## Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to water services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing water facilities, small towns/boreholes</li> <li>Availability of some water facility management structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of donor agencies,</li> <li>RING/USAID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective WATSAN Committees</li> <li>Poor maintenance of water facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost in the provision of potable water.</li> <li>High magnesium Iron content in water</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The existence of small town water supply and the availability of ground water and springs should help solve the problem of inadequate water facilities in the district. The constraints could be managed through training effective WATSAN Committees.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of open defecation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of open defecation free (ODF) communities</li> <li>District Environmental Health Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of donor support in the sector</li> <li>Regional target of region wide ODF by 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate staff at the district environmental health unit</li> <li>Inadequate logistics and means of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor public attitudes towards environmental sanitation</li> <li>Inadequate financial support for continuous monitoring</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Attaining District Wide ODF is possible with the active support and engagement of all stakeholders in the district.</p>				

## Social Development

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Environmental Health Unit</li> <li>Existing sanitation and waste management programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available donor supported interventions</li> <li>Favourable government policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate coverage of interventions</li> <li>Inadequate staff and logistics for Environmental Health unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial resources for sanitation delivery</li> <li>Challenging Communities and individuals</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Improving sanitation and waste management is a daunting task requiring the active participation and commitment of all stakeholders.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Gender Desk in the Assembly</li> <li>Existing gender mainstreaming efforts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor supported gender mainstreaming interventions</li> <li>Government policies on gender mainstreaming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial and logistical support to the gender desk officer</li> <li>Lack of means of transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Eliminating gender disparities remains one most crucial development challenge for development in the district, continuous public education and tailor made interventions could help mitigate some of the constraints for effective gender mainstreaming in the district.</p>				

## 2.8 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of forest cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing forest resources</li> <li>Department of forestry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favorable government policy on forestry</li> <li>NACORPS model on forestry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over reliance on fire wood as a major source of household energy</li> <li>Lack of resident forestry officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of bush and charcoal burning</li> <li>Poor agricultural practices</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The rapid depletion of the forest cover is worrying and requires urgent stake holder attention. Public sensitization programmes, enactment and enforcement of bye-laws are some of the measures that could help reduce the menace</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing knowledge on climate change</li> <li>On-going climate change interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable government policy on climate change</li> <li>Development partner support to the climate change menace</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of bush and charcoal burning</li> <li>Poor agricultural practices</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion:</p>				



## 2.9 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of traditional lay out system</li> <li>Some Communities have some local plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National digital addressing system</li> <li>Street naming and property addressing programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate institutional capacity</li> <li>Inadequate logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of physical planning officer</li> <li>Poor and inadequate infrastructure</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Spatial plans are very necessary for the development of communities. The current state cannot facilitate the accelerated development as being envisage. Stake should therefore be sensitized to take advantage of the on-going developments to streamline the sector.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of few and isolated infrastructure in selected areas</li> <li>Existence of arable land for agricultural development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable government policy on rural development</li> <li>Planting for food and jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Inadequate financial capacity of DA to provide required infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid deterioration of existing infrastructure</li> <li>Worsening economic conditions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The current government policies in agricultural modernization has the potential of accelerating the development of not only the agricultural sector but the rural communities in general. There is therefore the need for KDA to position itself to take full advantage of the policies. This can be done through sensitization of the citizens and providing enabling environment for them to fully participate in the implementation of the policies</p>				

## 2.10 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective sub-district structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of area council structures</li> <li>Existence of Assembly persons and unit committee members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Government Act</li> <li>The government policy on decentralization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dilapidated area council offices</li> <li>Lack of logistics to operate</li> <li>Inadequate capacity of the councilors and staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unwillingness to fully decentralize functions</li> <li>Political interference in the work of area councils</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Effective sub-district structures is a prerequisite for effective decentralization. Their ineffectiveness can be addressed through concerted effort to build their capacity and provision of required logistics and motivation.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of revenue collectors</li> <li>Limited data ratable items exist</li> <li>Willingness of Area Councils to collect revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of legal framework for revenue collection</li> <li>Government policy on improving revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate data on ratable items</li> <li>Lack of logistics and motivation for revenue collection</li> <li>Lack of implementation of revenue improvement plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political interference in revenue collection</li> <li>Poor management locally generated funds</li> <li>Poor attitude towards tax payment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Potentials and opportunities for improving the collection of revenue in the district abound, what is the needed the commitment of all stake holders to improve the situation</p>				

## Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Key Development Problem	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective M&amp;E of implementation of development policies and plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of M&amp;E systems</li> <li>Existence of M&amp;E plans</li> <li>Some M&amp;E capacity exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of legal framework on M&amp;E</li> <li>Favourable government policy on M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate financial resources for M&amp;E</li> <li>Inadequate logistics and means of transport for M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate commitment towards M&amp;E</li> <li>Lack of enforcement legal frameworks on M&amp;E</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Despite the importance of M&amp;E in the development process, the sector does not receives the attention it deserves at levels in the country.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of some office equipment</li> <li>Existence of offices and office space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government policy on infrastructure expansion</li> <li>Donor interventions such as RING, UNICEF, Wash for Health, Systems for Health etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate equipment</li> <li>Inadequate office space</li> <li>Dilapidated offices and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak financial base of the Assembly</li> <li>Dwindling donor support</li> <li>Dwindling and delays in the transfers of statutory funds</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Inadequate equipment and poor infrastructure can be addressed through ensuring financial independence of the DA. This can be done through the institution of measures to improve internally revenue generation and management of financial and material resources of the Assembly.</p>				

### 2.11 Sustainability analysis of the Strategies

Development Issues and strategies adopted for the District Medium Term Development Plan were subjected to sustainability test. The purpose of sustainability test is to measure how each strategy affects the environment and the possible alternative or mitigating measures that can be used. The analysis involves a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders with ease to analyze activities for the criteria namely; effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions, effect on the economy and institutional issues.

### 2.12 Planned Strategies of the MTDP (2018-2021)

- i. Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade the power transmission and distribution network

The activity is favorable with some of the criteria but it has effect on degraded land, pollution of rivers and water bodies and access to water and therefore measures are needed to make it sustainable

- ii. Expand and maintain the national road network**

The project is worth pursuing despite the fact it has some impacts on degraded land, pollution and access to land which might weakened its sustainability

- iii. Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access the growing world demand for organic products**

The activity is favorable with all the criteria but affects degraded land, pollution and access to land thus can hamper the development.

- iv. Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts**

The activity is favorable with all the criteria but affects degraded land, pollution and access to land thus can hamper the development.

- v. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers**

The project is worth pursuing despite the fact it has some impacts on degraded land, pollution and access to land which not checked might weakened its sustainability Reclaim degraded lands as a result of small scale mining activities

**vi. Facilitate the private sector to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats**

The project is worth pursuing despite the fact it has some impacts on degraded land, pollution and access to land which not checked might weakened its sustainability Reclaim degraded lands as a result of small scale mining activities

**vii. Accelerate the implementation of Community-Based Health Planning and Services**

The activity agrees with some of the set criteria except its effect on degraded land, pollution and access to land thus sustainability measures are needed to curb the situation

**viii. Provide Mechanize Boreholes**

The activity is favorable with some of the criteria but it has effect on degraded land, pollution and therefore measures are needed to make it sustainable

**ix. Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas**

The activity is favorable with all the criteria except its effect on protected areas and wildlife, degraded land, pollution, rivers and water bodies, health and wellbeing and access to water. Thereby, impacting negatively on its sustainability

**x. Strengthen sub-structures**

The activity is favorable with all the criteria except its effect on protected areas and wildlife, degraded land, pollution, rivers and water bodies, health and wellbeing and access to water. Thereby, impacting negatively on its sustainability

### 2.13 Measures to address impacts

Using the sustainability tools and marching the activities against the four main criteria the various impacts of the activities were determined. The overall performance of the activities against the four criteria was quiet encouraging and interesting. Some negative impacts were recorded during the sustainability tests for which mitigation measures are needed to be addressed.

In most cases, the constructional activities showed red indicating that they could impact negatively on the environment (Natural Resources), especially on the forests, degraded land, water resources and so on.

Considering the negative impacts of degradation and pollution of water sources, it is envisaged that the sites for the implemented activities will be carefully selected and ecologically sensitive areas would be avoided. In a situation where activity is to be sited in such an area, proper mitigation measures would be adopted to reduce its impact on the environmental.

Also to minimize land degradation on project sites, proper landscaping will be executed by the beneficiaries with assistance from the forestry Department to check erosion. Efforts will be made to prevent intensive farming around mountainous and lands slope areas especially ploughing across slopes.

In the case of water pollution, which will be addressed through the avoidance of siting projects especially sanitary facilities closer to water bodies and the siting of final dumping sites on top of hills which leaches into water bodies.

For construction, visual intrusion cannot be avoided completely from debris, pieces of wood, broken concrete, left over gravels and sand. To address these, more skip containers shall be placed at vantage points and conveyed to final dump sites. Since gravel and sand are the major materials use for constructional purposes which contributes to land degradation. In other to minimize the negative effects on the environment through the creation of borrow pits which becomes the breeding place for infectious insects and rodents, it is expected that the Assembly will regulate the activities of contractors and developers and sign Memorandum of Understanding with them on land reclamation and educate them

on environmental sustainability issues. It is expected that contractors shall adhere to the Assembly's bye- laws on the environment.

On socio-cultural conditions relating to access to land, which affect farming in the communities, it is expected that when there is the need the authorities shall work out an acceptable compensation for farmers affected

**Table 53: Sustainability Test**

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

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



<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the use raw materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing local raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democratic:</b> <i>Poverty on the part on women should be address</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>		(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

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

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

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

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

<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b><i>Growth:</i></b> The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democratic:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increase by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Description of Activity:</b> Mobilize investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

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



<p><b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i></p>	<p>Areas affected negatively by activity should not increase by 20%</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>Sustainability Test</b></p>							
<p><b>Description of Activity:</b> Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers.</p>							
<p><b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b></p>	<p><b>INDICATORS</b></p>	<p><b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b></p>					
<p><u><b>Effects of Natural Resources</b></u></p>							
<p><b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i></p>	<p>Sensitive areas shown on maps</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i></p>	<p>Vulnerable areas shown on maps</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i></p>	<p>Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i></p>	<p>Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i></p>	<p>Quantity and type of materials</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retained their natural character</i></p>	<p>Minimum flows/water levels to be set</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<p><u><b>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</b></u></p>							
<p><b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i></p>	<p>Opinions of local communities to be assessed</p>	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democratic:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increase by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>1.Description of Activity:</b> Facilitate with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democratic:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increase by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Description of Activity:</b> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							

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

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

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

<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Description of Activity:</b> Accelerate implementation of community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u></b>							



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

<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> <i>The PPP should result in the raw use materials and services from local industries where possible</i>	Description of sources	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> <i>Development should encourage retention of capital and the development of downstream utilizing focal raw materials product and labor</i>	Description of investment strategy	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Institutional Issues</u></b>							
<b>Adherence to Democratic:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increase by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Description of Activity:</b> Provide mechanize boreholes and small-town water system							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

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

<b>Description of Activity:</b> Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u></b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and wellbeing:</b> <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and wellbeing nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

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

<b>Adherence to Democratic:</b> <i>Poverty on the part of women should be address</i>	20% of women empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Information:</b> <i>The Activity should be enhance</i>	15% of people should have access to information	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Inadequate Office:</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	The office number should be measured by 10%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Regulating the PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental standard guidelines</b> <i>The activity should be improved</i>	Areas affected negatively by activity should not increase by 20%	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Sustainability Test</b>							
<b>Description of Activity:</b> Strengthen sub-structures							
<b>CRITERIAL - BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE</b>					
<b><u>Effects of Natural Resources</u></b>							
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> <i>Should be conserved and these resource should be enhanced when practical</i>	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> <i>Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and already degraded land should be enhanced</i>	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Energy:</b> <i>The activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize used of renewable rather than fossil fuels</i>	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pollution:</b> <i>Discharge of pollutants and waste product to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided</i>	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> <i>All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency</i>	Quantity and type of materials	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rivers and Water Bodies:</b> <i>Should retained their natural character</i>	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)	1	2	3	4	5

<b><u>Effects on Social and Cultural Conditions</u></b>							
<b>Local Character:</b> <i>Cohesion of local communities should be enhance where practicable</i>	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Health and well being:</b> <i>Activities should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well being nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression</i>	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gender:</b> <i>Activities should empower women</i>	Number of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Job Creation:</b> <i>The activities should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people</i>	Number of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Participation:</b> <i>Activity participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable alluded section)</i>	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Land:</b>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Water:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to land</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to water</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Limitation:</b> <i>Activity should improve access to transport</i>	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Equity:</b> <i>Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups</i>	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> <i>Drought, bushfires flood crises and epidemics should be reduced</i>	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0)	1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>Effects on Economy</u></b>							



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

2.14 Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

**Table 54. Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Strong and Resilient Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>• Weak link between medium-term policies/plans and the Budget</li> </ul>
	<b>Industrial Transformation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of electricity</li> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply</li> <li>• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>• Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>
	<b>Private Sector Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to affordable credit</li> <li>• High cost of capital,</li> <li>• Limited access to credit for SMEs</li> <li>• Predominantly informal economy</li> </ul>
	<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low proportion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> </ul>
--	--	--

**Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES</b>
<b>Social Development</b>	<b>Education and Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>• Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate funding sources for education</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<b>Health and Health Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>• Poor quality of healthcare services</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmet need for mental health services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>• High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination</li> <li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
--	--	--

**Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES</b>
<b>Social Development</b>	<b>Health and Health Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young person's</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</li> </ul>
	<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related, non- communicable diseases</li> </ul>
	<b>Population Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescents</li> <li>• Unmet need for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• High youth unemployment</li> </ul>
	<b>Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> </ul>
	<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of poverty</li> </ul>

### Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
<b>Social Development</b>	<b>Child and Family Welfare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>
	<b>The Aged</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>• Lack of gender sensitivity in addressing the needs of the aged</li> </ul>
	<b>Gender Equality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfavorable socio- cultural environment for gender equality</li> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>
	<b>Social Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak social protection systems</li> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Lack of sustainable funding</li> </ul>
	<b>Disability and Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</li> <li>• Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> <li>• Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</li> </ul>
	<b>Youth Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited respect for the rights of the youth</li> <li>• Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth</li> </ul>
	<b>Sports and Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</li> </ul>

**Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals**

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<b>Protected Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> </ul>
	<b>Water Resources Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>• Inadequate protection and development of water resources</li> </ul>
	<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> </ul>
	<b>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> </ul>
	<b>Climate Variability and Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Vulnerability to climate change</li> <li>• Loss of trees and vegetative cover</li> </ul>
	<b>Disaster Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
	<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> <li>• High incidence of road accidents</li> </ul>

### Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</li> <li>• Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>
	<b>Science, Technology and Innovation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</li> </ul>
	<b>Energy and Petroleum</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</li> <li>• Unreliable power supply</li> <li>• High dependence on wood fuel</li> </ul>
	<b>Drainage and Flood Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurrent incidence of flooding</li> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> </ul>
	<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>
	<b>Land Administration and Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> <li>• Complex land tenure system</li> </ul>
	<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> </ul>



### Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>	<b>Rural Development Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<b>Local Government and Decentralization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers</li> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>
	<b>Public Institutional Reform</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inefficient public service delivery</li> <li>• Poor record keeping</li> </ul>
	<b>Public Policy Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>• Ineffective M&amp;E of implementation of development policies and plans</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financial resources</li> </ul>
	<b>Human Security and Public Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>

**Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>	<b>Corruption and Economic Crimes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>• Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> <li>• Abuse of discretionary powers</li> </ul>
	<b>Civil Society, and Civic Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education</li> <li>• Negative cultural practices</li> </ul>
	<b>Attitudinal Change and Patriotism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>• Political and civic apathy</li> <li>• Political polarization</li> </ul>
	<b>Development Communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</li> <li>• Insufficient funding of development communication</li> </ul>
	<b>Culture for National Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Weak capacity of culture institutions</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 Development Projections

In line with the district development priorities, projections have been made to serve as the basis for the formulation of the goals, objectives and strategies to achieve the desired district development outcomes. The projections have been made using the exponential model and taking into consideration certain assumptions as well as the service thresholds of the various sectors.

#### 3.2 Population Projection

The population of the district was projected taking into consideration the following assumptions:

- Current fertility rate averages
- Current growth rate is 2.7%
- Fertility rate is expected to reduce due to improvement in access to quality health care delivery system
- Reduction in mortality rate
- Net migration would be negative

Using the United Nations Statistical Organization Exponential Model, the 2021 population is projected as follows:

$$P_t = P_o E^{(rt)}$$

Where  $P_t$  = Projected population =2021

$P_o$  = Base year population =2010

$E$  = Natural Log (Constant) =2.718

$R$  = Population growth rate = 2.7%

T = Census period-time laps= 11 years

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Thus: Pt} &= \text{PoE}^{\{rt\}} \\
 &= 77,706 \times 2.718^{(2.7\%) 11} \\
 &= 77,706 \times 2.718^{(0.027) 11} \\
 &= 77,706 \times 2.718^{(0.297)} \\
 &= 77,706 \times 1.3457738567 \\
 &= 104.575 \text{ approximately}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the a total of 77,706 in 2010 based on the 2010 population and housing census, the population of the district is expected to rise to 104,575 in 2021. This has serious implications for the development of the district. The rise in population for instance will require commensurate levels of infrastructure and other social services as can be seen in the analysis below:

**Table 55: Service/Facility and Threshold Population**

No	Service/Facility	Threshold Population
1	Post Office	20,000
2	Postal Agency	3,000
3	Police station	20,000
4	Senior Secondary School	30,000
5	Junior Secondary School	2,000
6	Primary School	2,000
7	Library	-
8	Agricultural Extension Service	1,500-2000
9	Bore holes	300
10	Hand dug well	150
11	District Hospital	175,000
12	Health Center	5,000-19,000

13	Health Post	3,000
14	CHPS Zone	3,000

### 3.3 Projection of Service/Facilities Requirements by 2021

The service/facilities requirements were projected on the basis of the following among other things:

Current Population (2018) = 96,439 (Projected)

Male = 46,570

Female = 49,869

Future Population (2021) = 104,575 (Projected)

**Table 56: Service/Facility Requirements by 2021**

Service/Facilities	Existing Situation (2017)	Projection for 2021	
		Total No. Required	Backlog
Post Office	1	5	4
Postal Agency	0	35	35
Police Station	1	5	4
Senior High School	1	3	2
Junior High School	23	52	29
Primary School	90	52	0
Agric. Extension Agent	7	68	61
Bore holes	77	392	315
Hand dug well	59	785	726
District Hospital	1	1	0
Health Center	2	6	4
Health Post	0	35	35
CHPS Zone	19	35	16

### 3.4 Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

**Table 57: Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>➤ Strengthen revenue institutions and administration</li> <li>➤ Diversify sources of resource mobilization</li> <li>➤ Strengthen economic planning and forecasting</li> <li>➤ Build and sustain national and sub-national capacity for macroeconomic planning and development</li> </ul>
	Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network</li> <li>➤ Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry</li> </ul>
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package</li> <li>➤ Implement One district, One factory initiative</li> <li>➤ Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives</li> </ul>
	Improve business financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs</li> <li>➤ Strengthen oversight responsibilities for privately-financed micro finance institutions</li> </ul>
	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</li> <li>➤ Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</li> <li>➤ Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</li> </ul>

	Formalise the informal economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish a national identification system as primary identifier of all citizens</li> <li>➤ Digitally record all properties (state and non-state) in a centralised national database</li> <li>➤ Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal economy</li> </ul>
--	--------------------------------	---

### Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Build a Prosperous Society	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry</li> <li>➤ Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products</li> </ul>
	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</li> <li>➤ Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain</li> <li>➤ Promote commercial and block farming</li> <li>➤ Implement the 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</li> <li>➤ Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts</li> <li>➤ Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes</li> <li>➤ Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation</li> </ul>

	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution</li> <li>➤ Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities</li> <li>➤ Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</li> <li>➤ Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres</li> <li>➤ Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system</li> </ul>
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</li> <li>➤ Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats</li> <li>➤ Facilitate access to credit by the industry</li> </ul>

### Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Create opportunities for all	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</li> <li>➤ Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs</li> <li>➤ Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</li> <li>➤ Review policies to meet emerging demands in education, especially at tertiary level</li> <li>➤ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</li> </ul>



	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Re-align and revamp existing public technical and vocational institutions for effective coordination and standardisation</li> <li>➤ Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization</li> <li>➤ Enhance quality of teaching and learning</li> <li>➤ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</li> <li>➤ Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units</li> </ul>
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare</li> <li>➤ Expand and equip health facilities</li> <li>➤ Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy</li> <li>➤ Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy</li> </ul>
	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors</li> <li>➤ Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services</li> <li>➤ Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector</li> <li>➤ Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector</li> </ul>
	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen maternal, new-born care and adolescent services</li> <li>➤ Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases</li> <li>➤ Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control</li> <li>➤ Intensify polio eradication efforts</li> </ul>

## Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Create opportunities for all	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</li> <li>➤ Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>➤ Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB</li> <li>➤ Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</li> <li>➤ Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy</li> </ul>
	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste</li> <li>➤ Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</li> <li>➤ Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</li> <li>➤ Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>➤ Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions</li> </ul>
	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition</li> <li>➤ Develop a FNS M&amp;E framework and integrate it in the national M&amp;E system</li> <li>➤ Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels</li> </ul>
	Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare</li> <li>➤ Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services for young people</li> <li>➤ Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment</li> </ul>

## Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Strategies
Create opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</li> <li>➤ Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems</li> <li>➤ Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs</li> <li>➤ Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</li> <li>➤ Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation</li> <li>➤ Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> <li>➤ Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs</li> <li>➤ Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas</li> <li>➤ Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</li> <li>➤ Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</li> <li>➤ Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</li> <li>➤ Increase awareness of child protection</li> <li>➤ Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection</li> </ul>

## Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Create opportunities for all	Enhance the well-being of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies</li> <li>➤ Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect</li> <li>➤ Pay adequate attention to gender variations in ageing</li> </ul>
	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Target attainment of gender balance on all government- appointed committees, boards and official bodies</li> <li>➤ Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services</li> <li>➤ Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equalities</li> </ul>
	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants</li> <li>➤ Ensure the protection of women’s access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues</li> <li>➤ Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support</li> </ul>
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</li> <li>➤ Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</li> <li>➤ Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries</li> <li>➤ Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people</li> <li>➤ Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk</li> </ul>

	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs</li> <li>➤ Promote participation of PWDs in national development</li> <li>➤ Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capita</li> </ul>
--	---	---

### Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Create opportunities for all	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors</li> <li>➤ Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>
	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure compliance with Disability Act in the provision of sports and recreational facilities</li> <li>➤ Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</li> </ul>
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities</li> </ul>
	Protect forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes</li> <li>➤ Accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</li> </ul>
	Promote sustainable water resources development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning</li> <li>➤ Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities</li> </ul>

	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products</li> <li>➤ Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle</li> </ul>
	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves</li> <li>➤ Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework</li> </ul>
	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge</li> <li>➤ Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</li> </ul>
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</li> <li>➤ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</li> </ul>

### Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Expand and maintain the national road network</li> <li>➤ Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism</li> <li>➤ Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</li> </ul>
	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mainstream ICT in public sector operations</li> <li>➤ Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT</li> <li>➤ Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony</li> </ul>

	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Apply science, technology and innovation in the implementation of policies programmes and projects</li> <li>➤ Ensure that research output is turned into industrial applications</li> </ul>
	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Halt encroachment of protected zones of dams</li> <li>➤ Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation</li> <li>➤ Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid</li> </ul>
	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> <li>➤ Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</li> </ul>
	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance</li> </ul>

### Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continue on-going land reforms to address title and ownership to land</li> <li>➤ Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets</li> </ul>
	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</li> </ul>

	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro- based industries</li> <li>➤ Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</li> <li>➤ Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing</li> </ul>
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</li> <li>➤ Strengthen sub-district structures</li> </ul>
	Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</li> <li>➤ Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</li> <li>➤ Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level</li> <li>➤ Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016</li> </ul>

### Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</li> <li>➤ Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</li> <li>➤ Improve service delivery at MMDA level</li> </ul>



	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</li> <li>➤ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</li> <li>➤ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</li> </ul>
	<p>Deepen transparency and public accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds</li> <li>➤ Promote public interest in performance monitoring reports of public institutions</li> <li>➤ Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information</li> <li>➤ Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels</li> </ul>
	<p>Build an effective and efficient government machinery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions</li> <li>➤ Modernise public service institutions for efficiency and productivity</li> <li>➤ Improve documentation within the public sector</li> </ul>
	<p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen the implementation of development plans</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting</li> <li>➤ Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the relationship between the national development planning system and budgeting processes</li> <li>➤ Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process</li> </ul>

## Adoption of Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals/Sub-Goals	Objectives	Strategies
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Enhance security service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry</li> </ul>
	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti- Corruption Action Plan</li> <li>➤ Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public</li> <li>➤ Ensure the implementation of value-for-money audits</li> </ul>
	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs</li> <li>➤ Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes</li> <li>➤ Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices</li> </ul>
	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change</li> <li>➤ Promote culture and a good value system as ingredients and catalysts for economic growth</li> </ul>
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create an enabling environment for development communication</li> <li>➤ Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes</li> </ul>
	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development</li> <li>➤ Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage</li> <li>➤ Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.1 Composite Programme of Action**

The Project Planning Matrix came out with certain activities which will aid in the achievement of the overall goal. These activities are phased over a period of four years. Also some activities are critical and need to be implemented first whilst others also set the bases for the smooth implementation of other projects. The following tables show the composite programme of action formulated for the District Medium Term National Development plan Framework

**Table 58: Composite Programme of action**

<b>Thematic Area: Economic Development</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society</b>														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue mobilization	Conduct periodic rotation of revenue collectors	No. of rotations carried out	—	—	—	—		3,000.00		DA	Dev't partners
				Establish revenue check points at vantage areas of the district	No. of check points establish	—					2,000.00		DA	Dev't partners
				Set revenue targets and develop effective tracking regime for monitoring	No. of targets met	—					3,500.00		DA	Dev't partners
				Intensify monitoring of revenue collectors	No. of monitoring visits conducted	—	—	—	—		5,000.00		DA	Dev't partners
				Sensitization of stakeholders/tax payers on need to pay	No. Sensitization programmes roll out	—	—	—	—		8,000.00		DA	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network			Facilitate the extension of electricity to more communities	No. of communities connected to the national grid	-	-	-	-		150,000		DA	Dev't partners
				Facilitate the upgrading of electricity to improve capacity to industrial and other uses		-	-	-	-		20,000		DA	Dev't partners
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the establishment of No rice processing factory under the one district one factory policy	Volume of rice processed	-	-	-		10,000.00			DA	Ministry of trade
Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate regular dialogue with the private sector	No. of engagements with the private sector	-	-	-	-	16,000.00			DA	Ministry of trade

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate Client Access to Rural Enterprise Dev't Fund and Marching Grant Fund	No. of clients with access to the development fund and grant	-	-	-	-			25,000.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
				Facilitate NVTI Certification to master craftsmen/graduate apprentice	No. of certificates issued	-	-	-	-			8,000.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
				Provide business counselling	No. of clients reached	-	-	-	-			11,200.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
				Technology improve and packaging training in rice processing	No. of clients reached	-	-	-	-			13,800.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
				Intermediate skills training in business planning and management	No. of plans developed	-	-	-	-			10,400.00	BAC	Ministry of trade

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Formalise the informal economy	Establish a national identification system as primary identifier of all citizens	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the registration of the citizens into the national identification system	No. of citizens registered in the national identification system	-	-			15,000			DA	National Identification Authority
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the formation of community producer groups in four communities and train them on seed production techniques	No. of groups formed and trained	-	-	-	-			4,000.00	DAD	D/A
				Support for the production of Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes in the Districts	Volume of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes produced	-	-	-	-			96,135.00	DAD	RING, D/A

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Program mes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborat ing
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one Food Demonstration on processing and utilization of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) in each zone	No. of OFSP food demonstrations conducted	—	—	—	—			16,000.00	DAD	DPs
				Support for the production of Soya in 10 communities	% increase in soya Production	—	—	—	—			128,361.00	DAD	RING, Other Dev't Partners
				Support for the production of groundnuts	% increase in volume of groundnuts produced	—	—	—	—			250,124.00	DAD	RING Other Dev't Partners
	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products			Promote the development of rice and shea nuts as exportable commodities	% increase in export volumes of rice and shea nuts	—	—	—	—	15,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners



## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 200 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for both cereals and legumes grown in the district	No. of farmers trained on GAPs	-	-	-	-			1,500.00	DAD	RING, Other Dev't Partners
				Train farmers on the use of Rhizobium Inoculant to increase yields in soya bean production	% increase in yield of Soya	-	-	-	-			1,500.00	DAD	Dev't Partners
	Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain			Facilitate the establishment of 1No agricultural mechanization center	% increase in access to mechanization services	-	-	-	-			25,000.00	DAD	Dev't Partners
	Promote commercial and block farming			Facilitate the implementation of block farming programme annually	No. of youth participating in block farming	-	-	-	-	48,000.00			DAD	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement the 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	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of 5No dams annually under the one village one dam policy	No of irrigation dams constructed	-	-	-	-	60,000.00			DAD	Irrigation dev't authority
				Facilitate Dry Season Vegetable Productions With women farmers	% increase in quantity of vegetables produced annually	-	-	-	-			4,000.00	DAD	GoG
				Support to leafy Green vegetables with drip irrigation	% increase in quantity of vegetables produced annually	-	-	-	-			28,583.00	DAD	RING Other dev't partners
	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts			Construction/rehabilitate 4No dams annually to facilitate dry season farming	No of irrigation dams constructed/rehabilitated	-	-	-	-			800,000.00	DAD	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Program mes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield	Promote the use of solar and wind energy for irrigation	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of solar powered irrigation schemes district wide	No of solar powered irrigation schemes constructed	—	—	—	—			60,000.00	DAD	Dev't Partners
Improve post-harvest management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution			Rehabilitate District Agric Department office	Improved productivity and effective administration	—	—			50,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Build the capacities of farmers on post-harvest management of crops to reduce losses	% reduction in post-harvest losses	—	—	—	—			4,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
				Train 10 FBOs annually on Aflatoxin management in Maize and Groundnuts to ensure quality grain productions	No. of FBOs trained on aflatoxin management	—	—	—	—			4,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve post-harvest management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of 1 No rice processing factory under the one district one factory initiative	% increase in volume of rice processed annually	—	—	—	—	50,000.00			DA	Private sector
				Promote small scale agro-processing in rice, shea and other crops	No. of small-scale agro-processing groups increased	—	—	—	—	60,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners
	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers			Spot improvement/reshaping of 12 No roads annually district wide	No. of feeder roads constructed/Reshaped	—	—	—	—	350,000.00		350,000.00	Dep't of feeder roads	Ministry of roads and high ways

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve post-harvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 1No storage facility in each of the area councils	% reduction in post-harvest losses	—	—	—	—	120,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners
				Organize Training for Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) on Animal Disease Recognition & Control	No. of CLWs trained on management of animal diseases	—	—	—	—			16,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases			Carry Out Disease Surveillance in the Districts.	% reduction in incidence of animal Diseases in the district	—	—	—	—	4,800.00			DAD	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Economic Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Program mes	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Facilitate the establishment of livestock development centers in the three agricultural zones in collaboration with the private sector to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train livestock farmers on Animal housing and Management Practices	No. of livestock farmers trained on animal housing and management	—	—	—	—	3,200.00		4,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
				Conduct training for 50 Small Ruminant Farmers annually on Dry Season Animal Supplementary Feed Preparations	No. of livestock farmers on supplementary feeding	—	—	—	—	4,000.00		4,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
				Provide support for small ruminant production in 13 communities	No. of Communities supported for small ruminant production	—	—	—	—			580,000.00	DAD	RING Other Dev't partners
				Link livestock farmers to MASLOC	No accessing funds from MASLOC	—	—	—	—	4,000.00			DA	RING Other Dev't partners
	Facilitate access to credit by the industry													

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation 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 the education of people living with disability	No. of PWDs supported	—	—	—	—	40,000.00			GES	Dev't partners
				Provide incentive packages to children in remote areas.	No. of children from remote areas incentivized	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			GES	Dev't partners
				Support to needy students in the District	Human resource base increased	x	x	x	x	200,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Organize STME clinics annually													
	Support to basic schools debates, reading & quiz competitions			Increased academic performance in the District	—	—	—	—	30,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners	
	Operationalize the ICT center at Karaga			% completion of the ICT center	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			DA	GES, Ministry of communication	

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete construction of 6No. 3-unit classroom block and ancillaries in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	-	-			350,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Construct and furnish 16No. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facilities in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	-	-	-	-	2,500,000.00		700,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Construct and furnish 12No. 6unit classroom block and ancillaries in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	-	-	-	-	2,800,000.00		900,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Construct and furnish 8No. teachers's village in the District	Enabling environment created for teachers	-	-	-	-	2,000,000.00		240,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Construct and furnish 4No. teachers's Bangollow in the District	Enabling environment created for teachers	-	-	-	-	600,000.00		400,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners



Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8No. Classroom Blocks in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	67,000.00	5,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Organise stakeholder (DEOC) Education Forum to deliberate on the state of education in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	20,000.00	2,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning			Procure and supply more dual desks and teachers tables to basic schools in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	900,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Organise community sensitization on enrolment drive	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	25,000.00	4,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support monitoring of education service delivery	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	40,000.00	1,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Organise common mock for JHS 3 in the District	Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	160,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Facilitate the extension of school feeding programme from 28 to 45 schools in the District	Nutritional status of the students improved	—	—			15,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Organise best teacher award	Hard working and deserving teachers are recognised	—	—	—	—	80,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize capacity building workshops for SMC/PTA and community members	Management skills of SMC/PTA members improved	-	-	-	-	30,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Re-roofing of storm damaged schools in the District	Teaching and learning improved	-	-	-	-	90,000.00	6,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
	Provide logistics for circuit supervisors in the District			Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	-	-	-	-	85,000.00	1,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners	
	Supply exercise books to basic schools in the District			Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	-	-	-	-			750,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners	
	Support NCCE sensitisation activities			Citizens level of understanding issues increased	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	900.00		DA	Dev't Partners	

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen school management systems	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support sports and Culture development in the district	Performance in sports in the District improved and ensured healthy students	-	-	-	-	60,000.00	6,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete the Construction of 3No.CHPS in the District	Helth delivery in the district improved and attendance to OPD reduced	-	-	-	-	60,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Construct 8No. Health Centers and CHPS Zones	Helth delivery in the district improved and attendance to OPD reduced	-	-	-	-	700,000.00		900,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Expand Karaga district hospital	Helth delivery in the district improved	-	-	-	-	200,000.00		350,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Complete furnishing of 5No CHPS compounds	Helth delivery in the district improved	-	-	-	-	150,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide 8 No. Nurses Quarters/ Accommodation for health in the District.	Health staff in good condition to offer their duties in health delivery	-	-	-	-	700,000.00		950,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Promote QI methods at the facility and district levels	Nutritional status of the people improved	-	-	-	-	4,000.00		28,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Promote the use of mass media outreach in the District	Prevalence of diseases reduced	-	-	-	-	5,000.00	2,000.00	53,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Sponsor and bond 10No. midwives trainees in midwifery training institutions	Effective and efficient health delivery in the District	-	-	-	-	60,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Carry out cooking demonstrations in the District	Nutritional status of the people improved	-	-	-	-	16,000.00		16,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish Mother-to-mother support groups in the District	Nutritional status of the people improved	-	-	-	-	80,000.00		120,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Establish father-to-father support groups in the District	Nutritional status of the people improved	-	-	-	-	35,000.00		105,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Carry out ENA monitoring for non-health workers	improved productivity, livelihoods and incomes	-	-	-	-	10,000.00		10,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Procure Ambulance for the District Hospital	Health delivery in the District improved	-	-	-	-	400,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Support DHA with National directed intervention example NIDs	Percentage coverage NID	-	-	-	-	15,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Procure 12 No. Motor bikes to enhance better service delivery	No. of motor bikes procured	-	-	-	-	30,000.00		30,000.00	DA	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Program mes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	To sensitize JHS pupils on the dangers or HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy district-wide and celebrate world AIDS day yearly	No. of schools sensitized	-	-	-	-	12,000.00			GHS	Dev't partners
				Implement the RING supported nutrition interventions	No. of beneficiaries reached	-	-				180,000.00	GHS	Dev't partners	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitate 30No.boreholes in the District	Increased access to water saves time and improves health in the District							210,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems  Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support to WASH activities in the District	Prevalence of water & sanitation related diseases reduced	-	-	-	-		8,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Rehabilitation of Small town water supply system	No. of mechanized systems rehabilitated	-	-	-	-			76,000.00	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
				Formation of water and sanitation management teams and pump care takers	Institutional structures exist for sustainable water resource management	-				10,000.00		20,000.00	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners
	Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Review and up-date district water and sanitation plan	DWSP available to guide water and sanitation delivery	-				25,000.00			DA	Dev't partners



## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Review existing bye-laws and ensure their enforcement in support of institutional structures required for managing environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion	Reviewed bye-laws available for use	-				5,000.00			DEHO	Dev't partners
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish hand washing stations for strategic institutions in the District	Prevalence of diseases such as diarrhea reduced and their dignity improved	-	-	-	-	50,000.00		50,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Implement CLT in the remaining Communities in the District	Prevalence of diseases such as diarrhea reduced and their dignity improved	-	-	-	-	50,000.00		290,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Program mes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Register and train food vendors on proper food hygiene.	Food related diseases in the District prevented	—	—	—	—	15,000.00	5,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Conduct hygiene inspections at all market centers	Food related diseases in the District prevented	—	—	—	—	35,000.00	500.00	5,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Enactment and gazetting of district bye-laws including the fee-fixing resolution	More revenue identified and collected for development activities	—	—	—	—	10,000.00		15,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Dislodge public latrines and gutters regularly district wide	Prevalence of diseases through liquid waste reduced	—	—	—	—	200,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Procure and register 3No. Motorbikes for DEHU	Rate of acceptability of people on CLTS increased	—	—	—	—	15,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Program mes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide 5 final disposal sites in all Area Council capitals and Landfills clearance	Prevalence of diseases through solid waste reduced	-	-	-	-	400,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Intensify house to house campaign on CLTS in 100No. Communities	Prevalence of diseases such as diarrhea reduced and their dignity improved	-	-	-	-	20,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor ODF communities in the District	General sanitation of the District improved	-	-	-	-	100,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Implement CLT in 40No. Communities under unicef	prevalence of diseases such as diarrhea reduced and their dignity improved	-	-	-	-			200,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Implement CLT in 25No. Communities under RING	prevalence of diseases such as diarrhoea reduced and their dignity improved	-	-	-	-			208,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Facilitate the construction and provision of household VIPs in the District	Prevalence of diseases such as diarrhoea reduced and their dignity improved					20,000.00	4,000.00	35,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
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	Awareness creation on children rights in some communities in the District	The rate of abuse on children reduced	-	-	-	-	8,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Provide services to the vulnerable in the District (LEAP).	Improved well-being for people and improved power relations especially between women and men	-	-	-	-	30,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
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	Procure office equipment for social welfare & community development	Improved productivity and effective administration	—	—	—	—	30,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Organize capacity building training for people and stakeholder on the right of PWDs	Improved well-being for people and improved power relations especially between women and men	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Support 70No. PWDS in economic livelihood activities	Improved well-being for people and improved power relations especially between women and men	—	—	—	—	90,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out Social protection outreach at the community level	Improved well-being for people and improved power relations	-	-	-	-	35,000.00		25,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support to vulnerable women groups	Improved well-being for people and improved power relations	-	-	-	-	15,000.00		450,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Education, monitoring and supervision of social safety nets interventions in the district	No. of communities reached	-	-	-	-			26,000.00	DSW CD	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Social Development														
Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and official bodies	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure 30% of poverty alleviation funds are reserve for women in the Assembly	Percentage of women in the Assembly benefiting	—	—	—	—	3,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Advocate for 30% of MASLOC funds are reserve for women	Percentage of funds reserved for women	—	—	—	—	2,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Promote VSLA groups in all communities in the District	Income levels of local community men, women and children improved.	—	—	—	—	64,000.00		200,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Mainstream youth development in national policies, programmes and projects across all sectors	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure effective participation of youth in all programmes of the Assembly	% increase in the participation of youth in DA Programmes	—	—	—	—	6,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Sensitize communities on alternative livelihood strategies	% of the population adopting alternative livelihood programmes	-	-	-	-	5,000.00		15,000.00	DA	Dev't partners
Protect forest reserves	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Build the capacity of staff on mainstreaming biodiversity issues into planning and budgeting	No of biodiversity issues captured in plans and budgets	-	-	-	-	14,000.00		15,000.00	DA	Dev't partners



## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote sustainable water resources development	Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Review DWSP in plan to include water resource management issues	No of water resource management issues captured in the plan	—	—	—	—	6,000.00		10,000.00	DA	Dev't partners
Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Routing maintenance of Mongo plantations in the District	Culture of mitigating and protecting natural environment adhered to and improved income	—	—	—	—	15,000.00	500.00	70,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Establish Teak plantations in some selected communities in the District		—	—	—	—	25,000.00	2,000.00	350,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Establish Mongo plantations in some selected communities in the District		—	—	—	—	25,000.00	2,000.00	350,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat tolerant	Improved crop productivity	-	-	-	-	12,000.00		15,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Promote the adoption of animal breeds adopted to the prevailing climate	Animal production improved	-	-	-	-	12,000.00		15,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Provide extension services and training on climate-smart agriculture	Crop production improved	-	-	-	-	2,000.00		8,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Routing maintenance of teak plantation in some selected communities in the District	Culture of mitigating and protecting natural environment adhered to and improved income	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	500.00	60,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Adopted Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Sensitize farmers on indiscriminate bush burning and other land degradation practices annually	No. of farmers sensitized	—	—	—	—	4,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners
				Train tractor operators in Correct Land Tillage Practices	No. of operators trained	—				4,800.00			DAD	Dev't partners
				Sensitize farmers on Climate Change Issues annually	No. of farmers sensitized	—	—	—	—	8,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provide for Disaster mitigation and management	Enabling environment created for the disaster victims	—	—	—	—	920,000.00	500.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Support to disaster victims in the district	Enabling environment created for the disaster victims	—	—	—	—	180,000.00	1,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and register 50No. Motor bikes for assembly members	Increased in productivity	-	-	-	-	331,500.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Procure and register 2No. official vehicles for the DCE	Links between citizens & Assembly promoted	-	-	-	-	700,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Coordinate recurrent activities of RING including purchase and maintenance of office automobiles	Productivity increased	-	-					380,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Repair and maintain office automobiles	Productivity increased	-	-	-	-	140,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Repair and replacement of office equipment	Productivity increased	-	-	-	-	200,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Organise monthly DISSEC meetings	Peace & security in the District sustained	-	-	-	-			20,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels	Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for protocol activities[VIP guests and state dignitaries, donations]	Smooth administration enhanced	-	-	-	-	400,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Strengthen District sub-structures	Participation in decision process	-	-	-	-	168,000.00		100,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise and service all national celebrations	Sense of togetherness on national issues	-	-	-	-	240,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Provide various capacity building programme to A/Cs and communities	No. of A/C staff trained	-	-	-	-			48,716.00	DA	RING, Other Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise and service general and subcommittee meetings of the assembly	Critical decision taken and accountability improved	-	-	-	-	200,000.00	40,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Pay non established labour[casual labour]	Smooth administration enhanced	-	-	-	-		60,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Carry out internal management of the organisation	Productivity increased	-	-	-	-	400,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Rehabilitate and furnish DCE's bungalow	Governance and security of DCE taken care of	-				130,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Support to traditional authority	Sound collaboration between Assembly Chiefs	-	-	-	-	80,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Assembly's contribution to NALAG and regional programs	Links between local authority & national level is promoted	-	-	-	-	320,000.00	40,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize fee-fixing consultations with tax payers at the area council and district levels	Revenue base expanded and funds mobilization increased	-	-	-	-	100,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Production workshop on composite budget	Smooth implementation of development projects & programmes	-	-	-	-	20,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Participate in regional budget hearing for four years	Realistic budget in place for implementation	-	-	-	-	20,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Organize quarterly DPCU and budget committee meetings	Budget tracking is maintained	-	-	-	-	120,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Monitoring, Mid-year and Annual reviews of AAP	Smooth implementation of development projects & programmes	-	-	-	-	120,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize monthly RING technical team meetings	Efficient and effective project implementation	-	-					5,760.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Establish District management Information system center	Information about the District made available	-	-					10,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Conduct coordinated monitoring visits by DPCU	Members of DPCU are well informed on projects & programmes in the District	-	-					4,146.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Provide District Logistical support and management	Enhanced smooth administration	-	-	-	-			273,037.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Make provision for 2019 RING transitional work plan	Final project M&E carried out in a result based manner		-					220,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners



## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare and review community action planning in the District	Community needs and aspirations met and developed	—	—	—	—	25,000.00		25,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Organize and service RING collaborative planning and budgeting meetings	Service delivery enhanced in the District	—	—	—	—			10,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Mainstream Local Economic Development into the development effort of DA	No. of LED programmes implemented	—	—	—	—	25,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Build capacity of DA staff to use PPP in the implementation of programmes and projects	No. of PPP interventions implemented	—	—	—	—	12,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Set up LED Platform and ensure their regular meetings annually	No of LED meetings held	—	—	—	—	10,000.00			DA	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure value books for IGF mobilization	Percentage IGF used for capital projects in the District	—	—	—	—		60,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Monitor revenue mobilization	Yearly percentage increased in IGF in the District	—	—	—	—		24,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Repair revenue mobilization vehicle	Yearly percentage increased in IGF in the District	—	—			350,000.00	50,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Submission of monthly financial reports	Financial accountability and judicious use of resources	—	—	—	—	24,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Service and update accounting software	Financial accountability and judicious use of resources	—	—	—	—	400,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Cede IGF collected to area councils to make them functional	Local governance improved	-	-	-	-		144,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Update reliable revenue data for financial planning[budgeting]	Development projects increased	-	-	-	-	60,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize citizens fora	Increased participation of women and men in decision making	-	-	-	-	15,000.00		5,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
				Prepare and review community action planning in the District	Community needs and aspirations met and developed	-	-	-	-	25,000.00		25,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 8No. Town hall meetings	Citizens knowledge on issues affecting them enhanced	-	-	-	-	120,000.00		80,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Publicize and advertise District assembly projects and programmes	Procurement procedure is followed	-	-	-	-	45,000.00		35,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan	Management and Administration	General Administration	Update and implement district anti-corruption action plan	Percentage implementation of the anti-corruption action plan	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Organize statutory Audit Committee meetings regularly	No. of audit committee meetings held	—	—	—	—	24,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Organize regular procurement committee meetings	No. of procurement committee meetings held	—	—	—	—	24,000.00			DA	Dev't partners
				Implement audit recommendations timely	No. of audit recommendations implemented	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			DA	Dev't partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Management and Administration	General Administration	Manage security within the District	Enabling environment enhanced	-	-	-	-	430,000.00	25,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
				Organise and service monthly DISSEC meetings	Peace & security in the District sustained	-	-	-	-		20,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management.	PFM strengthening against risk mitigation plans	Corrective measures strictly followed during implementation	-	-	-	-	45,000.00		15.00	DA	Dev't Partners
			Human Resource Management.	Sponsor staff for further studies	productivity increased in service delivery	-	-	-	-	100,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
			Human Resource Management.	Address human resource capacity gaps identified under FOAT assessment	productivity increased in service delivery	-	-	-	-	240,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Composite Programme of action

Thematic Area: Corruption and Public Accountability														
Adopted Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management.	Support to needy students	Human resource base increased to enhance development	—	—	—	—	240,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Build capacity of record staff on improved record management practices	Human resource base increased to enhance development	—	—	—	—	60,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Attendance to workshops, seminars, conferences, meetings outside the district	productivity increased in service delivery	—	—	—	—	240,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
				Provide ICT training for core staff of assembly	productivity increased in service delivery	—	—	—	—	15,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

**Table 59: INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY\**

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue						Summary of Resource Mobilization Strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue	Gap		
Management and Administration	7,919,458.00	6,104,500.00	513,000.00	1,301,958.00	0.00	7,919,458.00	0.00	Central Gov't Transfers & IGF	Proposals and Dev't Partners
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	8,862,000.00	4,470,000.00	21,000.00	4,371,000.00	0.00	8,862,000.00	0.00	Central Gov't Transfers & IGF	Proposals and Dev't Partners
Social Services Delivery	21,089,035.00	13,784,035.00	45,000.00	7,260,000.00	0.00	21,089,035.00	0.00	Central Gov't Transfers & IGF	Proposals and Dev't Partners
Economic Development	3,616,000.00	1,147,000.00	2,000.00	2,467,000.00	0.00	3,616,000.00	0.00	Central Gov't Transfers & IGF	Proposals and Dev't Partners
Environmental and Sanitation Management	2,011,500.00	1,175,000.00	6,500.00	830,000.00	0.00	2,011,500.00	0.00	Central Gov't Transfers & IGF	Proposals and Dev't Partners
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>43,497,993.00</b>	<b>26,680,535.00</b>	<b>587,500.00</b>	<b>16,229,958.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>43,497,993.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		



## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

#### 5.1 Programme Implementation Arrangements

Current government policies on decentralization indicate that District Assemblies, as Planning Authorities, are fully responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programs and projects within their areas of jurisdiction (Act 936).

This means that the KDA together with all its agencies or departments has a primary responsibility for the plan implementation and assessment of project impacts. This responsibility of the Assembly is led by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU), which has a frontline responsibility for the coordination of plan implementation. The Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit, financiers of activities and other relevant bodies support this effort.

The Annual Action Plan for the year 2018 is contained herewith. Annual Action Plans for sub-sequent years are to be developed each year for implementation. The District Assembly will ensure that there is little deviation, if any.

#### 5.2 The District Assembly

The District Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programs and projects. Tapping available Human and Technical resources of the DPCU and all other relevant agencies can enhance performance of this role. The District Assembly is to perform the following specific functions.

Generation and provision of funds for selected projects

- i. Setting up a framework and platform for co-ordination and co-operation among the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan
- ii. Identification of bottlenecks and provision of appropriate antidotes
- iii. Identification, invitation and attraction of potential donors into the area
- iv. Periodic revision of plan implementation procedures and effective adjustments in response to changing circumstances

### 5.3 Decentralized Departments and Agencies

The Departments and agencies as major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation will provide technical support and facilitate appropriate procedures for the execution of programs and projects.

### 5.4 Financing Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Development Partners play a key role in the development of not only KDA but also Ghana at large. Financing development initiatives is a known significant constraining factor in the district development effort. A greater proportion of the plan is expected to be financed through donor agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It is therefore expected that donors and financiers will find interest in the District Medium-Term Development Plan and contribute substantially to its implementation by increasing budget allocation to the KDA considering its numerous developmental problems.

### 5.5 Regional Coordinating Council

It is expected that the RCC through its Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) is expected to support the KDA in the provision of technical backstopping, direction, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plan.

### 5.6 Mobilization of Funds

In a bid to mobilize funds, the following approaches may yield the desired results:

- Encourage and train various actors especially the Town and Area Councils to develop project proposals based on the plan to raise funds
- Encourage corporate bodies such as financial institutions and other profit making organizations to respond to their social responsibilities by supporting the KDA Development Plan.
- Disseminate the plan at sub-district and community levels to solicit support and commitment for successful implementation

It is expected that the KDA, with support from the RCC will market this Development oriented plan both locally and externally in order to raise funds and mobilize requisite skills for its implementation.

Organizations operating in the KDA and beyond should be aware of the existence of this plan especially aspects that relate to their operational areas or sectors.

**Table 60: Annual Action Plan for 2018**

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue mobilization	Conduct periodic rotation of revenue collectors	District wide		Revenue collectors rotated periodically	—	—	—	—		1,500.00		DA	Dev't partners
	Establish revenue check points at vantage areas of the district	District wide		Revenue check point established	—	—	—	—		1,000.00		DA	Dev't partners
	Set revenue targets and develop effective tracking regime for monitoring	Karaga		Revenue targets set and in place	—	—	—	—		1,500.00		DA	Dev't partners
	Intensify monitoring of revenue collectors	District wide		Revenue collectors monitored	—	—	—	—		2,000.00		DA	Dev't partners
	Sensitization of stakeholders/tax payers on need to pay	District wide		Stake holders/tax payers sensitized	—	—	—	—		2,000.00		DA	Dev't partner

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Trade Tourism and Industrial development	Lobby for the extension of electricity to 20No communities	District wide		No. of communities connected to the national grid	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			DA	Ministry of Energy
	Contact VRA for the upgrading of electricity to improve capacity to industrial and other uses	District wide		Electricity upgraded for industrial use	—	—	—	—	4,000.00			DA	Ministry of Energy
	Start discussions with the private sector for the establishment of rice processing plant in the district	Yemo Karaga		1No processing plant constructed	—	—	—	—	6,000,00			DA	Ministry of trade and industry, private sector
	Facilitate regular dialogue with the private sector	Karaga		No, of engagements conducted	—	—	—	—	4,000,00			DA	Ministry of trade and industry, private sector

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Trade and Industrial development Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate Client Access to Rural Enterprise Dev't and Marching Grant Fund	District wide		Client access to Rural Enterprise Fund and marching grant facilitated	—	—	—	—			50,000.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
	Facilitate NVTI Certification to master craftsmen/graduate apprentice	District wide		NVTI certification facilitated	—	—	—	—			8,000.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
	Provide business counselling	District wide		Counseling provided to businesses	—	—	—	—			11,200.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
	Conduct basic CBT in soap making	District wide		Basic CBT in soap making conducted	—	—	—	—			13,800.00	BAC	Ministry of trade
	Technology improve and packaging training in rice processing	District wide		Technology improved packaging training conducted	—	—	—	—			13,800.00	BAC	Ministry of trade

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA  Programmes and Sub- programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Agricultural Development	Support for the production of Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes in the Districts	District wide		Volume of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes produced	—	—	—	—			96,135.00	DAD	RING, D/A
	Conduct one Food Demonstration on processing and utilization of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) in each zone	District wide		No. of OFSP food demonstrations conducted	—	—	—	—			16,000.00	DAD	DPs
	Support for the production of Soya in 10 communities	District wide		% increase in soya Production	—	—	—	—			128,361.00	DAD	RING, Other Dev't Partners
	Support for the production of groundnuts	District wide		% increase in volume of groundnuts produced	—	—	—	—			250,124.00	DAD	RING Other Dev't Partners
	Promote the development of rice and shea nuts as exportable commodities	District wide		% increase in export volumes of rice and shea nuts	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Agricultural Development	Train 200 farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for both cereals and legumes grown in the district	District wide		200 farmers trained on Good GAPs for both cereals and legumes grown in the district	—	—	—	—			15,000.00	DAD	RING, Other Dev't Partners
	Train 50 farmers on the use of Rhizobium Inoculant to increase yields in soya bean production	District wide		% increase in yield of Soya	—	—	—	—			1,500.00	DAD	Dev't Partners
	Facilitate the establishment of 1No agricultural mechanization center	Karaga		1No agricultural mechanization center	—	—	—	—			25,000.00	DAD	Dev't Partners
	Facilitate the implementation of block farming programme annually	District wide		No. of youth participating in block farming	—	—	—	—	7,000.00			DAD	Dev't Partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of 5No dams annually under the one village one dam policy	Selected communities		No of irrigation dams constructed	—	—	—	—	15,000.00			DAD	Irrigation dev't authority
	Facilitate Dry Season Vegetable Productions With women farmers	District wide		% increase in quantity of vegetables produced annually	—	—	—	—			1,000.00	DAD	GoG
	Support to leafy Green vegetables with drip irrigation	District wide		% increase in quantity of vegetables produced annually	—	—	—	—			28,583.00	DAD	RING Other dev't partners
	Facilitate the construction of solar powered irrigation schemes district wide	Selected communities		No of solar powered irrigation schemes constructed	—	—	—	—			60,000.00	DAD	Dev't Partners
	Rehabilitate District Agric Department office	Karaga		Improved productivity and effective administration	—	—			50,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners



## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Agricultural Development	Train farmers on post-harvest management of crops to reduce losses	District wide		% reduction in post-harvest losses	—	—	—	—			1,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
	Train 10 FBOs annually on Aflatoxin management in Maize and Groundnuts	District wide		No. of FBOs trained on aflatoxin management	—	—	—	—			1,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
	Initiate discussions on the establishment of 1No rice processing factory under the one district one factory initiative	Karaga		% increase in volume of rice processed annually	—	—	—	—	15,000.00			DA	Private sector
	Promote small scale agro-processing in rice, shea and other crops	District wide		No. of small-scale agro-processing groups increased	—	—	—	—	15,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development: Agricultural Development	Carry out Spot improvement/reshaping of 6No roads	District wide		No. of feeder roads constructed/R eshaped	—	—	—	—	150,000.00		150,000.00	Dep't of feeder roads	Ministry of roads and high ways
	Organize Training for Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) on Animal Disease Recognition & Control	District wide		No. of CLWs trained on management of animal diseases	—	—	—	—			5,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
	Carry Out Disease Surveillance in the Districts.	District wide		% reduction in incidence of animal Diseases in the district	—	—	—	—	1,200.00			DAD	Dev't partners
	Train livestock farmers on Animal housing and Management Practices	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained on animal housing and management	—	—	—	—	3,200.00		4,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

<b>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society</b>													
<b>MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes</b>	<b>Activities (Operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Quarterly Time schedule</b>				<b>Indicative Budget</b>			<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	
					<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>GoG</b>	<b>IGF</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Collab.</b>
Economic Development: Agricultural Development	Train 200 Small Ruminant Farmers annually on Dry Season Animal Supplementary Feed Preparations	District wide		No. of livestock farmers on supplementary feeding	—	—	—	—			5,000.00	DAD	Dev't partners
	Procure and distribute small ruminants in 23 communities	District wide		No. of small ruminants procured and distributed	—	—	—	—			580,000.00	DAD	RING Other Dev't partners
<b>Thematic Area: Social Development</b>													
<b>Adopted Goal(s): Create opportunities for all</b>													
Social Services Delivery: Education and Youth Development	Support the education of people living with disability	District wide		No. of PWDs supported	—	—	—	—	10,000.00			GES	Dev't partners
	Provide incentive packages to children in remote areas.	Karaga		No. of children from remote areas incentivized	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			GES	Dev't partners
	Support to needy students in the District	Karaga		Human resource base increased	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Support to organize STME clinics annually	Karaga		No of STME Clinics organized	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub- programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Education and Youth Development	Support to basic schools debates, reading & quiz competitions	District wide		Increased academic performance in the District	—	—	—	—	7,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Complete construction of 6No. 3-unit classroom block and ancillaries	Shebo Bagurugu Lantaa Pukura Gbinjaga Kpasung		Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—			350,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Construct and furnish 4No. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facilities in the District	Kpasablo Pugbung Karaga Sadugu		Increased enrolment levels and improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	400,000.00		400,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
	Construct and furnish 2No. 6unit classroom block and ancillaries in the District	District		Improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	400,000.00		400,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
	Construct and furnish 1No. teachers' quarters	Nakundugu		Enabling environment created for teachers	—	—	—	—			240,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub- programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Dono r	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Education and Youth Development	Re-roofing of stormed rift off schools	District Wide		Number of rift off schools roofed	—	—	—	—	70,00 0.00			DA	DA/WD
	Construct and furnish 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facilities at Shamsia JHS	Karaga		1No. 3unit Classroom Block Constructed	—	—	—	—	200,0 00.00			DA	DA/WD
	Rehabilitation of girls model school at Karaga	Karaga		Girls model school rehabilitated	—	—			50,00 0.00			DA	DA/WD
	Procure and supply more dual desks and teachers tables to basic schools in the District	District wide		Improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	200,0 00.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Organise community sensitization on enrolment drive	District wide		Improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	7,500. 00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Education and Youth Development	Support monitoring of education service delivery	District wide		Improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	10,000.00	1,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
	Organise common mock for JHS 3 in the District	District wide		Improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	10,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Facilitate the extension of school feeding programme from 28 to 45 schools	District wide		Nutritional status of the students improved	—	—			7,500.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Organise best teacher award	Selected community		Hard working and deserving teachers recognised	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Organize capacity building workshops for SMC/PTA and community members	Karaga		Management skills of SMC/PTA members improved	—	—	—	—	7,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Re-roofing of stormed rift off schools in the District	District wide		Teaching and learning improved	—	—	—	—	30,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Education and Youth Development	Provide logistics for circuit supervisors in the District	Karaga		improved academic performance	—	—	—	—	20,000.00	1,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners
	Supply exercise books to basic schools in the District	District wide		improved academic performance	—	—	—	—			45,000.00	DA	Dev't Partners
	Support NCCE sensitisation activities	Karaga		Citizens level of understanding issues increased	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			DA	Dev't Partners
	Support Sports and cultural activities and my first day at school	District Wide		Image of the District raised in terms of sports and culture	—	—	—	—	15,000.00	2,000.00		GES	DA
	Support to needy students under MP's DACF fund	District Wide		Number students supported	—	—	—	—	42,057.38			DA	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Health Delivery	Complete Construction of CHPS at Bagli	Bagli		CHPS Compound completed	—	—			19,510.46			GHS	DA
	Complete furnishing of CHPS	Sung Yemo-Karaga Nakundugu Bagurugu Bagli		Five CHPS compounds furnished	—	—			198,905.00			GHS	DA
	Complete Construction of CHPS	Nakundugu		CHPS Compound completed	—	—			19,600.54			DA	DA
	Promote QI methods at the facility and district levels	District Wide		QI methods promoted	—	—	—	—			7,716.20	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Promote the use of mass media outreach	District Wide		Mass media outreach promoted	—	—	—	—			14,137.20	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Sponsor and bond 10No. midwives trainees in midwifery training institutions	District Wide		Number of midwives sponsored in midwifery	—	—	—	—	40,000.00			GHS	DA



## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Health Delivery	establish 30No.Mother-to-mother support groups	District Wide		30No.Mother-to-mother support groups established	—	—	—	—			48,765.60	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Establish 15No. father-to-father support groups	District Wide		15No. father-to-father support groups established	—	—	—	—			35,776.60	GHS	DA/RING/USAID
	Carry out ENA monitoring for non-health workers	District Wide		ENA monitoring for non-health workers carried out	—	—	—	—			4,966.80	GHS	DA/RING/USAID
	Construction of CHPS compound	Tong		CHPS compound constructed	—	—	—	—	200,000.00			GHS	DPCU/DA
	Support to nutrition activities	District Wide		Nutrition activities supported	—	—	—	—		2,000.00		GHS	DA
	Construct Nurses' Accommodation	Bagurugu		Nurses' Accommodation constructed	—	—	—	—	150,000.00			GHS	DPCU/DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Health Delivery	Rehabilitate 6No.boreholes in 6 communities	District Wide		6 No. boreholes rehabilitated	—	—	—	—			52,872.20	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Rehabilitate 13No.institutional latrines	District Wide		13 institutional latrines rehabilitated	—	—					186,817.50	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Support to WASH activities	District Wide		General WASH activities supported	—	—	—	—		1,000.00		EHS U	DA
	Establish hand washing stations for strategic institutions	District Wide		Number of hand washing stations established	—	—	—	—			23,208.00	EHS U	DA
	Implement CLT in 20No. Communities in the District	District Wide		Number of communities declared ODF.	—	—	—		85,000.00			EHS U	DA
	Register and train food vendors on proper food hygiene.	District Wide		Food vendors on proper food hygiene registered & trained	—	—	—	—	3,500.00			EHS U	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Health Delivery	Conduct hygiene inspections at all market centers	District Wide		Hygiene inspections at all market centers conducted	—	—	—	—	11,500.00			EHS U	DA
	Enactment and gazetting of district bye-laws including the fee-fixing resolution	District Assembly		District bye-laws including the fee-fixing resolution gacted	—	—			10,000.00			EHS U	DA
	Dislodge public latrines and gutters regularly district wide	District Wide		Public latrines and gutters regularly dislodged	—	—	—	—	50,000.00			EHS U	DA
	Procure and register 3No. Motorbikes for DEHU	Karaga		Number of motorbikes procured		—	—		15,000.00			EHS U	DA
	Landfills clearance	District Wide		Number of landfills cleared	—	—			100,000.00			EHS U	DA
	Intensify house to house campaign on CLTS in 100No. Communities	District Wide		Campaign on CLTS in 100No. Communities intensified	—	—	—	—	5,000.00			EHS U	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Health Delivery	Implement CLT in 30No. Communities under UNICEF	District Wide		Number of communities declared ODF.	—	—	—	—			65,000.00	EHSU	DA/UNICEF
	Implement CLT in 25No. Communities under RING	District Wide		Number of communities declared ODF.	—	—	—	—			207,273.60	EHSU	DA/RING/USAID
Social Services Delivery: Social Welfare and Community Development	Awareness creation on children rights in 20 communities	District Wide		Number of communities covered	—	—	—		2,000.00			CD&SW	DA
	Support the implementation of the LEAP Programme in the district	District		No. benefiting from the LEAP programme	—	—	—	—	2,000.00			CD&SW	DA
	Procure office equipment for social welfare & community development	District Assembly		Office equipment procured	—	—			10,000.00			CD&SW	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery: Social Welfare and Community Development	Support 70No. PWDS in economic livelihood activities	District Wide		Number of PWDS supported in economic livelihood activities	—	—	—	—	45,000.00			CD&SW	DA
	Carry out Social protection outreach at the community level	District Wide		Outreach on Social protection carried out	—	—	—	—			17,525.80	CD&SW	DA
	Support to vulnerable women groups	District Wide		Vulnerable women groups supported	—	—	—	—	300,000.00			CD&SW	DA
	Supervise day care centers to ensure that the facilities are conducive for quality child development	District Wide		Day care centers supervised	—	—	—	—	3,676.39			CD&SW	DA
	HIV/AIDS support projects	District Wide		HIV/AIDS projects supported	—	—	—	—	13,328.00			CD&SW	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Environmental and Sanitation Management: Natural Resource Management	Sensitize 10No communities on alternative livelihood strategies	District wide		10 communities sensitize on alternative livelihood strategies	—	—	—	—	2,000.00		3,000.00	DA	Dev't partners
	Review DWSP in plan to include water resource management issues	Karaga		DWSP reviewed to include water resources management issues	—	—	—	—	6,000.00		10,000.00	DA	Dev't partners
	Routing maintenance of teak plantation	Tanyeli, Nanduli and Nyingali		Teak plantation maintained	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DPC U/DA	GSOP/DA
	Routing maintenance of 10 hectare Mongo plantation	Demong		Mongo plantation maintained	x	x	x	x			15,000.00	DPC U/DA	GSOP/DA
	Routing maintenance of 10 hectare Mongo plantation	Kpabo		Mongo plantation maintained	x	x	x	x			15,000.00	DPC U/DA	GSOP/DA
	Establish 20 hectare Mongo plantation	District Wide		Mongo plantation established		x	x	x			50,000.00	DPC U/DA	GSOP/DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Environmental and Sanitation Management: Natural Resource Management	Sensitize 50 farmers on indiscriminate bush burning and other land degradation practices annually	District wide		No. of farmers sensitized	—	—	—	—	1,500.00			DAD	Dev't partners
	Train 20 tractor operators in Correct Land Tillage Practices	Karaga		No. of operators trained	—				4,800.00			DAD	Dev't partners
	Sensitize 50 farmers on Climate Change Issues annually	Karaga		No. of farmers sensitized	—	—	—	—	8,000.00			DAD	Dev't partners
Environmental and Sanitation Management: Disaster Prevention and Management	Provide for Disaster mitigation and management	Karaga		Enabling environment created for the disaster victims	—	—	—	—	260,000.00	500.00		DA	Dev't Partners
	Support to disaster victims in the district	District wide		Enabling environment created for the disaster victims	—	—	—	—	45,000.00	1,000.00		DA	Dev't Partners

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: General Administration	Organize and service general and sub-committee meetings of the assembly	District Assembly		Number of general & sub-committee meetings organized	—	—	—	—	60,00 0.00			DA	DA
	Pay non established labor[casual labor]	District Wide		Number of non-established labor paid	—	—	—	—		15,00 0.00		DA	DA
	Carry out internal management of the organization	District Assembly		Internal management of the organization carried out	—	—	—	—	150,0 00.00			DA	DA
	Rehabilitate 3 No. Senior Staff bungalows	Karaga		Senior Staff bungalows rehabilitated and furnished	—	—			100,0 00.00			DA	DA
	Procure and register 50no. Motor bikes for assembly members	Karaga		Motorbikes for Assembly Members procured	—	—			331,5 00.00			DA	DA



## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: General Administration	Procure and register 2 No. official vehicles for the DCE	Karaga		Number of vehicles procured for the use by DCE			—	—	700,000.00			DA	DA
	Coordinate recurrent activities of RING including purchase and maintenance of office automobiles	District Wide		RING recurrent activities including purchase and maintenance of office automobiles coordinated	—	—	—	—			373,037.80	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Repair and maintain office automobiles	Karaga		Office automobiles repaired and maintained	—	—	—	—	35,000.00			DA	DA
	Repair and replacement of office equipment	District Assembly		Office equipment repaired and replaced	—	—	—	—	50,000.00			DA	DA
	Organize monthly DISSEC meetings	District Assembly		Number of DISSEC meetings organized	—	—	—	—		5,000.00		DA	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: General Administration	Provision for protocol activities[VIP guests and state dignitaries, donations]	District Assembly		Number of protocol activities provided	—	—	—	—	100,000.00			DA	DA
	Support to traditional authority	District Wide		Traditional authority supported	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			DA	DA
	Assembly's contribution to NALAG and regional programs	Karaga		Amount of funds contributed to NALAG programmes	—	—	—	—	90,000.00			DA	DA
	Manage security within the District	District Wide		Security within the District managed	—	—	—	—	420,000.00			DA	Security Services
	Strengthen District sub-structures	Area Councils		District sub-structures strengthened	—	—	—	—			66,572.00	D/A	DA/RING/USAID
	Organize and service all national celebrations	Karaga		Number of national celebrations organized	—	—	—	—	60,000.00			D/A	NGOs & Depts.

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Procure value books for IGF mobilization	District Assembly		Value books procured for revenue mobilization	—	—				15,000.00			DA	DA
	Monitor revenue mobilization	District Wide		Revenue mobilization in the District increased	—	—	—	—		6,000.00			DA	DA
	Repair revenue mobilization vehicle	Karaga		Revenue mobilization vehicle in good condition	—	—			25,000.00				DA	DA
	Submission of monthly financial reports	Karaga		Number of monthly financial reports submitted	—	—	—	—	6,000.00				DA	DA
	Service and update accounting software	Karaga		Accounting software serviced and updated	—	—	—	—	10,000.00				DA	DA
	Cede IGF collected to Area Councils to make them functional	Area Councils		Amount of funds ceded to Area Councils	—	—	—	—		36,000.00			DA	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Update reliable revenue data for financial planning[budgeting]	District Wide		Data on revenue updated for financial planning		—	—	—	15,000.00			DA	DA
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize fee-fixing consultations with tax payers at the area council and district levels	Area Councils		Fee fixing consultations with tax payer at the A/Cs and District levels organized			—	—	25,000.00			DA	DA
	Production workshop on composite budget	Karaga		Production workshop on composite budget organized			—	—	5,000.00			DA	DA
	Participate in regional budget hearing for 2019	Karaga		2019 budget hearing organized			—	—	5,000.00			DA	DA
	Organize quarterly DPCU and budget committee meetings	Karaga		Quarterly DPCU and BC meetings organized	—	—	—	—	6,000.00			DA	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Publicize and advertise District Assembly projects and programmes	District Assembly		Number of adverts made on projects and programmes in the year	—	—	—	—	20,000.00			DA	DA
	Gender desk action planning	District Wide		Gender related issues carried out	—	—	—	—			2,279.20	GDO	DA/RING/USAID
	Monitoring, Mid-year and Annual reviews of AAP	District Assembly		Monitoring, Mid-year and Annual reviews of AAP carried out	—	—	—	—	30,000.00			DA	DA
	Organize monthly RING technical team meetings	District Assembly		RING technical team meetings organized monthly	—	—	—	—			5,760.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Establish District management Information system center	District Assembly		Management Information system center established	—	—					10,000.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct coordinated monitoring visits by DPCU	District Wide		Coordinated monitoring visits conducted	—	—	—	—			4,146.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Provide District Logistical support	District Assembly		Logistical support and management provided	—	—					273,037.80	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Make provision for 2019 RING transitional work plan	District Wide		2019 RING transitional work plan put in place			—	—			220,000.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Organize citizens fora	Karaga		Number of citizens for a organized			—	—			2,338.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Prepare 20No community action planning	District Wide		Community action plans prepared	—	—	—	—			10,592.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID
	Organize and service RING collaborative planning and budgeting meetings	Karaga		Collaborative planning and budgeting meetings organized	—	—	—	—			9,900.00	DA	DA/RING/USAID

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 2 No. Town hall meetings	District Wide		Number of town hall meetings organized		—	—			25,000.00			DA	DPCU/ Depts.
Human Resource Management.	PFM strengthening against risk mitigation plans	District Assembly		PFM risk mitigation strengthened	—	—	—	—			15,500.00		DA	DPCU/ Depts.
	Sponsor staff for further studies	District Assembly		Number of staff sponsored for studies	—	—	—	—		25,000.00			DA	DA
	Address human resource capacity gaps identified under FOAT assessment	District Assembly		Capacity gaps identified and addressed	—	—	—	—		51,413.00			DA	DA
	Support to needy students	District Wide		Number of needy students sponsored	—	—	—	—		60,000.00			DA	DA

## Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Dono r	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration: Human Resource Management.	Build capacity of record staff on improved record management practices	District Assembly		Number record staff capacity built	—	—			15,00 0.00			DA	DA
	Attendance to workshops, seminars, conferences, meetings outside the district	District Assembly		Number of workshops, seminars etc. attended outside the District	—	—	—	—	60,00 0.00			DA	DA
	Provide ICT training for core staff of assembly	District Assembly		Type of ICT training provided to core staff	—	—	—	—	15,00 0.00			DA	DA



## **CHAPTER SIX**

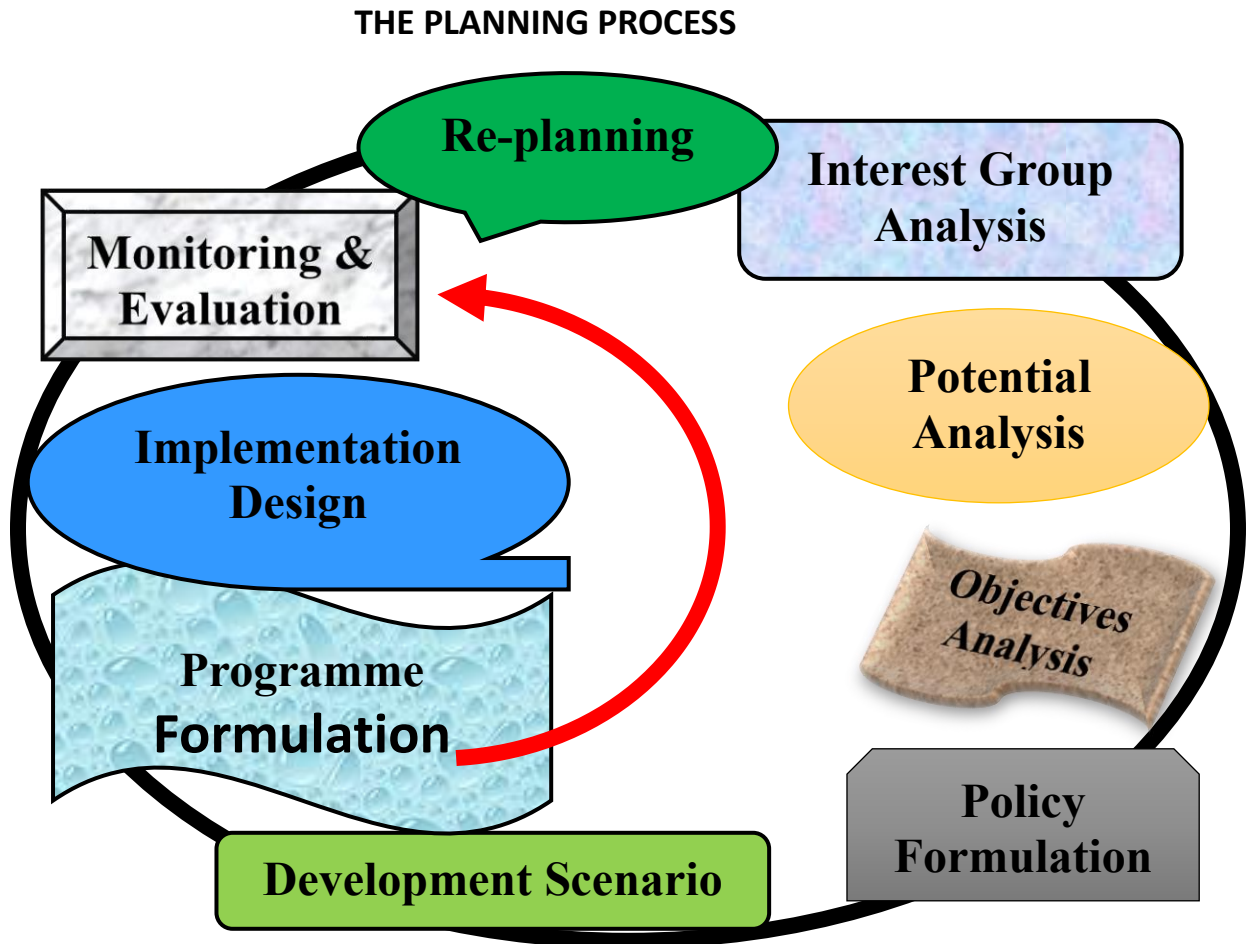
### **6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.1 Monitoring**

The Karaga District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 was prepared in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines. The preparation of the MTDP was based on the objective oriented method, a POCC analysis was done based on primary and secondary data gathered from the district. The MTDP had as its hallmark the improvement of the Local Economy through the utilization of natural resources which will ultimately reduce the high poverty levels thereby improving the living standards of the people in the District through an increase in investments to the District.

However, a well-designed MTDP will be implemented to the latter so as to achieve the fullest intended purpose. Therefore, concrete implementation strategies and effective monitoring and evaluation schemes have to be designed to ensure that this plan is translated into a reality. With effective and efficient collaboration and coordination of all stakeholders in its implementation, the District will make giant strides in the socio-economic development of the District.

Figure 17 The planning process



6.2 The District Monitoring Team members are

1. District Coordinating Director
2. District Planning Officer
3. District Budget Officer
4. District Finance Officer
5. District Director of Health Services
6. District Director of Education
7. District Director of Agriculture
8. District Director (Head) of CD & SW
9. District Physical Planning Director
10. District Director of Works or Engineer
11. Nominee of the District Assembly

**Table 61: M&E Monitoring Metrix**

Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework										
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: To Ensure food and nutrition security										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops & Lives Stocks										
Maize	Quantitative	Output	0.85mt					Annually	DADU/D PCU	
Rice			0.44mt	0.88mt	0.95mt	0.98mt	1.15mt			
Yam			0.44mt	0.64mt	0.69mt	0.72mt	0.74mt			
Millet			0.47mt	0.49mt	0.52mt	0.54mt	0.57mt			
Sorghum			2.00mt	0.48mt	0.49mt	0.53mt	0.57mt			
Groundnuts			0.34mt	2.10mt	2.30mt	2.30mt	2.50mt			
Cowpea			0.73mt	0.54mt	0.55mt	0.59mt	0.64mt			
Soybean			0.42mt	0.78mt	0.79mt	0.82mt	0.93mt			
Cassava			0.57mt	0.52mt	0.54mt	0.58mt	0.62mt			
Cattle			0.59mt	0.52mt	0.54mt	0.58mt	0.62mt			
Sheep					0.59mt	0.61mt	0.67mt			0.73mt

Goats										
Pigs	Quantitative	Output	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.85	0.89			
			0.19	0.21	0.32	0.37	0.41			
			0.26	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.39			
			0.98	0.99	1.00	1,12	1.20			
No. of farmers trained in crops and animal husbandry	Quantitative	Output	14,528	15,680	17,214	18,576	20,786	Male Female	Quarterly	DADU/D PCU
Extension officer Farmer ratio	Quantitative	Output	1:5140	1:5000	1:4700	1:4100	1: 3600	Male Female	Quarterly	DADU/D PCU
No. of extension officers trained	Quantitative	Output	17	17	17	17	20		Quarterly	DADU/D PCU
No. of motor bikes procured for extension staff	Quantitative	Output	5	7	7	8	12		Annual	DADU/D PCU
% decrease in Post-harvest losses	Quantitative	Output	21	19	17	16	13		Annual	DADU/D PCU
% of arable land under irrigation	Quantitative	Output	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.09		Annual	DADU/D PCU
% of farmers receiving micro credit	Quantitative	Output	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.21	Male Female	Annual	GES/DA DU/DA
Tractor to farmer ratio	Quantitative	Outcome	1:5760	1:5400	1:5130	1:4900	1: 4600	Male Female	Yearly	DA

Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored:	Quantitative	Output								Yearly	DA
a. Forest											
b. Mining											
c. Dry and Wetland											
										Yearly	DA
<b>Objective 2: To enhance quality of life in the District through provision of basic infrastructure</b>											
Proportion/ length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated:	Quantitative	Output								Quarterly	DA
-Trunk Roads (km)			72	72	72	72	72				
-Urban Roads (km)			12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-			
-Feeder Roads (km)			274	286	310	321	350				
% change in number of households with access to electricity	Quantitative	Output							-	Annual	DA
Tele density/Penetration rate:											

Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources.	Quantitative	Outcome	89	90	92	94	95	Male, Female	Annual	DA
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation ( <i>Flush toilet, KVIP, household latrine</i> )	Quantitative	Outcome	2,008	2,320	2,700	3,0	3,500	-	Quarterly	DA
% increase of communities in achieving ODF in the District	Quantitative	Outcome	46	49	53	55	57	-	Annual	DA
% increase in latrine construction or usage in the communities.	Quantitative	Output	2,312	2,670	3,145	4,273	5,135	-	Quarterly	DA
<b>Objective 3: To ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage</b>										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate ( <i>% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive</i> )	Quantitative	Output	0.2	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.11	Male, Female	Monthly	GHS/DPC U
Infant Mortality %	Quantitative	Outcome	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.1	M, F	Annual	GHS
Maternal Mortality ratio ( <i>Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births</i> )	Quantitative	Outcome	1	0	0	0	0	Male, Female	Annual	GHS/DPC U
Under-five mortality rate ( <i>Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births</i> )	Quantitative	Outcome	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	Male, Female	Annual	GHS/DPC U

Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Quantitative	Outcome	0.58	0.56	0.51	0.45	0.41	Male, Female	Annual	GHS/DPC U
Doctor/Patient ratio	Quantitative	Outcome	1:44,268	1:43,268	1:42,268	1:41,268	1:40,000	Male Female	Annual	GHS/DPC U
Nurse/Patient ratio	Quantitative	Outcome	1:665	1:650	1:645	1:925	1:615	Male Female	Annual	GHS/DPC U
% OPD attendance due to malaria	Quantitative	Outcome	42.7	41.1	38.2	36.0	33.5	Male Female	Annual	GHS/DPC U
ANC Coverage (%)	Quantitative	Outcome	125.7	130.1	135.6	140.7	145.3	Male Female	Annual	GHS/DP CU
4+ Visits Coverage (%)	Quantitative	Outcome	58.3	61.3	63.5	65.8	69.5	Male Female	Annual	GHS/DP CU
Average ANC visit per registrant	Quantitative	Outcome	380	400	430	480	530	-	Monthly	GHS
Skilled Delivery Coverage (%)	Qualitative	Outcome	35.2	37.3	40.1	45.3	50.0	-	Annual	GHS/DPC U
No of CHPS Compounds	Quantitative	Output	13	15	17	19	21	-	Annual	GHS/DPC U
Number of midwives posted to the District	Quantitative	Output	12	16	20	24	28	Male Female	Annual	GES/DP CU
% of malnourished children	Quantitative	Outcome	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.5	5.0	Male Female	Annual	GES/DP CU
% underweight	Quantitative	Outcome	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	Male Female	Annual	GES/DP CU

% stunted	Quantitative	Outcome									
% wasted	Quantitative	Outcome									
<b>Objective 4: To increase equitable access to education and improve teaching and learning at all levels</b>											
Gross Enrolment Rate: <i>(Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)</i>	Quantitative	<i>Outcome</i>							Male Female	Annual	GES/DP CU
-Pre-School											
-Primary											
-JHS											
-SHS			85%	87%	89%	90%	92%				
			72%	75%	78%	81%	83%				
			51.3%	54%	57%	59%	61%				
			21%	25%	27%	31%	35%				
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools <i>(Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)</i>	Qualitative	<i>Outcome</i>									



Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Qualitative	Outcome							Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
-KG											
-Primary											
-JHS			0.95	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00				
-SHS			0.89	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.96				
			0.76	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.83				
			-	-	-	-	-				
% Students qualifying to S.H.S	Quantitative	Output	26.18	28.2	31.4	33.1	35.0		Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Quantitative	Output									
Pupil/Teacher Ratio:	Quantitative	Outcome							Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
-KG			230:1	200:1	150:1	130:1	100:1				
-Primary			37:1	35:1	35:1	35:1	35:1				
-JHS			25:1	25:1	35:1	35:1	35:1				
-SHS			37:1	35:1	35:1	35:1	35:1				

Total teachers	Quantitative	Output	676	697	720	745	780	Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
Trained teachers	Quantitative	Output	443	463	683	703	723	Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
Untrained teachers	Quantitative	Output	233	213	193	173	153	Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
No. of schools benefiting from the school feeding programme	Quantitative	Output	29	31	35	39	45	Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
No. of students benefiting from the school feeding programme	Quantitative	Output	7,680	7,780	7,890	8,100	8,250	Male Female	Annual	GES/DA
<b>Objective 5: To ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue</b>										
% of Gross DACF allocation transferred (% of DACF allocation received as against actual allocation)	Quantitative	Outcome	2,966,811.62	2,974,421.00	2,974,421.00	2,974,421.00	2,974,421.00	-	Annual	DPCU/D A
Total amount of internally generated revenue (IGF)	Quantitative	Outcome	89,000	120,000	124,100	124,150	130,000	-	Annual	DPCU/D A
Percentage of IGF mobilised ( <i>Assessment of the total revenue collected compared to the annual forecast</i> )	Quantitative	Outcome	74.58	76.23	79.01	81.00	85.25	-	Annual	DPCU/D A

Percentage of IGF mobilised against the total transfers <i>(including DACF, DDF etc)</i> .	Quantitative	Outcome	1.20	1.75	2.85	3.20	3.50	-	Annual	DPCU/DA
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Quantitative	Outcome	42.19%	44,12%	45.25%	46.83%	49.90%	-	Annual	DPCU/DA
No. of General Assembly Meeting	Quantitative	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annual	DPCU/DA
No. of Executive Committee Meetings	Quantitative	Output	3	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annual	DPCU/DA
No. of Public Relations and Complains committee Meetings	Quantitative	Output	3	3	3	3	3	-	Monthly	DA
No. of Expanded DPCU Meetings	Quantitative	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/DA
No. of RPCU/DPCU engagements	Quantitative	Output	4	4	4	4	4	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/RPCU
Number of reported cases of abuse <i>(children, women and men)</i>	Quantitative	Output	0	0	0	0	0	Male Female	Annual	DPCU/SWF
Police citizen ratio	Quantitative	Output	1:6,889	1:6,700	1:6,500	1:6,300	1:6,100	Male Female	Annual	DA/Police Service
Number of town hall/citizen forum meetings held	Quantitative	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/DA

Finance and Administration meetings held	Quantitative	Outcome	3	3	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/ DA
Development Planning Sub-Committee meetings held	Quantitative	Outcome	3	3	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/ DA
Social Services meetings held	Quantitative	Outcome	3	3	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/ DA
Works Sub-Committee meetings held	Quantitative	Outcome	3	3	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/ DA
Justice and Security meetings held	Quantitative	Outcome	3	3	3	3	3	3	Male Female	Quarterly	DPCU/ DA

### 6.3 Strategies for Data Collection, Collation and Analysis & Use

The DPCU shall undertake quarterly monitoring visits to all project/programme sites to collect relevant data on the status of implementation of planned projects and programmes. Each monitoring visit shall be preceded by a meeting of the monitoring team to agree on the focus, tools and expected outcomes. This will be followed by a debriefing of the District Chief Executive on the impending exercise.

There shall be two forms of monitoring on each occasion; the first shall be the sector specific by sector departments of their programmes and projects. Joint monitoring by two or more departments will be encouraged in situations where an intervention is cross-cutting in nature. The second form of monitoring will be undertaken by the DPCU on the overall district development programmes, projects and activities.

In executing the monitoring task, there shall be an assessment of the extent to which indicators of programmes, projects and activities have been achieved. To ensure effective work and use of available human resources the DPCU shall form monitoring teams depending on the focus of the monitoring event.

The DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the District which will be regularly up-dated on quarterly basis with details of each activity such as start-time, costs, location, sources of funding, expected completion date etc.

The DPCU shall use appropriate data analysis software such as MS Excel, SPSS Ghana Info. Etc. to analyze and interpret both primary and secondary data collected from the field and the relevant data sources to highlight key areas of concern and identify interventions for development and poverty reduction. The analysis will also show the district's performance against all the indicators. Each indicator will be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. The DPUC however have no access to and knowledge in any of the software mentioned above but will make frantic efforts to procure, install and be trained on the software.

#### 6.4 Quarterly and Annual Reporting

Monitoring reports shall be compiled after each monitoring exercise. These will highlight key observations and findings. The report shall be disseminated among various project actors, community members and sector departments. Copies of the reports shall be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders.

#### 6.5 M&E Calendar

Monitoring and evaluation calendar is another relevant area in the preparation of the District M&E plan. It features the actors who will be involved in M&E activities, the time frame and the budget relating to each activity.

**Table 62: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar**

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME																ACTORS
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				
	2018				2019				2020				2021				
<b>DMTDP Evaluation</b>													Jan 2021				DPCU
<b>DMTDP Mid-Term Evaluation</b>									Feb.2020								DPCU
<b>Annual Progress Review Workshop</b>	Jan.				Jan.				Jan.				Jan.				DPCU
<b>Annual Progress Report</b>	Feb.				Feb.				Feb.				Feb.				DPCU
<b>Dissemination</b>	April				April				April				April				DPCU
<b>Quarterly Review Meetings (with partners)</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan	19 <sup>th</sup> Apr	20 <sup>th</sup> Aug	21 <sup>st</sup> Nov	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr	2 <sup>nd</sup> Aug	21 <sup>st</sup> Nov	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr	20 <sup>th</sup> Aug	21 <sup>st</sup> Nov	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan	19 <sup>th</sup> Apr	20 <sup>th</sup> Aug	21 <sup>st</sup> Nov	DPCU
<b>Quarterly Field Visits</b>	March	June	October	December	March	June	October	December	March	June	October	December	March	June	October	December	

## 6.6 Dissemination and Communication Strategy.

Before designing the communication strategy, the various roles and mandates of the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan has to be identified. Stakeholder analysis has therefore been carried out to identify the respective roles of these stakeholders in the dissemination of the MTDP.

## 6.7 Stakeholder Analysis and Role Casting

For the purpose of this plan a stakeholder may be seen as an individual, group or institution that has a vested interest in the implementation and performance of the MTDP or who potentially will be affected by the projects and programmes of the MTDP and have something to lose or gain if the general conditions of the District change or stay the same.

There are three (3) identifiable types of stakeholders for analysis with regard to the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. They include internal stakeholders, external stakeholders and connected stakeholders. Internal stakeholders are closely linked to the District Assembly and their activities have a strong influence on how it is managed, that is the staff of the Assembly. The external stakeholders include the Central Government, Development Partners and Nongovernmental Organization. They have quite diverse objectives and have varying ability to ensure that the Assembly meets its objectives. The connected stakeholders can be viewed as having a contractual relationship with the District Assembly. The table below indicates the types of stakeholders in the District.



**Table 63: Major Stakeholders of Plan Communication Strategy**

No.	Type	Stakeholders
1.	Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Assembly employees</li><li>➤ Directors/ heads of departments</li><li>➤ Executive and other sub-committees</li><li>➤ District Planning and Coordinating Unit</li></ul>
2.	External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Central government (RCC)</li><li>➤ The Assembly members</li><li>➤ CBO's, NGO's and donor agencies</li><li>➤ The media</li></ul>
3.	Connected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Traditional authorities</li><li>➤ The general public</li></ul>

The identified stakeholders have unique roles with regards to their mandates with the District Assembly and therefore have different roles and expectations in the dissemination of the Medium Term Development Plan. The table below shows analysis of the various stakeholders and their respective roles in ensuring the effective dissemination of the Medium Term Development Plan.

**Table 64: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Mandate</b>	<b>Potential Role in Communication Strategy</b>	<b>Level of Marginalization</b>	<b>Level of Importance</b>
Directors/ heads of departments	key players in the implementation of the MTDP	Disseminate the MTDP and annual progress reports to their subordinates	Minimal	High
District Planning and Coordinating Unit	Facilitates and coordinates the preparation, implementation and management of the MTDP and annual progress reports	Prepares annual progress reports and renders accounts on the performance of the District to the Regional Council  The unit also serve as the official point of contact to the general public in the District dissemination of the MTDP	Very minimal	Very high
Assembly employees	Support the heads of departments, the executive and other sub-committees	Disseminate the MTDP among themselves to enhance adequate knowledge	Minimal	Very high
Executive and other sub-committees	Initiates, implements, monitors and evaluates development programmes and projects	Disseminates the MTDP and annual progress reports to the Assembly's general meetings	Very minimal	Very high
Regional Coordinating Council	Supervises the District Assembly and funds most of the Assembly's programmes and projects	Sends harmonized MMDA's Medium Term Plans to the central government	Very minimal	Very high

Development Partners	Provides basic social facilities to communities and supports the Assembly in the execution of its development agenda	Publish programmes and projects in the MTDP which they undertook or contributed in their annual reports	Very minimal	High
The Assembly members	Represents the interest of the general public at the District level	Disseminate the MTDP through community durbars, the unit committees and local information centres	Very minimal	Very high
The general public	The main initiators and beneficiaries of the MTDP	Disseminate the MTDP among themselves and serve as the first means of performance assessment	Moderate	Very high
CBO's, NGO's and donor agencies	Safeguard the interest of the general public, the Assembly and the central government	Assesses the performance of the District Assembly	Minimal	High
The media	Spreads the MTDP and performance of the District Assembly to the general public within and outside the District	Disseminate, assess and safeguard the smooth implementation of the MTDP	Very minimal	Very high
Traditional authorities	Custodians of the entire District and recognized as the heads of their respective communities	Spreads the MTDP at community meetings	Minimal	High

**Source: KDA-DPCU constructs 2017**

## 6.8 Communication Strategies

Based on the stakeholder analysis and role casting, the following communication strategies have been put in place to enhance the smooth implementation and to promote general awareness of the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021:

- a) Design of a monitoring and evaluation plan which shall serve as the Communication strategy to promote the acceptance of the Karaga District Medium Term Development Plan as a “working document” developed in a participatory manner by all stakeholders.
- b) Adoption of both formal and informal ways to communicate to key stakeholders.
- c) Formation of a Public Complaints Committee / Desk with the Presiding Member as the chair and District Planning Officer as the Secretary to address issues which may arise in the implementation of the plan.

## 6.9 Methods of Information Dissemination

As indicated earlier, the Karaga District Assembly will adopt both formal and informal ways of communicating the implementation of the plan to the people. The formal ways of communication are as follows;

1. Scheduled presentations on the programmes and projects of the Medium Term Development Plan
  - Community fora will be organized to identify data pertaining to their development needs.
  - Monthly meetings with Departmental Heads and management staff will be held to discuss issues on development projects and programmes based on annual action plans.
  - Presentations to other stakeholders like the business community bi-annually to enable the public assess the performance of the Assembly
2. Presentation of written reports to relevant bodies and agencies.

The informal way will be through;

- E-mails
- Internal Correspondences

#### 6.10 Development Evaluation

Evaluation is the periodic assessment and review of the extent to which the medium term goal and objectives of planned activities have been achieved. This part of the plan is therefore devoted to the strategies of evaluating the progress made in the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021).

Development Evaluation which involves assessing the extent to which specific development goal and objectives through a series of coordinated activities have been accomplished will be undertaken at two levels. The first is the Mid-Term Evaluation which will be undertaken at the middle of the project implementation period. This is intended to assess the impact of completed and on-going projects on the beneficiaries. The DPCU will play a key role in this exercise. The second will be the End of programme/project evaluation (End of Term Evaluation) which will be conducted at the end of the implementation of District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). It will be conducted at the end of 2021 and is expected to generate information on the extent to which the medium term development goal and objectives have been achieved. It will also assess the positive or adverse impacts of implemented development interventions on the intended beneficiaries and on the environment.

#### 6.11 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is the process of involving all stakeholders connected with an intervention in the monitoring and evaluating the project outcomes. In this regard, efforts would be made towards the inclusion of community members who are the direct beneficiaries of the project/programme outcomes in the monitoring and evaluation assignment. Also to be involved include key development partners, donor agencies, Civil Society Organizations among others.

**Figure 18 Monitoring and Evaluation Schemes**

Karaga District Assembly Monitoring Sheet

Sector:

Department/Area:

Activity:	<b>Expected Output:</b>	
Date:	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Time:	<b>Activity budget:</b>	
Names of Monitoring Team Members:	<b>Remarks:</b>	

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Name of Team Leader

.....

(Signature of Team Leader)

**6.12 Evaluation Schemes**

Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of the design, implementation and results of an ongoing or completed project, programme or policy. The KDA would like to assess the impacts of both physical and non-physical projects and activities that would be implemented in the DMTDP 2018-2021. Some of the assessments would be conducted at the end of the plan period to provide information as to whether there had been an impact and if there is an impact to what extent in this impact. This would assist the Assembly in the redirection of programmes and activities as well as the preparation of the next DMTDP 2022-2025. Evaluation questionnaires would be designed for the various departments alongside donor and other CSOs programmes. The summary of the evaluation would be completed in an evaluating sheet presented below.

**Figure 19 Evaluation Scheme**

Karaga District Assembly Evaluation Sheet

Secyor:

Area:

Goal:

Objectives:

Activity:

**Expected Output:**

Date:

**Expected**

**Outcome:**

Time:

**Activity budget:**

Names of Evaluation Team Members:

**Remarks:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Name of Team Leader

.....

(Signature of Team Leader)

## 6.13.0 REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2018-2021 MEDUIM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**NAME OF DISTRICT: KARAGA**

**REGION: NORTHERN**

**Table 65: Schedule for Area Councils Visits for Public Hearings**

NO.	AREA COUNCIL	DATE	VENUE	TIME
1	Karaga	7 <sup>th</sup> August	Assembly Hall	10:25 am
2	Pishigu	9 <sup>th</sup> August	Area Council	11:15 am
3	Bagli/Zandua	14 <sup>th</sup> August	Area Council	10:35 am
4	Sakulo/Namburugu	16 <sup>th</sup> August	Area Council	10:10 am
5	Kuduli	23 <sup>rd</sup> August	Area Council	10:45 am

## 6.14 MEDUIM OF INVITATION

Community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning. As a result, as part of the preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP preparation, letters were issued to decentralised departments, Assembly Members NGOs, Civil society organization, political parties and youth groups.

## 6.15 INTEREST GROUPS PRESENT

The following interest groups were invited and present at the hearing;

- ❖ Disable people association in the district
- ❖ Tisontaba farmers group
- ❖ Tiyumba youth association
- ❖ Gub-katimali Youth Association
- ❖ Tisongtaba Development Association (TIDA)

## 6.16 IDENTIFIABLE REPRESNTATION

- Karaga chief representative
- National Democratic Congress (NDC)
- NEW Patriotic Party (NPP)



- Department of Agric
- Ghana health Service
- Chief Imam representative
- Hon. Presiding Member
- Assembly members of the Area Council
- Unit committee members

#### 6.17 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

The total number of 364 persons out of which 38% females and 62% males

#### 6.18 LANGUAGES USED AT HEARING

The languages used were Dagbani, Likpakpa and English.

#### 6.19 MAJOR ISSUES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

- Insufficient supply of potable drinking water, thus break down of boreholes and dryness of the Karaga dam
- Acute shortage of critical staff and several request for transfers and application for further studies
- Supervision and monitory of schools has not been effective due to inadequate logistics
- Schools under trees still exist in the District
- Attitude of some nurses at the district health centers
- Poor BECE performance
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- No anesthetic machine
- High anemia rate among ANC registrants (47.2%)
- Weak transportation System for emergency referrals.
- Inadequate AEAs
- Accommodation for teachers
- Accommodation for teachers

- Inadequate and weak motorbikes
- Bad roads and inaccessible communities

#### 6.20 MAIN CONTROVERSIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF COMPLAINTS

- The attitude of nurses towards patients
- The attitude of contractors who secure the contracts at the national or regional level
- The ambulance situation in the district
- the reasons why teachers don't go to school regularly and lack of supervision by the District GES officials
- The shortage of water at the district hospital
- Assembly members not consulted regularly on projects in their areas
- Poor nature of the Pishigu and Binkoli CHPS

#### 6.21 PROPOSALS FOR THE RESOLUTION

- Report nurses who mistreat patients to the health Director
- Assembly members entreated to confront contractors who do not do the work well
- The ambulance issue will be discussed at the next DPCU meeting and find solution to it
- Moto-bikes will be provided to circuit supervisors for effective supervision and culprits punished
- It was resolved that PLAN Ghana International will help in the BINKOLI CHPS while District Assembly plan and work on the Pishigu Health Center

#### 6.22 GENERAL LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

The level of participation and contribution was satisfactory. All departments, Government agencies, traditional authorities, civil society organizations, NGOs and youth groups participated actively, it was largely more interactive.

**ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT.**

Signature of:

DCE .....

DCD .....

Presiding Member .....

Chairman of Development Planning Sub- committee.....

Planning Officer .....



