

NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

SUBMITTED TO

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GoG	Government of Ghana
MTDP	Medium Term Development plan
CBO	community Base Organization
CSO	Civil society Organization
TAs	Traditional Authorities
DPCU	District planning coordinating unit
GAR	Green, Amber and Red
IGF	Internally Generated Fund.
DA	District Assembly
MTR	Medium Term Review
FBO	Farmer-Based Organization
BAC	Business Advisory Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) covered; Performance Review of GSGDA II; Detailed analysis of development indicators in the district and their response to contemporary planning policies; Prioritised development issues linked to the relevant development dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021); Development Projections, Adopted Objectives and Strategies; Development Programmes of the District Assembly linked with the Programme Based Budgeting; Annual Action Plans which form the basis of the budget; and a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

The District located in the Brong-Ahafo Region with a projected current population of 78,446 growing at an annual average of 2.5% is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Tankor, Fanku, Fia and Tanfi.

The climate of the district is semi-equatorial. It has a double maxima rainfall regime with average maximum temperature of 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C. The hottest months are February to April.

The district has one of the biggest unprotected forests in the region and a vast agriculture land for commercial scale farming; a total land size area of 2,322 sq. kilometres. The famous Boabeng-Fiema Monkeys' Sanctuary, an eco-tourism site, is located in the district among other potential tourist sites such as the Martin Luther King Jnr Ancestral Park.

The vision of the District is to improve the standard of living of the people through equipping the youth and women with employable skills, Provision of quality health and educational services and creation of motorable roads to facilitate local economic development activities.

The processes of preparing the Development Plan was participatory through community, traditional authority and other stakeholders consultations and engagements; public hearing among others.

The focus of the programmes and sub-programmes has been to bring health services to the door steps of the people through the CHPS concept; provision of child friendly classroom infrastructure for pre-school; boosting the cultivation of cashew and maize among other cash crops to stimulate industrial response while linking producers to high earn market by ensuring

safety, quality, standard measures and weighting; accelerating fixing the bad roads to facilitate movement of goods and services.

Financial performance has been slow. Cost of collection of IGF is overly above allowable standards. Financial allocation is skewed towards physical structures at the expense of non-physical projects and programmes such as skill training, database system and Local Economic Development activities.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The ultimate goal of the district is to promote a sustained level of socio-economic development which adequately responds to the people's problems and represents their goals, objectives and priorities in accordance with the National Development Planning Framework. It is only at the point where the problems of the communities have been identified and appropriate solutions found to improve their wellbeing that development would be said to have been achieved. Development is an improvement in the social, economic, cultural, environmental, and political wellbeing of the people. Development must lead to the reduction of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Development is therefore said to be achieved when there is a positive and qualitative change in the wellbeing of the people.

With respect to this, determination of the current situation of the district is therefore of prime importance to the preparation of the district's development plan. It involves the compilation and updating of a profile for the district. It encompasses issues on the physical and natural environment of the district, demography, culture, spatial analysis, the economy of the district, governance, social services, vulnerability and exclusion analysis among others. The compilation of the district's situation is highly essential in the plan preparation as it makes possible the identification of development issues in the district, potentials and opportunities as well as the constraints and challenges which affect positively or otherwise the development of the district.

Before compilation of district profile, there should be performance review to identify development gaps in the old plan (2014-2017 DMTDP)

1.2 VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS.

A. Vision

The vision of the District is to improve the standard of living of the people through Human Resource Development, Provision of Social infrastructure amenities and creation of enabling environment for private sector participation in the local economic development

B. Mission

Nkoranza North District Assembly exists to ensure total socio-economic development at the local level through the coordination with other agencies in the implementation of government policies

C. Core Values

The operations of NNDA are guided by the following core values

- Transparency, probity and accountability
- Regularity and punctuality of staffs
- Cordial relationship between staffs
- Integration of communities' needs and aspirations in development plans and budget

D. Functions of the Assembly

Nkoranza North District Assembly ensures the overall development of the district as well as preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council;

- Development plans of the district to the NDPC for approval; and
- The budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance for approval;

In addition to the above the following functions are carried out by the Assembly

1. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
2. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
3. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
4. Development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;

5. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, ensure maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

1.3 Performance Review

Since 2014, the District Assembly has been engaged in the development of Medium Term Development Plan to guide district development towards the achievement of national goals and the Millennium Development Goals. These were prepared based on guidelines issued by the NDPC under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). Between 2014 and 2017, the districts formulated and implemented plans under the GSGDA II. The implementation of these plans within the stipulated period has elapse and the districts are currently engaged in the preparation of plans spanning 2018-2021. This aspect of the plan (2018-2021) assesses the performance of the Nkoranza North District Assembly in the implementation of the previous plan to unearth progress, gabs, challenges and the state of implementation in order to get foundation to prepare the new plan.

The tables below show the performance of the district in implementation of development programmes under the thematic areas of GSGDA II.

Table 1.1 Performance Review

Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability							
Policy Objectives: Increase Internally Generated Fund by 50%							
Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Policy Outcome Indicator	Achievement	Remarks
Local economy	Establish District Socio-economic Database System	N/A	N/A	Comprehensive establishment of socio-economic data base	District Database System established	Road map for data collection as well as budget have been drafted but fund is yet to be released for the exercise	Programme implementation is stagnant
	Sensitize the communities on the need to pay tax	100%	30.8% of projected revenue were collected as at 2013	IGF increased by 50%	People understood why they should pay tax	Information centers in communities have been engaged on regular basis for the education.	Cost of collection of IGF is overly above allowable standards
	Procure 7 No motorbikes for revenue collection	14.29%	None	Procurement of 7 Motor bikes for revenue collectors	7 No motor bikes procured	1 No. motorbike have been procured for the revenue superintended	Programme implementation is slow
	Strengthen the revenue task force to monitor revenue collectors	40%	30.8% of projected revenue were collected as at 2013	IGF increased by 50%	Revenue task force have the necessary logistics to operate	-Training workshop has been organized for revenue collectors -Security personnel have been deployed to manned revenue check points	Cost of collection of IGF is overly above allowable standards

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Policy Objectives 1: To increase the number of tourists from 20,000 to 35,000 by 2017

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Policy Outcome Indicator	Achievement	Remarks
Tourism	Reshape roads linking Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary	Road reshaped but has deteriorated	To total Number of tourists to the site annually was 20,000	Total number of tourist to increase to 35,000	Roads linking Boaben-Fiema monkeys sanctuary reshaped	Busunya-Boabeng-Fiema feeder road was reshaped in 2015 Tankor-Fiema feeder road was reshaped in 2015	Roads linking the sanctuary need to be tarred
	Provide recreational facilities at the tourist site	55%	N/A	Fully furnish ICT center established	Recreational facilities constructed at Buabeng – Fiema Monkeys Sanctuary	Construction of 1 No. ICT center is ongoing at the monkeys sanctuary	Construction of ICT center is ongoing but very slow

Policy Objective 2. Reduce unemployment rate from 18.3% to 9% by 2017

Job creation	Employ 750 workers under GSOP Project	400 LIPW workers have been employed	240 LIPW workers were employed	To employ at least 750 LIPW workers under GSOP	750 workers employed under GSOP	643 LIPW workers have been employed under GSOP	Programme is on track
	Sensitize the youth to engage in Agriculture	50%	18.3% of active population was unemployed	Unemployment rate to drop to 9%	800 youth sensitized to engage in agriculture	200 farmers , representing 89 females and 111 males were trained on the following topics: Group formation, Group dynamics and Enterprise development, Agribusiness and farm management, Agriculture value chain and Financial Analysis, Post-harvest Management and Guide to Safe use of Agro-chemicals	Programme is slow

Local Economy	Construct 3 No market facility and a lorry park	33%	Busunya Market facility was available	3 market facilities developed at Manso, Kranka and Asekye	Market and lorry park developed	1 No 10 unit market stalls has been constructed at Bono Manso	Lorry park not constructed at Manso
	Rehabilitate 2 No market infrastructures	N/A	N/A	Sikaa and Kranka market facilities rehabilitated	2 No Market facility rehabilitated	N/A	Programme is stagnant
Policy Objective 3: Facilitate the establishment of ICT Centres							
Education	Construct 8 No ICT with equipment in schools	40%	N/A	8 No. ICT centers fully constructed and furnished	8 No ICT centre constructed in 8 JHS	ICT center is constructed at Bodom -An old school structure at Manso, Sikaa and Yefri has been turned to ICT center	Programme is slow due to limited resources.

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objectives 1: To increase yields of selected crops by 40%

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Policy Outcome Indicator	Achievement	Remarks
Food production	Educate farmers on modern methods of farming.	60%	1500 farmers get education	All farmers get educated	Farmers educated on modern methods of farming	3454 farmers have adopted modern methods of farming	Programme is on track
	Support women groups in farming	15%	N/A	All women groups get support	Women groups supported	Six women groups have been supported	Programme is slow
	Lobby for more Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and veterinary officers and support their services	Current Farmer to AEA ratio is 1:4000	Farmer to AEA ratio was 1:6,729	1: 500	6 Agricultural Extension Agents and Veterinary officers recruited	The concern of inadequate AEAs have been reported to management for consideration.	AEAs need to recruited
	Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	2, 672 farmers registered under the e- fertilizer subsidy program	N/A	All farmers get farm inputs	farming inputes always available to farmers	2,672 fertilizer inputs were subsidized to farmers	On track
						Six thousand and forty seven (6,047) farmers have been registered under the e-fertilizer subsidy program	
	Procure logistics and equipment for Agric Extension Agents	N/A	N/A	Procurement of motor bikes and wellington boots	Logistics and equipment for AEAs procured	N/A	Programme was implemented
	Organized National farmers Day celebration annually	3 successful National farmers day	One farmers day celebration per	4 farmers day successfully celebrated within	Four national day celebrations organized	3 successful National farmers day celebration have been organized since 2014	On track

		celebration have been organized since 2014	year	the plan period			
	Carry out annual vaccination and treatment exercise in the District	Only One vaccination exercise has been carried out	One vaccination exercise yearly	4 vaccination exercise within the plan period	Annual vaccination and treatment programme organized for farmers	One annual vaccination on anti-rabies and six treatment exercise have been undertaken	Very slow
	Carry out livestock census in the district	Exercise was carried out	N/A	Livestock census conducted	Livestock census conducted	3454 farmers have adopted modern methods of farming	On track
Policy objective 2: Control the degradation of the forest and land							
Climate change management	Plant trees to re-forest the degraded areas	100%	43.3% of total land area is degraded	80 ha of degraded forest restored	80 ha of degraded forest restored	90ha of degraded land is being restored with cashew trees in six communities. Seedlings have been transplanted and weeding is ongoing.	On track
	Organize regular training programme for environmental protection volunteers	90%	43.3% of total land area is degraded	Quarterly education programme on environmental protection	Training programme for volunteers organized	There has been monthly training programme for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVG) in some communities.	On track
	Enact and enforce bye laws on the environment	N/A	43.3% of total land area is degraded	Availability of Environmental bye-laws	Environmental bye laws enacted and enforced	N/A	Programme not implemented
	Manage and sustain mango, teak and cashew plantation in the district	80%	60 ha of degraded land has been restored with Mango, Teak and	All GSOP climate change sub-projects	GSOP climate change projects managed	AEAs are deployed to GSOP sites to monitor activities at least 10 days in a month	On track

Cashew trees maintained

There is also climate change focal person who visits the farms at least 2 times in a month

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Policy Objectives 1: Reshape 90km length of feeder roads linking major towns and villages

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Policy Outcome Indicator	Achievement	Remarks
Road	Reshape 90km length of feeder roads in the District	69.11%	114.5km length of road reshaped	Additional 90km length of road reshaped	90km length of feeder roads reshaped	62.11km length of feeder roads have been reshaped as at 2016	On track
	Rehabilitate 25km length of road	27%	7km length of road rehabilitated	25km length of road rehabilitated	25km length of road rehabilitated	6.75km length of Busumya Bomini- Bonte road have been rehabilitated by GSOP	Programme is very slow
	Construct Bridge on Tankor River	N/A	N/A	Concrete bridge on Tankor River	Bridge constructed on Tankor river between Amanda and	Rehabilitation 3km length of Baafi-Kranka feeder road is ongoing. N/A	Not implemented

					Dromankese		
	Tar 40km length of roads in the district	25km tarring is ongoing and 15km has been tarred from Asekye to Busunya	7km of road was tarred	40km length of total roads in the district tarred.	40km length of roads tarred	About 25km Asekye-Tanfiano trunk road is under construction by GoG	On track

Policy Objective 2: Develop planning scheme for Busunya, Yefri, Dromankese, Kranka

Settlement development	Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for development permit.	Programme is yet to start	N/A	TAs sensitized on development permit	Communities and TA sensitized on the need for development permit	Programme outline for the sensitization has been developed but the exercise is yet to start.	Programme not implemented
	Design planning schemes for the communities	Feasibility studies and layout have started at Busunya	N/A	Planning scheme developed for Busunya, Yefri, Kranka and Dromankese	Planning schemes designed for communities	Feasibility studies and layout have started at Busunya	Programme not implemented
	Carry out street naming of all principal roads in the district	Principal streets of Busunya have been named	N/A	All the principal streets in the district named	Street naming exercise carried out	Only principal street in Busunya have been named	Slow

Policy Objective 3: Ensure that 95% of the population have access to potable water by 2017

Water	Drill 77 No. boreholes in the district	5%	65% of total population have access to safe drinking water but water facilities are under pressure	77 boreholes successfully drilled within plan period	77 No boreholes drilled	4 constructed, still on ground level (no concrete slab constructed and no Hand pump)	Very slow
	Mechanize 40No boreholes	N/A	65% of total population have access to safe drinking water but	40 No boreholes mechanized	40 No boreholes mechanized	N/A	Programme not implemented

water facilities are under pressure

Construct 3 No. small town water system	N/A	One small Town Water System at Busunya	3 No small town water system constructed	3 No small town water system constructed	N/A	Programme is stagnant
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Policy Objective 4: Enhance access to toilet facilities by 95% coverage by 2017

Sanitation and Waste Management	Encourage and facilitate the construction of household latrines	100%	Total number of drop holes in the district was 488 as 2013	90 HH latrines successfully constructed	90 Household latrines constructed	132 households latrines have been constructed	On track
	Construct 10 No Institutional latrines	50%	Total number of drop holes in the district was 488 as 2013	10 latrines constructed in schools	10 No Institutional latrines constructed in schools	4 No. 8 seater institutional latrines constructed at Asekye, Sikaa, Yefri and Bonte	On track
	Rehabilitate existing toilet facilities	72.7%	11 public toilet facilities were choked and need to be rehabilitated	8 toilet facilities successfully rehabilitated	8 toilet facilities rehabilitated	11 No. public toilets have been rehabilitated	On track
	Construct 10 No. public toilet facilities in needy communities	20%	14 public latrines were available	Additional 10 public latrines successfully constructed	10 No. public toilet facilities constructed	2 No. 16 seater toilet facilities are ongoing at Dromankese and Kranka.	Very slow

Policy Objective 5: Ensure efficient management of waste disposal sites

Sanitation and Waste Management	Equip waste management department	N/A	N/A	To procure one printer for DEHO	1 printer machine procured for the department	N/A	Not procured
	Procure skip containers for communities	N/A	11 skip containers were available	To procure additional 15	15 skip containers procured	None procured	Programme not implemented

Lobby for Environmental Health staff	3 new staff employed	10 Environmental Health officers were available	To increase Health workers skip containers	Environmental Health staff increased	3 new officers have been posted to the district and they have been reposted to sub-district structures	On track
Educate communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	Quarterly education is ongoing	Education was conducted quarterly	All the 99 communities get educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation	Communities educated on environmental hygiene and sanitation	Quarterly mass education have been conducted for communities and citizens on environmental hygiene and sanitation.	On track
Support Fumigation programmes	Monthly fumigation exercise is ongoing	The fumigation exercise was taking place monthly	To periodically fumigate public places and insect-prone areas.	Fumigation programme supported	Fumigation exercise is done monthly at places like health centers, skip containers site, schools and government bungalows as well streets and gutters in towns.	On track
Construct 3 No slaughter slabs in the district	70%	N/A	Complete construction of 3 No slaughter slabs	3 No slaughter slabs Constructed	2 slaughter slabs have been constructed at Yefri and Dromankese.	On track

Policy Objective 6: Increase access to electricity by 30%

Energy	Extend electricity to 8 No communities and new sites of expanding communities	7 new communities are connected to the National Grid	71.7% of households had access to electricity	8 new communities connected to the national grid	Electricity extended to 8 No new communities and 10 new sites	Electricity have been extended to 7 new communities and Busunya new site.	On track
	Procure 300 No electricity poles	N/A	N/A	Procure 300 No electricity poles for extension	300 No electricity poles procure	N/A	Not procured
	Procure street light and rehabilitate old ones	200 street light have been procured	71.7% of households had access to electricity	20,000 streets light procured for extension	20,000 street lights procured	200 street light have been procured	Very slow
	Procure 1 No. stand by generator for DA	N/A	N/A	1 No. standby generator procured	1 No. generator procured	N/A	Not procured

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Policy Objectives 1: Improve on the performance and standard of education

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Policy Outcome Indicator	Achievement	Remarks
Education	Construct 15 No.6 unit classroom blocks	85%	<p>There are a total number of 149 educational institutions in the District, out of this number, 54 are pre-schools, 52 primary schools, 41 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools</p> <p>-Capitation grant and school feeding programme is ongoing to ensure equal and affordable access</p> <p>-No technical school and university in the district.</p> <p>- 62.40% of the total eligible population of the school going age are in school</p>	To successfully construct 15 No. 6 unit classrooms blocks	15 No. 6 unit classrooms blocks and constricted	<p>-2 No. 6 unit classroom block have been constructed at Kranka and Fiema</p> <p>-5 No. 3 unit classroom block have been constructed at Dwenewoho, Tom, Konkrompe, Yefri and Amanda</p> <p>-Construction of 3 No. 6 Unit classroom block are ongoing at Bonte, Kranka and Senya</p> <p>-Construction of 8 No. 3 unit classroom block are ongoing at 8 different communities.</p>	On track
	Procure teaching and learning materials (TLMs)	There are 7152 and 2839 science text books for Primary and JHS respectively.	TLMS in schools were inadequate especially science and Mathematics books	To provide enough TLMS at all levels of basic education	Teaching and learning materials procured	<p>TLMS have been provide for schools but not adequate</p> <p>There are 7152 and 2839 science text books for Primary</p>	On track

and JHS respectively.

Construct 12 No residential accommodation for teachers	33%	N/A	12 new teachers bungalow constructed	12 No. teachers accommodation constructed	2 No. 3 unit teachers quarters have been constructed at Odumasi and Bomini 2 No. 6 unit quarters have been constructed at Sikaa and Fiema	Very slow
Construct 8 No ICT with equipment in schools	Only one new ICT center has been constructed at Bodom	N/A	To fully construct 8 new ICT centers in schools	8 No ICT centre constructed in 8 JHS	-ICT center is constructed at Bodom -An old school structure at Manso, Sikaa and Yefri has been turned to ICT center	Slow
Procure furniture for basic and second cycle institutions	100%	9,405 furniture were available	To procure additional 4,000 furniture	4,000 furniture for basic and second cycle institutions procured	2,387 dual desk have been provided to basic schools 2,183 Mono Desk have been provided to schools 2,216 desk for KGs (Per Head)	On track
Support 80 No needy but brilliant students in tertiary institutions especially girls	Financial assistance has been given continuously	Financial assistance were given o needy students	All brilliant but needy students should be supported	80 No tertiary students supported	Financial assistance have been given to needy students who apply.	On track
Rehabilitate 8 No school structures	50%	8 No school infrastructure were needing urgent renovation	Rehabilitate 8 No. school infrastructure	8 No school structures renovated	4 No Basis schools rehabilitated (2 at Fiema, 1 at Yefri and 1 at Busunya)	On track

Promote and develop sports in basic and second cycle institutions	Sports activities takes place yearly	Sports activities were ongoing	To sustain the ongoing yearly sports activities	Sports in basic and second cycle institutions promoted and developed	-Sports activities take place at the beginning of every academic year -Jerseys and football kits have been supplied to schools	On track
Educate communities on Girl Child Education	Girl child education is ongoing	Gender Parity index;	Gender Parity index;	Communities educated on Girl child education	-Girl child unit is created in the district and sensitization on girl child education is ongoing -Adolescent reproductive health programme which covers education of school children is ongoing	On track
		-KG 0.97	-KG 1:1			
		-PRIMARY 0.93	-PRIMARY 1:1			
		-JHS 0.70	-JHS 1:1			
		-SHS 0.79	-SHS 1:1			
Expand and Manage school feeding Programme	8046 pupils are benefiting from School feeding programme	7,377 pupils were benefiting from the programme	To expand the programme to cover many schools	School feeding programme extended to schools	28 schools with 8046 pupils are benefitting from the programme	On track
Improve infrastructure base of Busunya SHS and Yefri SHS	85%	Boarding facilities for boys and girls as well as classrooms were under construction at Both Busunya and Yefri SHS	To construct boarding facilities, classrooms, administration blocks and dining halls at both Busunya and Yefri SHS.	Boarding facilities and dining halls constructed	-Construction of Administration block with library at both SHS are ongoing -Construction of dormitories for boys and girls at both SHS are ongoing -Construction of ultra-modern dining hall with kitchen at both SHS are ongoing -Construction of 12 unit Storey classroom block at both SHS	On track

are ongoing

Support 200 No. teacher trainees and UTDBE trainees	280 untrained teachers have graduated under UTDBE	280 Teachers were enrolled on UTDBE programme	To reduce number of untrained teachers	Teachers supported	280 untrained teachers under UTDBE programme have graduated in August 2016	On track
Support independence day celebration	3 independence day celebration has taken place	Independence day celebration were ongoing annually	To sustain independence day celebration	Independence day celebration supported	3 independence day celebrations have successfully been carried out since 2014	On track

Policy objective 2: Improve upon the quality of health care delivery by ensuring 99% of total population have access to quality health services by 2017

Health	Educate the public on the incidence and causes of malaria, cholera and other diseases	99 communities have been educated	education was ongoing	To sustain the malaria prevention programme	Malaria infection on nursing mothers and under 5 children reduced from 37.1% to 20%	All communities and members in the district reached with messages on incidence and causes of malaria, cholera and other diseases	On track
	Construct 12Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 3 health centers and 1 No. Maternity Home	75%	7 CHPS compounds were available	To construct additional 11 CHPS compound	11 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound and 3 health centers constructed	7 No. CHPS compound constructed, bringing total permanent CHPS to 9. Contract has been awarded for construction of maternity home at Bomini. Ground preparation is ongoing.	Om track
	Train 30 staffs on HIV/AIDS counseling and testing	N/A	N/A	To train health professionals to support HIV/AIDS programme	HIV/AIDS programme supported	-No staff has been trained except 4 midwives who have received refresher training on the programme. -Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV -HIV testing and counseling	Very slow

						services -Health education on HIV -Test kits (HIV) supplied from RMS	
Procure storage devices for the district	5 fridges and 2 cold boxes have been procured	N/A		To procure storage devices for medicines	Storage devices procured	5 fridges and 2 cold boxes have been procured	On track
Procure equipment and logistics for the health centres and CHPS Compound	85%	N/A		To fully equip all the CHPS compound	Equipment and logistics for health centres CHPS Compound procured	The following items have been procured and supplied; Delivery beds, Delivery sets, Oxygen cylinders and accessories, 30 BP apparatus, 50 Thermometers, 30 washing scales and Drugs	On track
Construct 1 No Modern Hospital	N/A	N/A		To construct District Hospital	1 No Modern Hospital Constructed	The site for the project has been secured.	Not implemented
Create mental health unit in the district	100%	N/A		To create Mental health unit in 4 health centers	Mental health unit created	Mental health units have been created at Busunya, Kranka, Dromankese and Yefri	Achieved
Support adolescent reproductive Health programmes	The programme is ongoing	The programme was ongoing in the district		To sustain the reproductive health programme	Education on adolescent reproductive health carried out	Education on adolescent health, advocacy, training of peer groups and creation of 4 adolescent corners	On track
Construct residential accommodation for health workers	4 nurses quarters have been constructed	N/A		Nurses quarters constructed	Nurses quarters constructed	Four nurses' quarters have been constructed at Busunya.	On track
Ensure quality nutritional services delivery	Nutritional programme is ongoing	Nutritional programme was ongoing		To educate pregnant women on nutrition	Pregnant women and children are well educated on	Health education in OPD, child welfare clinic and antenatal clinic	On track

nutrition

Administration of Vit. A to children of 6-59 months

Growth monitoring of children up to 59 months.

Policy objective 3: Improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups

Social Protection	Provide support and job training to the physically challenged	45%	2183 people were disabled	To support all the disabled in the district	Support and job training provided to the physically challenged	170 out of 350 people with physical challenge has been registered on NHIS free of charge.	On track
	Procure relief items to be given to disaster victims	Relief items were given to disaster victims in Busunya and Bomini	N/A	To procure relief item to be given to disaster victims	Relief items procured	Relief items were given to communities like Busunya, Bomini and Dromamkese	On track
	Educate school children on teenage pregnancy especially the females	85%	Education was ongoing	To sustain teenage pregnancy education	school children educated on Teenage Pregnancy	Forty three (43) out of fifty six (56) schools in the district have been educated on teenage pregnancy	On track
	Sensitize the public to report abuse cases and educate the public on child abuse	14 communities sensitized to report Abuse cases	N/A	To educate general public on the need to report abuse cases	Public educated to report abuse cases	Fourteen (14) communities has been sensitized on child abuse and the need to report abuse cases through Child Protection and Adolescents Reproductive Health Projects	On track
	Provide 1 No. fire Tender in the district	The fire tender has been procured	N/A	1 No fire tender provided	1 No fire tender provided	The fire tender has been procured but sent to Yefri where there is fire service station	On track

Thematic Area: Transparent and accountable governance

Policy Objectives 1: Promote participation of the citizenry especially women in local governance

Programmes	Sub Programmes	Extent of implementation of all programmes	Baseline 2013	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Policy Outcome Indicator	Achievement	Remarks
Gender Equity	Sensitize women on the need to take part in public activities	N/A	N/A	To ensure women take active role in decision making	Women sensitized on the need to take part in public activities	Road map for the programme is designed but activities are halted	Programme not implemented
	Organize workshop for women groups in local governance and development	50%	N/A	Women to be active in local governance	Two workshops for women groups in local governance and development organized	One workshop organized for hairdresser and tailors association in Busunya.	On track
	Build the Capacity of the sub-district structure	Sub structures are not properly functioning	N/A	To fully equip all the four sub structures	The capacity for the four sub-district structures built	One training workshop has been organized for area council chairmen and National service personnel deployed to work at various area council offices.	Very slow

Policy objective 2: Improve upon the security situation in the district

Security	Provide logistics and equipment for security personnel	Inadequate information on the programme			Logistics and equipment provided to security personnel		
	Lobby for more police personnel in the district	Total police personnel increase from 5 to 15	Police citizen ratio was 1: 10140	To reduce police citizen ration to 1: 5000	number of police personnel increased	Police citizen ratio has changed from 1:10140 to 1:5022	On track

Rehabilitate 2 No police posts	Busunya Police post has been rehabilitated	N/A	To rehabilitate Busunya and Dromankese Police posts	2 Police Posts rehabilitated	Busunya police post has been rehabilitated	On track
Construct 2 No residential accommodation for police officers	50%	N/A	To provide bungalows for police personnel	2No. Semi-detached bungalow constructed for police personnel	2 unit quarters for police officers has been constructed at Busunya	On track
Support Community Initiated Projects	75%	Kranka police post has been started by the community	To support completion of Kranka Police post	1No. Police Post constructed	Construction of police post at Kranka is ongoing	On track

Policy objective 3: Ensure good governance

Complete the construction of bungalows for DCE, DCD and MOFA Director	95%	N/A	To construct DCE and DCD's bungalows	DCE and DCD's bungalows completed	-Construction of DCE's quarters has been completed at Busunya -Construction of MOFA Director's quarters has been completed at Busunya -Construction of DCD's quarters is about 65% complete at Busunya but activities have been suspended for a long time.	On track
Complete the construction of Office Annex Administration	100%	The project was ongoing	To complete construction of Office Annex Administration	Office Annex Administration completed	The administration block has been completed and administrative works have started in the building	Achieved
Build the capacity of DA staff	100%	Capacity building of staff was ongoing	To sustain periodic training of staff	Capacity of DA staff built	Alayie Consult was contracted to build the capacities of DA staff.	Programme implemented
Construct residential accommodation for DA	90%	Bungalows were available for DCE, DCD,	To construct residential	Residential accommodation for	-1 No. 20 unit compound house for DA staff is ongoing and it is	On track

staff		DPO and DBA	accommodation for senior and junior staff	DA staff constructed	about 90% complete -Quarters have been constructed for MOFA Director and Community Development Officer	
Procure office equipment and logistics for DA and other departments	Equipment, materials, logistics and stationary procured for the DA.	The programme was ongoing periodically	To sustain the programme	Office equipments and logistics procured	5 No. Swivel chairs procured for DPO, DBA, DWE, Accountant and Personnel Officer Regular procurement of stationary for administrative works.	On track
Construct 3 No office accommodation for sub-district structures	Old structures has been turned to substructures offices	N/A	3 new office constructed for 3 substructures and furnish them	3No. Office accommodation for sub-structures constructed	An old office space secured for Dromankese area council.	Very slow
Complete the construction of 1 No District Assembly Hall	100%	N/A	To complete construction of DA's hall	1 No District Assembly Hall constructed	The assembly hall is completely constructed at Busunya	Achieved
Servicing and maintenance of official vehicles	Office cars, motors and grader are periodically maintained.	The programme was ongoing periodically	To sustain the programme	Vehicles maintained	Office cars, motors and grader are periodically maintained.	On track
Procure 1 No. 4X4 Double Decker Pick-up	100%	N/A	Procure 1 No. 4X4 Double Decker Pick-up to facilitate M&E exercise	1 No. 4X4 Double Decker Pick-up procured	1 No. 4X4 Double Decker Pick-up has been procured	Achieved

Table 1.2: Total releases from Government of Ghana**PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS**

Year	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
2014	1,100,922.30	1,100,922.30	1,091,039.89	9,882.41		
2015	1,281,845.85	1,281,845.85	803,013.05	478,832.80		
2016	1,442,501.00	1,442,501.00	1,064,409.60	378,091.40		
2017	1,587,921.10	1,587,921.10	1,102,370.36	485,550.74	1,102,370.36	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS

2014	3,358,039.09	3,358,039.09	1,775,441.00	1,582,598.09		
2015	3,920,465.38	3,920,465.38	1,620,204.43	2,300,260.95		
2016	2,595,908.75	2,595,908.75	2,396,016.12	199,892.63		
2017	3,861,814.73	3,861,814.73			1,437,033.62	

GOODS AND SERVICES

2014	1,146,333.09	1,146,333.09	1,021,597.15	124,735.94		
2015	1,313,045.20	1,313,045.20	1,436,676.93	(123,631.73)		
2016	1,995,997.12	1,995,997.12	1,766,961.84	229,035.28		
2017	209,350.00	209,350.00			197,650.07	

Table 1.3: All Sources of financial resources to the DA

Source	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GOG	1950771.39	1,829,183	121,588	2097071.09	1209179.03	887892.06	2215679.52	105846.56	2109833	116835.39	96497.80	20,337.80
DACF	1851003.09	996893.26	854,110	2603821.23	2094963.13	508858.1	2454995.35	2091973.15	363022.2	2927545.73	1,498,446.87	1,429,098.86
Donors	1500521.00	778547.74	721,973	1501644.15	572329.63	929314.52	996412.00	798493.80	197918.2	8,500	8,500	-
HIPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IGF	217994.00	176196.65	41,797	219,820.10	149275.04	70545.06	184820.00	129096.00	55724	232520.00	228156.06	4,363.94
Others	94,255.02	140256.67	(46,002)	98000.00	312535.03	(214535.03)	162500.00	285138.38	(122638.38)			

Note: GOG (Departmental transfers, Compensation, School feeding and PLWD)

Donors (DDF, GSOP and GHARP)

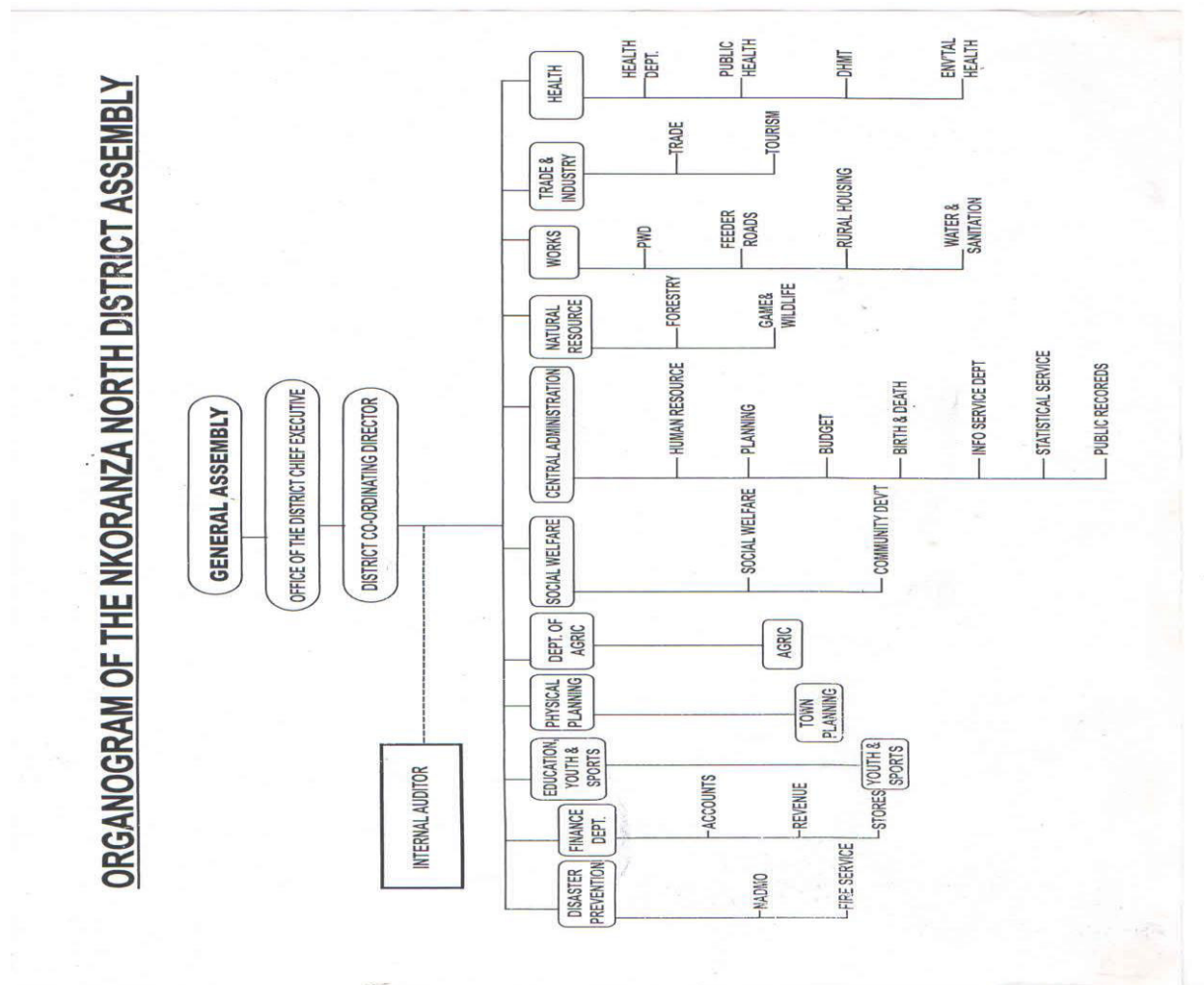
Others (MSHAP, MPCF and SIF)

1.4 Compilation of District Profile

This section of the plan is the development profile of the Nkoranza North District. The primary aim of this section is to give detailed analysis of development indicators in the district; their response to contemporary planning policies, assessment of these policies and their effect on the socio-economic lives of the people.

1.4.1 Institutional Capacity

The administrative wing of the assembly is headed by the District Coordinating Director who has an oversight responsibility over all other decentralized departments and agencies in the district. Other key administrative units of the district are the District Planning Coordinating Unit and the Internal Audit. Organogram is shown below



1.4.1.1 Staff Strength

The operations of the DA are manned by some key staff and executives who work tirelessly to ensure overall development of the district. Notable among them are the District Coordinating Director, District Finance Officer, District Works Engineer, District Planning Officer, District Budget Officer, District Director of Agric and many more.

These officers are endowed with the needed skills and techniques to ensures successful preparation, implementation and monitoring of the 2018-2021 DMTDP

Table 1.4.1 Staff strength of the DA

NO.	DEPARTMENT	M	F	TOTAL
1	Central Administration	48	31	79
2	Department of Community Development	3	1	4
3	Department of Agriculture	12	0	12
4	Environmental Health	11	3	14
6	Works Department	12	0	12
TOTAL		87	37	124

Source: HRMU, 2017

Appendix 1 shows detailed list of staff with their qualifications, age and sex.

1.4.1.2 Infrastructure

Successful preparation, implementation and monitoring of the 2018-2021 DMTDP cannot be achieved without the needed infrastructure to help DPCU in their operations. Theses infrastructure include office space, accommodations and the needed logistics to enable smooth operations of DPCU. Table 1.2 shows infrastructure stock in the district necessary for DPCU's operations.

Table 1.4.2: Infrastructure stock for DPCU operations

S/N	Name of facility	No. Available	No. required	Gap (issue)
1	DCD's Bungalow	0	1	The facility is under construction but work has halted for a long time
2	Assistant Director's Bungalow	1	2	One Bungalow needs to be constructed for one assistant Director

3	Bungalows for senior staff	2	3	3 No. semi-detached bungalows needed for senior staff
4	Bungalows for Head of Decentralized Department	4	5	DCD's bungalow is yet to be completed
5	Bungalows for junior staff	0	3	No. compound house
6	Office spaces for DPCU members	6	12	Only 1 No 20 unit compound house is under construction
7	Furnished offices for DPCU members	3	12	No permanent office for DDH, DWE, Community dev't and social welfare officer, DDA. Also DBA shares office with DPO.
8	Vehicles for M&E exercises	2 pick ups	4 pick ups	With exception of DCD, DDE and DFO's office, all the remaining offices for DPCU members are not fully furnished. Some lack swivel chairs, printers, laptops, tables and scanners.
				Additional 2 pickups and 4 motor bikes are needed for monitoring exercises.

Source: DPCU, 2017

1.4.2 Physical and Natural Environment

This section assesses the physical and natural conditions of the district and how they shape and influence the development of the district. Physical and natural conditions affect the way people live in every social setting. It influences the food, culture and socio-economic dynamics of the people. It is therefore important to assess these factors and how they relate to the development of the district.

1.4.2.1 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The environment is made up of the surroundings and its features or characteristics in the district. During raining seasons especially with torrential rains, it disrupts and slows down economic or commercial activities. Torrential rains cause's floods within the district, making some roads become unmotorable during the season and completely cuts off affected communities from the rest which negatively affects the spatial interaction within the districts as well as with other districts. Torrential rains normally comes with heavy storms in the district which also cause the

distraction of lives and properties in the district which puts pressure on NADMO and other relieve agencies in supplying relief item to victims.

Again because of inadequate drains in the district, rain increases the incidence of erosion which leaves behind gullies, water collects in these gullies and pot holes become stag and breeds mosquitoes and in effect increasing the incidence of malaria (malaria leads top 10 diseases in the district since 2010).

1.4.2.2 Human activities on the natural environment and biodiversity

The natural environment has undergone significant changes over the years due to human activities. The major human activity in the district is farming comprising 85 percent. Indeed farming practices, building and construction activities and many other socio-cultural practices have combined to deplete the natural environment of its nutritional and ecological balance. Farming is carried out using slash and burn and there is a perennial problem of bush burning in the district. The once semi-deciduous forest is now being turned into a savanna land. Rivers dry up during the dry season. Tree species of medicinal and commercial values are being exploited for charcoal burning. The major human activities that are shaping the natural landscape include bush burning, reckless felling of trees for charcoal, sand winning for construction purposes, poor farming practices and cultivating along river banks. If the natural environment is to be restored, people must be made aware of the consequences of their actions on the survival or livelihoods of future generations. There must also be planned interventions to replant trees and reclaim exhausted lands. The situation is so critical that it requires that punitive measures be put in place to check the wanton destruction of the natural environment.

This unwanted attitude of the people on the natural environment has greatly affected the lives of animals, birds, tress and other species in the forest (biodiversity). Every year, about 85% of the district's undeveloped land gets burnt including people's farms. This kills innocent animals and destroys important tress that could have been used to develop the district.

The only reserve land where animals and trees are safe to enjoy the principles of biodiversity is the Boabeng Fiema monkeys' sanctuary, a forest reserve and a tourist site.

1.4.2.3 Climate Change

In the wake of climate change, it is important for all district stakeholders to design and implement pragmatic measures to help conserve the natural environment and prevent the loss of biodiversity.

The much trumpeted climate change has already caught up with the District. Intense rainfall during the rainy season and heat waves during the dry season are ample evidence. Indeed the agricultural calendar can no longer be predicted with certainty. Water resources, wetlands and biodiversity have been greatly affected by climate change.

In furtherance to this, the district, through the help of Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) has been engaged in tree planting for the past five years. Notable trees are Teak, Cashew and Mango. The idea behind the exercise is to restore degraded land and also create employment.

The climate change project under GSOP has been able to restore 140ha of degraded land with fruit trees (cashew and mango) and tress (teak). The project is still ongoing in the district.

1.4.2.4 Relief and Drainage

Generally, the district is low lying and rises gradually from 153m – 305m above sea level. The district is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notable among which are the Tankor, Fanku, Fia and Tanfi. Tankor River normally flood during the rainy season which affects communities like Asuofu, and Tamale Akura. Most of the rivers and streams take their sources from the North-Eastern portion of the district flowing to the South and North–West wards.

1.4.2.5 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of the district is semi-equatorial. It has a double maxima rainfall regime- with the major rainy season occurring between March and July. The minor rainfall season occurs between September and November. Mean annual rainfall ranges between 855mm and 1,500mm. The temperature in the District is generally high averaging about 26°C throughout the year (Benneh and Dickson, 1970). Average maximum temperature is 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C. The hottest months are February to April. The high temperature sometimes causes Celibro Spinal Meningitis (CSM).

The dry season is characterized by harmattan wind which is dry dusty and cold. This leads to drying of the vegetation which aids bush fire. Humidity is high during the rainy season. The months of December to February, however, record very low humidity.

During the months between December and February non-farming activities take place as farmers tend to engage in other activities rather than farming. Community mobilizations are easier during such times. Most rivers either dry up or dwindle in size thereby increasing the number of hours people use to search for water.

Nkoranza North District is part of the traditional zone between the savanna woodland of northern Ghana and the forest belt of the South. Thus, Savanna woodland, and fewer areas of savanna re-growth largely characterize the Eastern part of the district. The Southern part of the district is largely marked by forest re-growth made up of shrubs and grasses with few original tree species, especially silk cotton trees.

The district has three main types of vegetation. These include the guinea savanna, the transition zone and a forest reserve. The guinea savanna is located at the fringes of the northern section of the district. It occupies about 43.37 of the total vegetation area of the district. It covers communities like Busunya, Bomini, Kranka, Yefri, Maaso and many more. The Guinea Savanna is located between the Forest reserve and the Transitional Zone.

The transition zone is located at the southern part of the District. It constitutes the largest percentage of the total land area of the district. That is about 45.86% of the vegetation is in transition zone. The forest reserve is the least vegetation cover of the district constituting about 10.77% of the total land area. It covers communities like Fiema, Boabeng, Bomini, Senya, Bodom, Konkrompe and others. The reserve which is also the Monkeys sanctuary is one of the main tourist sites in the district.

1.4.3 Culture

There is a diversity of attitudes and practices particularly for the diverse ethnic groups within the district. While some of these attitudes and practices are supportive of production others can be said to be counterproductive. The common practices of the people are annual festivals prominent among which is Munufie, not working or going to the farm on certain days, paying homage to

traditional authority, alternative dispute resolution practices, warm reception for visitors, believe in witchcraft and the worship of deities.

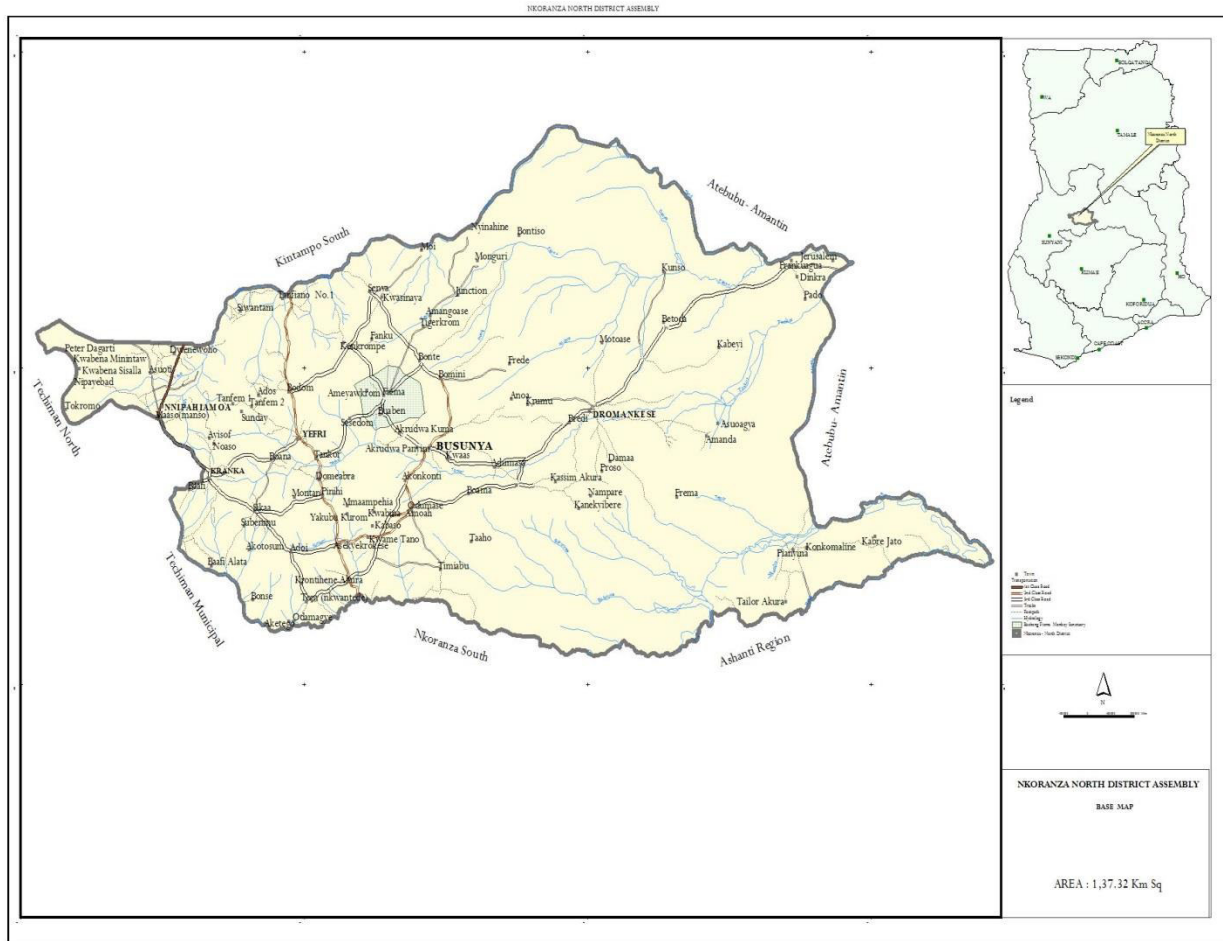
1.4.4 Settlement System

This section of the profile talks about the district's boundaries and location as well as land use patterns.

1.4.4.1 Location and size

Nkoranza North District is one of the twenty seven Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana with Busunya as its capital. The District was created under the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1844 of 2007 and was officially inaugurated by the Government of Ghana in 2008. It has a total land area of about 2,322 sq kilometres. The District was carved out of the then Nkoranza District and it lies within longitudes 1° 10` and 1° 55` West, and latitudes 7° 20` and 7° 55` North. The District shares boundaries with Kintampo South to the North, Nkoranza South Municipality to the South, Atebubu Amantin District to the East and Techiman North District to the West.

Figure 1.1: the Base Map of Nkoranza North District



1.4.4.2 Land uses and settlement system

The built environment defines land use pattern in the district. The built environment continues to improve in terms of the quality of private and public infrastructure. This is related to the elevation of the area to a district status. As a district the area now has resources available to it to undertake development infrastructure which initially did not exist. Again, it also attracts private investments as a district capital. Indeed over the period physical accessibility, telecommunication, access to health, water, housing quality and the quality of public infrastructure have improved substantially and will continue to improve.

A lot of the people have access to health facilities without travelling longer distances as the district has 4 health centers and 26 CHPS zones.

Security situation has not improved over the years as the district has only two police post located at Busunya and Yefri with total police personnel of 12.

Accessibility to market centres is very poor. The district has only one renowned market centre at Dromankese. Farm produce, especially, maize is sold unwillingly to unscrupulous buyers who carry unauthorised sacks to measure maize; depriving farmers of the needed income from their sweat.

The district has three banks, making access to banking services easy for the people.

- **Nature of drains**

Majority of the people in Nkoranza North District (66.1%) lack drains and this results in erosion. Erosion is an environmental problem which leaves behind gullies and pot holes on the road network especially the feeder roads. The absence of drains also influences indiscriminate liquid waste disposal destroying the aesthetic beauty of the district. The absence of drains also causes danger to the lives of the people because the area becomes slippery

- **Road network**

The district has a total road length of 386.70km of which 114.50km are engineered roads, partially engineered roads constitute 46.10km and 226.10km are non-engineered roads. Out of the total 386.70km, 37km are tarred, including 15km tarred road from Asekye to Busunya and 15km tarred road from Asekye to Tanfiano. 110km are in fairly poor shape and 239.7km are in a very bad condition.

This clearly shows the district's road network is very poor and it impacts negatively on farming and other economic activities.

Details of settlement system and infrastructural development are discussed under social services.

1.4.4.3 Poverty profile

Various indicators were used to assess poverty situation in the district. Some of these include; assess to basic education, distance covered to access basic infrastructures such as health, water and sanitation facilities; access to electricity, income levels and percentage of population which can get three square meal a day.

The incidence of poverty represents the number of persons whose incomes or consumption levels fall below the poverty line and they are deprived with some essential facilities like those stated above. A field survey indicated that 59% can be classified as poor people in the district.

During the survey, various stakeholders in the district were asked of their perceptions of poverty and how poverty is manifested in the various communities. Stakeholders also identified the causes of poverty and the coping mechanism. The consultative process identified the poor as farmers (especially women) who are not able to transform their resources into useful production. These are subsistence farmers who live from hand to mouth. In addition, the poor included those who serve as labourers on people's farms as well as the unemployed and beggars. These poor people are located in all the settlements across the district. Poverty as manifested in the Nkoranza North District ranged from (apart from already mentioned indicators above) malnourished children, children and parents alike in tattered clothes, children with no formal education, perpetual borrowing and poor housing conditions and structures. Some of the coping mechanisms resorted to are borrowing, begging, and engagement in low paying menial jobs and to some extent stealing.

- **District Poverty Pockets**

The district has been defined into poverty pockets based on several characteristics which include availability and access to socio-economic services, the hierarchy of settlements, resource availability, room occupancy rate, levels of income as against households' sizes and others. The pockets therefore give indications of the deprived nature of the Areas and how poverty is manifested among the people, but not the levels of poverty itself. Three pockets were identified. The pockets cut across the sub-district boundaries.

There are four sub-structures which cover 99 communities. The characteristics of each poverty pocket are not peculiar to a particular substructure. As much as 59% of the district population were found with situations putting them in a poverty state, the number of poor persons in the district is therefore 46,283. Analysis from the survey revealed that 46% of these 46,283 people found to be in Pocket 1 (very poor). These people require early and essential supports to enable them improve upon their well-being to acceptable levels. 34% of the 46,283 were found to be in Pocket 2 (Poor). These people are better-off than those in Pocket 1. 20% of the 46,283 people

were found to be in pocket 3 (Fairly poor). The table below shows communities in the various pockets and the characteristic for each pocket.

Table 1.5 District Poverty Pockets and their Characteristics

POCKET	COMMUNITIES	POPULATION	POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS (MANIFESTATIONS)
Pocket 1	Madina No1	150	-Mostly migrant farmers -Predominantly in production of food crops meant for consumption -Wooded savanna - Fairly good road network -Inadequate basic infrastructure, ie, health, education, water and sanitation -Sparse distribution of population -Perennial bush burning - Cashew production area - Poor housing condition -High room occupancy rate -high level of illiteracy
	Timiabu	825	
	Pienyina	737	
	Amanda	222	
	Apenkro	141	
	Taaho	478	
	Asuoti/Asuogya	468	
	Bonse	195	
	Baafi	1114	
	Kunso	477	
	Krumu	376	
	Tanfiano	760	
	Pado	51	
Dinkra	487		
Pocket 2	Odumasi	1932	-Fairly good road network -Have relatively good infrastructure -Mostly traditional subsistence farmers -High population density -High out-migration rates -Relatively well resourced -Existence of electricity -Cashew growing areas
	Akrudwa	298	
	Boana	468	
	Buabeng	1412	
	Senya	2336	
	Bodom	1509	
	Konkrompe	1914	
	Pinihini	2153	
	Sikaa	2661	
	Bomini	2305	
	Akrudwa No2	1313	
	Bonte		
	Tankor	784	
Pocket 3	Dromankese	9226	-Endowed with socio-economic infrastructure -Good road network -High level of services -High percentage of formal sector workers -Vibrant commercial sector -Seat of political administration -High rate of in-migration -High population density
	Busunya	10318	
	Yefri	6522	
	Kranka	5975	
	Dromankuma	2981	
	Bono Maaso	5020	
	Asekye	891	
	Fiema	2870	

- **Social Protection Programmes**

1. Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP)

The implementation of Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) has been one major mechanism for alleviating poverty in the district. This project has on board about 700 workers (both males and females). The workers are paid GH¢ 10.00 on each day worked. They are paid through e-zwich on monthly basis. This project has help people in communities like Timiabu, Bonte, Bomini, Konkrompe, Senya, Bono Manso, Bodom, Dromankuma and Asekye. Most of these communities are found in pocket 2 and 1.

2. LEAP

The implementation of LEAP in the district has been another intervention to ameliorate the lives of the weak and vulnerable in the district. Table 1.4 below gives statistics on LEAP implementation in the district.

Table 1.6 LEAP Payment structure

COMMUNITY	NO.OF HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID EVERY TWO MONTHS¢
Sikaa	38	3020.00
Taaho(DAPAFO)	18	1386.00
Timiabu	8	584.00
Tom Nkwatete	37	3094.00
Tsokose	2	212.00
Yefri	31	2458.00
Adeo	38	3392.00
Amanda	7	508.00
Ampenkuro	3	204.00
Asekye	32	2624.00
Bodom	7	580.00
Bonse	13	1006.00

Busunya	5	344.00
Madina	13	1176.00
Odumasi	24	1932.00
Grand Total	278	GH¢22524.00

From table 1.4 it can be seen that 278 households who fall within the poverty circle of the district are being cushioned every two months with a total amount of GH¢ 22,524.00

A total of five Hundred and twenty four (524) LEAP beneficiaries were registered with the National Health Insurance. The Social Welfare Department started mobilization for the 48th cycle of the LEAP payment from 5th -6th June 2017 in the district

3. School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme covers Twenty-eight (28) beneficiary schools in the District. The impact of the programme has been demonstrated in the increase in enrolment figures of the beneficiary schools. The total enrolment of the twenty-eight (28) schools stood at Eight Thousand and Forty-Six (8,046).

Expansion of the programme to include other schools in the District would impact positively in teaching and learning in the District. The fifty Pesewas per child for a day has now been increased to eighty pesewas. However, there is there the need for timely release of funds to cater for the caterers.

4. BA LED

United Progress (UP) formerly known as Concern Universal in partnership with the District Assembly and other three District Assemblies: Nkoranza Municipal, Wenchi Municipal and Kintampo South is implementing a project for accelerated Local Economic Development. Some 2000 farmers are to benefit from skill training to improve productivity in the district.

The project also includes capacity building for agribusiness operators and some selected staff of the District Assembly. This project has the impact improving poverty situation in the district.

5. Child and family welfare

The institute of Local Government Service in collaboration with the Local Government Service and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection is embarking on a pilot programme to test the effectiveness of the Child and Family Welfare Policy.

The project seeks to address challenges confronting children and families including the menace of teenage pregnancy in the District.

1.4.4.4 Settlement linkages

Apart from the four major urban settlements, Busunya, Yefri, Kranka and Dromankese, which have nucleated settlement forms, all other settlements are dispersed in nature. There are also a few settlements in the district that take the linear pattern and are mostly along roads. Due to the rural and dispersed nature of the settlements, connections between them take the form of roads, tracks and in some instances footpaths. Travelling is made on footpaths and mostly on intermediate transport such as bicycles and motorcycles with taxis and buses relied upon only for long distance travels. It is important to improve the transport links between the settlements in order to enhance socio-economic interactions. Cars movements from the district capital to other settlements in the district do not exist and hence such movements only occur through motorcycles or hiring of the car.

The scalogram below shows the facilities in the various communities and the settlement functional matrix.

Table 1.7: Scalogram Analysis/Centrality Index Analysis/Settlement Functional Matrix

EXISTING FACILITIES COMMUNITIES	POPULATION	KINDERGATEN	PRIMARY SCH.	JUNIOR HIGH SCH	SENIOR HIGH SCH.	NON MECHANIZED-BOREHOLES	CHPS COMPOUND	HEALTH CENTRE	MECHANIZED BOREHOLES	MATERNITY HOME	HOSPITAL	RIVER/ STREAM	ELECTRICITY	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	SKIP CON CONTAINER	PUBLIC TOILET	MARKET	DRUG STORE	POLICE STATION	COMMUNITY CENTRE	AGRIC EXTENSION AG.	GUEST HOUSE	STREET LIGHT	ACCESSIBLE ROADS	BANK	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	LEVEL OF HIERACHY
	KRANKA	6603	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		X	x		X	x	x	x				x	x	X		x	17	
SIKAA	2941	x	x	x		x	X		x			X	x		X		x					x		X		x	13		
MANSO	5548	x	x	x			X		X			X	x	X	X	x	x	x				x	x	X		x	16		
NIPAHIAMOA	1293	x	x			x			X			X	x					x								x	9		
DWENEWOHO	2013	x	x	x		x	X		X			X	x	X				x				x		X		x	13		
ODUMASE	2135	x	x	x		x	X		X				x	X								x	x	x	X		x	13	
FIEMA	3172	x	x	x		x	X		X			X	x		X	X		x				x		X		x	15		
BOMINI	2547	x	x	x		x	X		X			X	x			x		x				x	x	X		x	14		
BUSUNYA	11403	x	x	x	x	x		x	X	x		X	x		X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	22		
BONTE	3220	x	x	x		x	X		X				x			x		x				x	x	X		x	13		
BOABENG	1561	x	x	x		x			X			X	x			x						x	x	X		x	12		
YEFRI	7772	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	X	x		X	x		X	x		x	x			x	x	X		x	19		
BODOM	1668	x	x	x		x	X		X			X	x	X		x						x	x	X		x	14		
KONKROMPE	2115	x	x	x		x			X				x									x	x	X			9		
SENYA	2582	x	x	x		x	X		X			X	x		X			x				x	x	X		x	14		

PINIHINI	2379	x	x	x		x	X		X		X	x	X						x		x	X		x	14		
DROMANKESE	10196	x	x	x		x	X	x	X	x	X	x		X	x	x	x		x		x	X		x	18		
DROMANKUMA	2003	x	x	x		x	X		X		X	x			x		x		x		x	X		x	14		
TIMIABU	912	x	x	x		x	X		X		X	x							x			X		x	11		
ASEKYE	985	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	X						x		x	X		x	12		
TOM	1246	X	X	X		X	X					X							x			X		x	9		
PIENYINA	815	X	X	X		X	X				X													x	7		
DINKRA	538	x	x			X	X				X													x	6		
AKRUDWA NO. 2	1451	X	X	X					X			X							x			X		x	8		
TANFIANO	840	X	X	X							X	X	X						x			X			8		
TANKOR	866	x	x	X		X	X		X		X	X	X			x			x		x		X		13		
AKONKONTI	904	x	x	x		x			x			X	X						x		x	X		x	11		
TOTAL NO. OF SETTLEMENT		27	27	25	2	24	19	3	23	4	0	20	24	9	8	11	5	14	2	1	24	3	17	23	1	23	344
TOTAL CENTRALITY		10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	10	10	100	10	100	
		0								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0		
										0	0																
WEIGHTED CENTRALITY SCORE		3.7	3.70	4	50	4.17	5.26	33.3	4.35	2	0	5	4.1	11.	12.	9.0	20	7.1	50	10	4.17	33.	5.8	4.35	10	4.35	
		0						3	5	5		7	11	8	9		4		0		33	8		0			

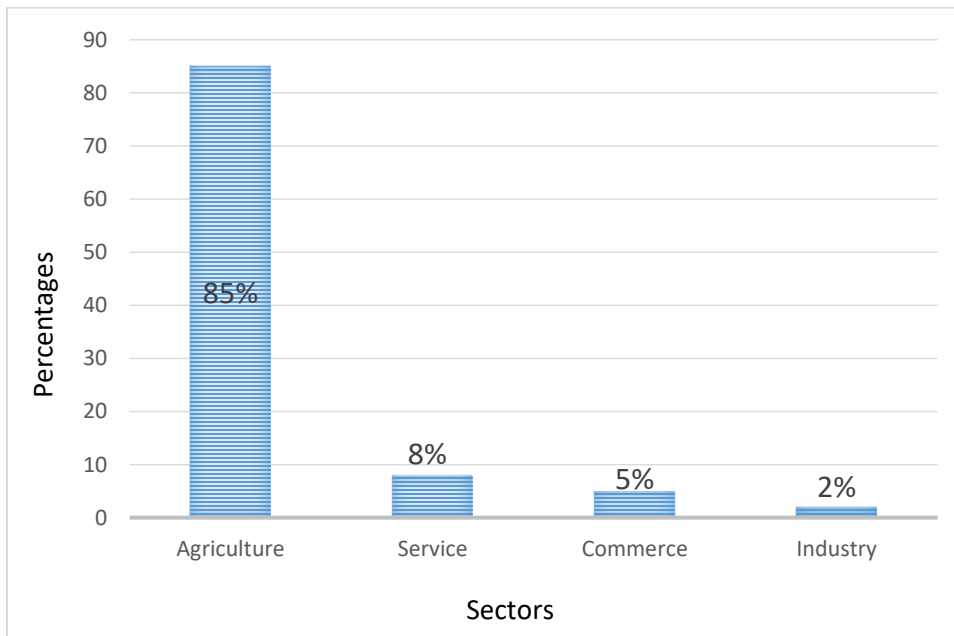
1.4.5 Economy of the District

The health of the district economy determines the kind of investments that would take place and the resources that would be available for public infrastructure projects. This sub-chapter focuses on the various components of the district’s micro-economy and how they relate to the development prospects of the entire district.

1.4.5.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The local economy is structured into four key sectors: The agricultural, commerce, service and industrial sectors. All have their fair share of the local economic base. Over the years the agricultural sector has been dominating in terms of employment and contribution to the district micro economy. However, it is gradually making way for the service and industrial sector. The service sector now has to do with telecommunication, taxi and transport services, education and health services and general public administration. The industrial/manufacturing sector is also dominated by small scale artisans like carpenters, auto mechanics, tailors, hair dressers, gari processing and distillers. Figure 1.2 below describes the structure of the local economy.

Figure: 1.2 structure of the local economy



Source: field survey, 2017

The agriculture still dominates with 85% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. This implies government's policy of planting for food and job is morale booster for the district. The main agricultural activities in the district include; food crop production and cash crop production. Major food items include; maize, cassava, yam, water melon, groundnut and plantain. The cash crops are cashew and mango, which are produced in large quantities in the district; 113,100 tons of cashew a year and 1,040 tons of mango a year.

1.4.5.2 Household Income and Expenditure

Planning is aimed at bringing about qualitative change resulting in the reduction in poverty level and improvement on equity among others. Additionally, social planning as an aspect of planning has as its main objective of interventions to reduce deprivation, to increase access to social and welfare services (insurance and a reduction in social risk).

One of the prudent means by which change can be realized is by looking at the income and expenditure of households. In other words the amount of money households earn from their work and the ways the money is spent at a particular period of time. It can thus be seen that income and expenditure are directly related, and that how much a person earns to a larger extent determines how much that person spends.

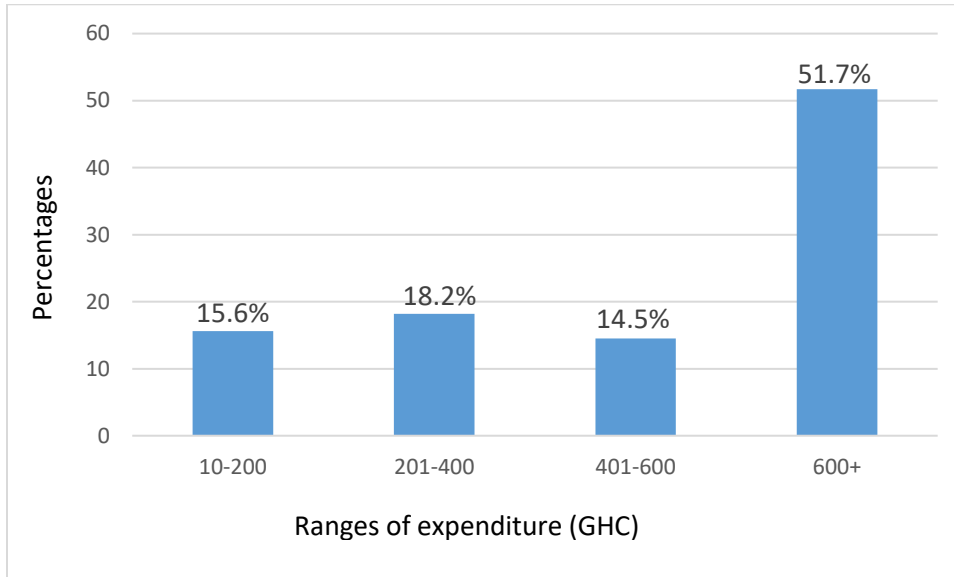
From the income analysis, it is realized that as high as 58.5% of households earn monthly income between the ranges of GH¢ 10 to GH¢ 500, whilst 41.5% earn above GH¢ 500 a month. This trend is vastly contingent on the fact that a greater proportion of households are employed in the agriculture sector of the district economy which is characterized by subsistence production, the use of outmoded tools and methods of production and limited access to extension services, credit facilities and limited support from Non-governmental Organizations. All these problems concomitantly lead to lower outputs and lower incomes. Also lack of standardization of pricing and weighting system of agricultural produce especially maize is a major setback in improving the income levels of farmers. Buyers just used any unapproved sacks to buy maize and pay any price because farmers do not have storage facilities to store their produce.

The 41.5% of households who receive incomes above GH¢ 500 is largely from the formal service sub sector and commerce.

- **Household Expenditure**

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the households' monthly income as a result of the direct relationship between income and expenditure. Figure 1.3 shows households' expenditure structure

Figure 1.3: Households' expenditure



Source: field survey, 2017

From figure 1.3, it can be seen that a greater proportion of households spending is above GH¢600.00. Meanwhile, only 41.5% of the population earn incomes above GH¢ 500.00. This depicts the poverty status of the district. Therefore, pragmatic measures should be implemented to vibrate the Local Economic Development and revitalize the agricultural sector so that jobs can be created and income levels improved.

1.4.5.3 Major Economic Activities

The major economic activities taking place in the district are farming, communication, banking, tourism, small scale industrial manufacturing, energy and trading. These various activities are further elaborated here.

- **Communication**

Communication takes place in various forms and through various media in the district. In terms of radio and television broadcast services, the district cannot boast of a radio station. However, the district receives signals of GTV, TV3, ADOM TV and others. The Community Information Centres are also ready and available for use. Mobile phone usage is also on the ascendancy and the district can be said to have a penetration rate of about 70%. Notable telecommunication service providers in the district are MTN, Vodafone Airtel and Tigo. Communication is an important measure of development and efforts must be made to deepen the penetration rate and improve people's access to information.

- **Banking**

Financial institutions play a vital role in the economic life of every district. They provide opportunities for savings, micro-credits and loans and investments. The Nkoranza North District has two Banks operating in the district. These are Fiagya Rural Bank and GN Bank. However, Teachers' Cooperative Credit Union is also available for banking services. They provide various financial instruments to the private and public sectors.

- **Small Scale Industry**

Small scale industry is also a major economic activity in the Nkoranza North District. There are multitudes of people engaged in hairdressing, baking, carpentry, bicycles and motorcycle repairs, chop bar operators, soap making, gari processing and even herbal medicine. The difficulty is that there is still no adequate data on these people, majority of who are in the informal sector. This is therefore a challenge to the District Planning Unit which must gather all the resources required to conduct a survey to compile data on the informal sector. They are very important players in the district economy hence the need to have adequate information about them and their activities. They contribute immensely to district revenues, employment generation and skills building.

- **Trading**

This is another major economic activity in the district which absorbs about 5% of the economically active population. Majority of the people who engage in this economic activity are women. They are into retail and wholesale of various products and food items such provisions,

cosmetics, food stuff, meat, and cloths. They normally import their products from other district like Nkoranza South and Techiman Municipal. The major challenge facing this economic activity is inadequate capital to expand businesses and poor road network.

- **Tourism**

The Nkoranza North District is very rich in terms of sites of attraction. The tourism sector is also one of the core resources which when developed can boost the local and national economy at large. The tourists' sites include the well-known monkey sanctuary located at Boabeng and Fiema as well as a slave cave at Bono Manso. Data from the monkey sanctuary revealed that, the site can serve as large potential contributor to the Internally Generated Funds of the district because it attracts tourists from all over the world.

However roads linking the monkeys sanctuary is poor and also there is no recreational facility at the site. There is an ICT center under construction at the site but work has halted for a long time.

- **Energy**

A. Energy for cooking

The major source of energy for cooking in the district includes firewood, charcoal, gas, electricity. Firewood happens to be the source which dominates with 61.9%. The rest are as follows; 15.2% use gas, 12.5% use charcoal only, and 10.7% use both firewood and charcoal.

During 2015, Ministry of Energy in collaboration with ministry of Local Government and Rural Development supplied Two Thousand (2,000) gas cylinders filled with gas to the members in the district. The cylinders were distributed to individual households to be used for cooking. This exercise helped to increase people who were using gas for cooking from 1.7% to 15.2%.

B. Energy for lighting

The districts major sources of energy for lighting are Electricity, Kerosene and Torch. In the Nkoranza North District, the major source of energy for lighting is electricity constituting 71.7%. This can be attributed to the government's rural electrification program. This is followed by torch with 22.2% and the remaining 6.1% using kerosene.

A study in the communities revealed that 10.02% of the district population does not have access to electricity. This calls for measures to extent electricity to the newly developed areas and also communities which are not connected to the national grid. The table below shows communities not connected to the national grid. These communities do not have access to electricity at all.

Table 1.8 off-grid communities in the district

S/N	Names of Off-Grid communities	Population (2017*)	Distance from District capital	Nearest grid community	Distance from nearest grid community
1	Nipahiamoa	1,278	35.41km	Bono manso	5.63km
2	Proso	1,007	19.31km	Dromankese	14.48km
3	Frema	652	19.31km	Dromankese	8.85km
4	Dinkra	532	45.45km	Dromankese	28.97km
5	Taaho	522	12.87km	Timiabu	4.82km
6	Kunso	521	27.36km	Dromankese	11.27km
7	Krumu 1&2	411	27.36km	Dromankese	8.04km
8	Betoda	332	24.14km	Dromankese	8.04km
9	Junction	286	16.66km	Bonte	9.66km
10	Amanda	243	22.53km	Dromankese	8.04km
11	Nyindahini	235	31.14km	Bonte	24.14km
12	Apenkro	227	22.53km	Dromankese	6.44km
13	Bonse	213	24.14km	Tom	4.82
14	Chokose	213	17.70km	Dromankuma	3.21km
15	Tigerkrom	190	10.22km	Bonte	3.22km
16	Motoase	167	19.31km	Dromankese	4.82km
17	Alataline 1&2	158	25.75km	Kranka	4.82km
18	Moi	154	15.56km	Bonte	8.82km
19	Ameyawkrom	131	7.25km	Fiema	3.21km
20	Madina	101	9.66km	Odumasi	3.22km
21	Asuoti	81	37.02km	Bono Manso	9.65km

22	Konkomba (Timiabu line)	76	14.48km	Timiabu	3.21km
23	Aberekyirekrom	70	29.55km	Bonte	23.22km
24	Pado	56	24.14km	Dromankese	9.65km

Source: Field survey, 2017

The table shows that 24.24% of the total communities in the district are not connected to the national grid and cannot enjoy electricity.

However, all the communities that are connected to the national grid need extension to new sites. Also most of the street lights have damaged and need fixing as well as replacements of most of the light poles.

- **Farming (Agriculture)**

Agriculture is the main occupation in the District with about 85% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. In view of this, the District Assembly has prioritized the Agric sector to enhance the standard of living of the people.

A. Food Security

This measures the availability and sustainability of food resources to satisfy a given population at any point in time. Various steps undertaken by farmers to ensure food security are food production and livestock rearing. Table 1.7 below shows food production in the district.

Table 1.9: Food production level in the district

COMMO DITY	Total output for the years											
	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Total ha.	Total farmers	Total produce (Tones)	Total ha.	Total farmers	Total produce (Tones)	Total ha.	Total farmers	Total produce (Tones)	Total ha.	Total farmers	Total produce (Tones)
Maize	4008	10,000	68,276	35281	9769	52992	36698	9005	52891	36521	9110	50961
Local rice	200	360	25600	255	400	28601	260	415	28483	258	418	28911
Millet	10	38	0.5	10	40	0.6	11	40	0.65	15	43	0.68
Sorghum	408	340	5.1	410	344	5.3	410	344	5.4	425	352	6.0

Cowpea	7538	6104	45.0	7810	8123	45.9	8000	8136	48.4	8180	8601	50.8
Groundnut	3255	2536	32.0	3420	3120	38.2	3512	2882	42.5	3884	3712	46.4
Yam	10991	9731	300	1187	9738	324	11883	9740	329	11971	9763	382
Cocoyam	490	25	0.2	492	24	0.3	496	28	0.33	498	29	0.35
Cassava	490	6872	51320	5961	6882	52331	6031	6890	5238	6033	6892	5264
Plantain	356	274	8.4	364	293	9.6	370	200	12.4	104	193	7.8
Tomato	65	2140	420	66	3116	440	71	323	460	74	342	469

Source: DADU, 2017

Maize is the main food crop produced in the district with 9110 farmers involved. However, the district production level for maize has been decreasing for the last four years, which is not a good sign for food security and livelihood improvement in the district. Thus, production of maize has reduced from 68276 tons in 2014 to 50961 tons in 2017.

However, production levels for other food crops like cassava, groundnut and local rice have been increasing over the last four years.

Livestock production also checks food security. Table 1.8 shows livestock production in the district.

Table 1.10: Livestock production in the district

Animal	Total number produced for the years							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Total farmers	output	Total farmers	output	Total farmers	output	Total farmers	output
Sheep	341	4899	364	5202	484	6925	524	7497
Cattle	12	298	13	307	15	365	18	438
Goat	538	5744	573	6113	656	7005	712	7603
Poultry (local)	1,107	23512	1205	25601	1288	27371	1312	27881
Poultry (exotic)	148	9240	163	10160	240	14920	310	19272
Pig	168	1942	174	2011	284	3507	314	3874

Grasscutter	4	23	3	16	2	14	3	21
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Source: DADU, 2017

Poultry production is on the increase as production level has risen from 32,752 (both local and exotic) to 47,153 in 2017, representing 43.97%. This implies attention should be given to poultry production in the district since it can be a major source of income for many farmers.

- **Major crop diseases in the district**

1. Maize-streak
2. Groundnut-rosette
3. Cowpea-Anthraxnose
4. Cassava mosaic
5. Tomato-Late blight
6. Yam-Mosaic
7. Sorghum-Smut

The district agricultural development unit has been implementing strategies to help solve these diseases. These are

1. The use of resistance varieties
2. Early planting
3. Treat seeds with appropriate chemicals
4. Used clean and improved seeds and planting materials

B. Access to Agric Extension Services (AEA)

Agricultural activities in the district heavily depend on access to AEAs to offer technical knowledge to farmers on their daily activities in the farm. But total number of AEAs in the district is inadequate to completely carry out their duties. The table below shows Farmer –Agric extension ration in the district

Table 1.11 Farmer and extension officer ratio

Year	Number of extension workers available	Farmer and Extension officer ratio	Total number required
2014	10	1:2488	12
2015	10	1:2488	12
2016	8	1:2689	12
2017	8	1:2689	12

Source: DADU, 2017

The table shows that the extension officer to farmer ratio of 1:2689 (2017) in the district is larger than the national standard of 1:400. This is alarming and needs to be improved upon. From this, it can be inferred that majority of the people are not privileged to learn new and improved methods and technologies. This implies old and rudimentary method of farming will still be practiced in the district.

C. On-going Agricultural programmes in the district

The following are programmes being implemented in the district to ensure food security and improvement in livelihood of farmers.

1. Planting for Food and Job (PFJ) programme
2. Fertilizer Subsidy Programme
3. Modernize Agriculture in Ghana

D. Access to farm inputs

Access to farm inputs is a major indicator to measure food security and improvement in the Agric sector. Farm inputs are into many forms such planting materials, agro chemicals and fertilizers. The district has the following strategies to ensure access to farm inputs by farmers

1. Farmers have been registered under Planting for Food and Job Program
2. Farmers are Linked to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Banks. Example is Concern Universal (BA-LED)
3. Farmers have registered under the fertilizer Subsidy Programme
4. Farmers associations are linked to farm inputs dealers

E. Cash crop production

The main cash crops produced in the district are cashew and mango. The district produces about 1000 tons of mango a year and over 100,000 tons of cashew every year. Table 1.10 below shows level of cashew production in the district.

Table 1.12: Cashew production in the district

Years	Total hectors cultivated	Total farmers	Total produce (tons)	Major diseases/Pest affecting cashew
2014	55128	27241	110,312	Anthracnose
2015	56243	27924	111,292	Diback
2016	56550	28115	112,431	Cashew Mosquito bug
2017	56852	28275	113,100	Anoplocnemis curvipes (Aeroplane)

Source: DADU, 2017

Production level keeps increasing every year; from 110,312 in 2014 to 113,100 in 2017. The district needs to pay attention to cashew production because it is the main source of income to many people.

F. Challenges facing Agricultural Department (AD)

1. Lack of logistics. Example, measuring tapes, weighing scales, Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and motorbikes
2. No office accommodation
3. Inadequate staff accommodation
4. Dilapidated AEAs bungalows and inadequate AEAs bungalows
5. Inadequate office equipment and furniture. Example swivel chairs and tables, printers, photocopier machine and computers
6. Lack of table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines

1.4.5.4 District Revenue and Expenditure Status

- **Revenue**

Revenue generation is an important component to the development of every district. The diversity of sources of revenue open to Districts is what accounts for differences in levels of development. With respect to the Nkoranza North District Assembly the revenue generation

points, as the study revealed can be grouped into two main sources that is Internal and External sources.

Internally generated funds include Rates, Stool lands, Fees and Fines, Licenses, Investment and Rent from Assembly buildings and Miscellaneous and the external sources also include District Assemblies Common Fund, Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS Programme (MSHAP), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP), Water and Sanitation Project Fund, SIF and government grants.

The externally generated funds constitute about 95% of the overall revenue with the remaining being for the internally generated funds. This source of revenue for the district is primarily generated from the local economy. The internally generated funds are purposely used in funding recurrent expenditures since it is not substantial to be used to fund capital expenditure. However, its increasing nature reveals its potential and capacity to reduce the District Assembly's dependence on external revenue to fund capital items. This would ensure continuity in projects implementation since funds would be available internally.

Externally generated fund which comprises of DACF, DDF, GSOP and other donor supports constitutes the largest source of the DA's revenue. In 2014 externally generated fund constituted 94.37% of the total revenue received while in 2016, externally generated fund constituted 97.13% of the total revenue. This shows that implementation of projects heavily depends on externally generated funds.

It must be noted that the district's reliance on this revenue source renders it vulnerable since the district is always incapacitated in undertaking development projects whenever these grants are not forthcoming. The onus therefore lies with the Assembly to find alternative and innovative ways of improving the internally generated funds which has over the years proven to have the potential to increase. Table 1.11 below portrays the district revenue situation over the period.

Table 1.13 Revenue situation of the District.

DESCRIPTION		2014			2015			2016		
		Approved budget	ACTUAL (GH¢)	% of overall total	Approved budget	Actual (GH¢)	% of overall total	Approved budget	Actual (GH¢)	% of overall total
IGF	Tax on property	15,000.00	4,465.00	0.14	15,650.00	7,302.50	0.17	16,650.00	6,190.00	0.13
	Property income	19,080.00	25,010.00	0.80	33,400.00	7,300.00	0.17	23,400.00	9,970.00	0.21
	Fees	107,700.00	109,572.00	3.50	113,500.00	106,741.70	2.50	109,500.00	109,959.00	2.28
	License	38,540.00	29,766.00	0.95	41,770.00	26,684.00	0.62	24,770.00	12,107.00	0.25
	Fines, Penalty and forfeit	0.00	131.50	0.004	500.00	316.00	0.007	500.00	100.00	0.002
	Miscellaneous	37,674.00	7,251.95	0.23	15,000.00	930.84	0.02	10,000.00	3.00	0
Total IGF		217,994.00	176,196.45		219,820.00	149,275.04		184,820.00	138,329.00	
EXTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS	Grants	5,667,387.11	2,906,395.21	92.89	6,244,303.23	4,098,889.77	95.95	5,795,400.35	4,668,547.61	96.91
	GOG Departmental	258,877.09	46,281.64	1.48	119,104.84	23,796.39	0.56	34,186.52	10,768.00	0.22
Overall Total		6,144,258.20	3,128,873.30	100	6,583,228.07	4,271,961.20	100	6,014,406.87	4,817,644.61	100

Source: District Accounts office, 2016

- **Expenditure**

There are several expenditure items of the Nkoranza North District Assembly. These are compensation of employees, Travel and Transport, recurrent expenditure, utilities, Repairs, maintenance and Renewals, Capital Expenditure and etc. Capital expenditure constitutes a larger percentage (82.90% for 2014, 74.34% for 2015 and 76.61% for 2016) of the districts expenditure whilst compensation of the employee is the next item on the expenditure list with 10.63% for 2014, 21.31% for 2015 and 20.76% for 2016. Apart from these, there are other expenditures which are reflected in table 1.7 below.

Table 1.7 below reveals that compensation of employees increased from 10.63% in 2014 to 21.31% in 2015. This represents 100% increase in employees' compensation for the year. Other figures are calibrated in the table below. Generally, the recurrent expenditure patterns for the fiscal years (2011, 2012 and 2013) shows that both the recurrent expenditure and the capital expenditure are increasing. This can be attributed to increase in infrastructure provisions like roads, school buildings, CHPS compounds and etc in the district to improving the living conditions of the increasing population of the district.

However the increase in recurrent expenditure concurrently saw an increase in productivity further leading to an increase in revenue resulting in surpluses. This therefore explains the surplus of GH¢ 100,276.13 recorded in the 2014 fiscal year and GH¢ 412,066.79 recorded in 2015. But in 2016, there was no surplus.

Fiscal policies should be put in place to further reduce and manage expenditure on recurrent items and find possible interventions in maximizing IGF to reduce the increasing reliance on external funds for capital and other expenses. Table 1.12 below analyses the district expenditures for the periods 2014-2016.

Table 1.14 District Expenditure Situations

ITEMS	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
	ACTUAL (GH¢)		ACTUAL (GH¢)		ACTUAL (GH¢)	
Compensation of employees	321,861.18	10.63	822,751.60	21.31	1,085,460.14	20.76
Travel and Transport	53,344.43	1.76	48,809.10	1.26	50,627.00	0.97
Recurrent expenditure	14,872.02	0.49	12,299.00	0.32	11,019.80	0.21
Utilities	3,355.35	0.11	2,347.95	0.06	5,728.00	0.11
Maintenance, repairs & renewal	27,486.90	0.91	25,608.71	0.66	29,372.50	0.56
Materials-Office supplies	17,305.40	0.57	4,668.40	0.12	8,801.00	0.17
Training and Seminars	14,298.00	0.47	11,449.10	0.30	6,442.00	0.12
Special service protocol	12,781.40	0.42	9,475.50	0.25	10,650.00	0.20
Other charges	1,663.39	0.05	426.27	0.01	232.67	0.004
Rentals	3,887.75	0.13	3,682.50	0.10	3,532.28	0.068
Other allowance	2,302.00	0.08	0.00	0	0.00	0
Emergency service	4,245.00	0.14	310.00	0.008	0.00	0
Capital expenditure	2,510,932.71	82.90	2,869,287.04	74.34	4,004,754.17	76.61
GOG Departmental	40,261.64	1.33	48,779.24	1.26	10,768.00	0.21
Overall Total	3,028,597.17	100	3,859,894.41	100	5,227,387.56	100
Surplus	100,276.13		412,066.79		-	

Source: District Accounts office, 2016

1.4.5.5 Revenue base of the DA

A number of economic activities determine and constitute the revenue base of the district. Nkoranza North District has an agrarian economy and therefore generates much of its taxes from Agric and agricultural related activities. Taxes are levied on such agricultural products as food crops such as yam, cassava and maize that are sold in the open market. Land and other property rates from corporate bodies such as MTN, Vodafone and Tigo are also important revenue sources for the district. Charcoal burners and cashew buyers also pay revenue to the district. The

broad revenue bases of the district are sales of goods and services, rents, investments and fees and fines.

1.4.5.6 Economic resources

The term economic resources refer to all latent resources that are of relevance to the district development efforts. Major economic resources in the District are the human beings themselves. There is abundant unskilled and to some extent skilled labour in the district. The issue is that their capabilities have not been adequately harnessed. Again there is vast arable land for agricultural and other economic purposes. Other key resources in the district are economic trees such as mangoes and cashew, senya tree and tourist sites. It is important for all stakeholders to find appropriate ways of harnessing the latent resources of the district for socio-economic development.

1.4.5.7 Inter and Intra District Trade

Trade relations within and between districts is important because no settlement or district can be self-sufficient in all the things it needs. Nkoranza North District is a rural and agrarian district. It therefore exports agricultural produce to major marketing centers like Nkoranza and Techiman in the Brong Ahafo Region and Kumasi the Ashanti Regional capital. In return they import manufactured products such as consumables and inputs from such trading partners. Within the district, trade is not as intense as between districts like Nkoranza and Techiman. It is therefore important that measures are put in place to deepen and strengthen trade relations with major trading districts and to find ways of developing value chains among local producers and urban agro processing companies.

1.4.5.8 Economically Active Population

The total active population (considering persons within the 18-64 age cohorts) in the district constitutes 56.3 per cent of the total population in the district. The sex ratio reveals a male dominance of 50.5 per cent proportion of the overall economically active population with a female proportion of 49.5 per cent. This situation calls for more emphasis on male employment in the district; in effect, create more job opportunities for women.

A further study of the active population reveals a higher proportion of 46.4 per cent falling with the 15-29 age cohorts indicating a youthful economically active population, and the 30-39 age cohorts contributing 26.4 per cent of the overall economically active population. This situation, coupled with the fact that 38.3 per cent of the overall population fall within the 0-17 age cohorts calls for more jobs to be created to cater for the growing economically active population in the district.

1.4.5.9 Employment Status

Table 1.13 shows the proportion of working population who are either employed or unemployed in the Nkoranza North District.

Table 1.15 Employment Status of Household Heads

Employment Status	Number of people	Percent
Employed	36,392	82.4
Unemployed	7,773	17.6
Total	44,165	100

Source: field survey, 2017.

The labour force refers to the proportion of the populace who fall within the economically activity population (18-64 years). However, in the Nkoranza North District, although not all the people in this category are employed, 82.4 percent are gainfully employed in various sectors of the economy, as shown in table 1.13. Moreover, a small proportion of people (17.6 percent) can be referred to as the unemployed labour force.

1.4.5.10 Local Economic Development (LED) issues

Issues of Local Economic Development (LED) have become very important in the promotion of district development. Important factors have to do with building the human resource base of the district, undertaking institutional development in the areas of Public Private Partnerships and business networks for local entrepreneurs, carrying out business development activities by the creation and sustenance of creative industries and promoting locality development through proper zoning, creation of industrial parks and the development of support infrastructure.

There are a number of resources in the Nkoranza North District that can be taken up by the District Assembly in conjunction with Private Sector players and other key stakeholders to develop into business clusters, enterprise zones and value chains. These include cashew and

related products, bee keeping, mushroom production, piggery, irrigation projects to support farmers, gari processing and other specialized agricultural produce like mangoes, oranges, cassava and water melon which have become important in the non-traditional export system. After all local economic development thrives on innovativeness of district management and how well district specialties can be packaged to meet local and global market demands.

1.4.5.11 Economic Infrastructure

Driving district development requires that the basic infrastructure supportive of local economic activities are put in place. Key infrastructures in this regard are markets, roads and lorry parks. The district has three markets infrastructure in Dromankese, Busunya and Bono Manso which are well patronized. The Market infrastructure at Sikaa and Kranka have been abandoned, the community do not use them.. However, it is important to improve the market facility at Busunya over the medium term to enable easy access for nearby communities. The physical accessibility within the district needs to be holistically dealt with so that food items are not locked up in villages.

The district has a total road length of 386.70km of which 114.50km are engineered roads, partially engineered roads constitute 46.10km and 226.10km are non-engineered roads. Out of the 114.50km engineered road, 16.79% are in fairly good shape including 15km tarred road from Asekye to Busunya and about 22km tarred road from Asekye to Tanfiano. 28.52% are in fairly poor shape and 54.69% are in a very bad condition.

The district does not have a well-organized lorry station to facilitate movement of goods and services. The implication of this and the poor road network is that, farm produce are always locked in the villages because accessibility is difficult especially during rainy seasons.

1.4.5.12 potential growth rate

There are challenges in obtaining statistics on growth, incomes and even employment. In instances where they exist, they are often unreliable. It is however indisputable that growth in the Nkoranza North District is centered on agriculture and related services which employs the vast majority of the working population. Overall the district is projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.2, 4.6, 5.2 and 6.5 for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. Agriculture is expected to contribute the largest share of the growth and service sector making giant progress as well. These

are anticipated because of the kind of interventions that would be implemented in the agricultural sector such as planting for food and job programme, remittances from relatives within and outside the country and efforts to diversify the district economy.

1.4.6 Governance

Governance is the process of steering development. Over the years decentralized governance has assumed enormous importance as a tool for propelling development and ensuring grassroots participation. Ghana has since 1988 been implementing a decentralization system aimed at devolving decision making power to local governments. Within the framework of decentralized administration in Ghana, the District Assembly is the highest decision making body at the local level. District Assemblies have legislative, executive and deliberative powers and as such are responsible for the planning and development of areas under their jurisdiction. A District Assembly comprised;

1. The District Chief Executive who is nominated by the President of the Republic and approved by 2/3 majority of assembly members
2. All elected and appointed assembly members
3. Member(s) of Parliament in the District
4. A Presiding member who is elected from among the Assembly members presides over general assembly meetings

Under the general assembly is the Executive Committee (EXECO) which is one-third of the entire Assembly and made up of chairpersons of the various sub-committees of the assembly.

There are 4 Sub-District Structures in the Nkoranza North District. These are Busunya Area Council, Yefri Area Council, Kranka Area Council, and Dromankese Area Council. Figure below depicts the general structure of the assembly under the old decentralized planning system of Ghana.

1.4.6.1 Administrative Structure of the DA

The administrative wing of the assembly is headed by the district coordinating director who has an oversight responsibility over all other decentralized departments and agencies in the district. Other departments work collaboratively to ensure overall development of the district. Table 1.14 shows DAs' LI 1961 Departments.

Table 1.16 Decentralized Departments

Departments Established (LI 1961, Act 656)	Departments Ceasing to exist (established under Act 462)
Central Administration	
Works Department	Dept of Feeder roads
Physical Planning Department	Department of Parks and garden Dept of Town and Country Planning
Finance Department	Dept of Rural Housing Cottage Industries
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Department of cooperatives
Department of Agriculture	Department of Trade and Industry
Department of Education, Youth and Sport	Ghana Library Board
District Health Department	Registry of Births and Deaths
Disaster Prevention Department	

1.4.6.2 Composition of the DA

The District Assembly is made up of 38 members. This includes the MP, 26 elected members and 11 appointees. Hon. Obour Michael is the Presiding Member whiles Hon. Gifty Akosah Arthur is the District Chief Executive (DCE).

These members and the technical staff meet periodically to plan, budget and monitor development projects in the district. The DCE is the political and administrative head of the District Assembly.

1.4.6.3 Sub-Structures

The district assembly has four sub-structures. These are Dromankese area council, Busunya Arae council, Yefri area council and Kranka area council. These area councils are not functioning well due to basic facilities and logistics. All the area councils do not have appropriate office accommodation. However, computers were supplied to them in 2016 but the required human resources are not in place to man the sub-structures.

The poor functioning of the sub-structures is affecting the district in terms of revenue mobilization and implantation of self-help projects.

1.4.6.4 Accountability Arrangements

Increased accountability and transparency in the conduct of the business of district administration are improving by the day. Critical factors helping to improve accountability are the Public Procurement Act, ACT 663, the Internal Audit Agency Act, ACT 654 and the public Financial Management Act 2016, Act 921. These have played key roles in strengthening the accountability at the district level. All assembly projects go through competitive tendering and payments are strictly by the Financial Management Act 2016, Act 921 and the Financial and Administration Regulation Guidelines. The media has a crucial role in unearthing corrupt practices and this has undoubtedly helped to strengthen accountability. Again, the population is increasingly becoming aware of their rights and what is required of them and they are zealously guarding that. All these notwithstanding, a lot have to be done to deal with public perception of corruption.

Social accountability and participatory monitory and evaluation are other tools the DA use to ensure transparency and accountability.

1.4.6.5 Citizens Participation

The basic tenet of decentralized governance is participation. Decentralization thrives on an effective mechanism of public participation. The system of decentralization as it exists now in Ghana promotes citizens participation. The general assembly of every assembly is made up of elected representatives of the people who are supposed to deliberate and make decisions on behalf of the people. Apart from that there is also unit committee members at the grassroots level

engaged in deepening the participation process. In district development planning for instance, a number of public consultations are made with area councils, civil society groups, youth groups and other identifiable groups. The guidelines for decentralized planning make explicit the requirement for people to participate in the development planning process. Various public hearing sessions are held throughout the district to collate opinions, harmonize them and prioritize development interventions. It is however important for the district to continue to explore alternative ways of deepening participation.

The impact of people's participation in the DA's planning function helps to prepare comprehensive, realistic and representative plan that meets the needs and aspirations of the people.

1.4.6.6 Application of Community Strategies

Some community development strategies were employed in getting this plan prepared. Focus Group Discussions (FDG), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), Resource Mapping, Seasonality Calendars, pair-wise ranking were some of the community strategies that were used to gather data and analyse community situations in the plan preparation process. These enrich the process because they ensure that real community needs are captured and prioritized together with the people.

1.4.6.7 District Security Situation

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low. This allows community members, market women and others business organization to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large.

Combating crime requires human resources and logistics and it is important to continue to strengthen the numerical strength of the police in the district and as well provide the required logistics.

- **Police Service**

The maintenance of law and order in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Police service. However, in the discharge of their duty they collaborate with District Security

Committee, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies like Bureau of National Investigations (BNI), the Court, CHRAJ and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured.

Table 1.17 Police strength of the district

Name of Station	Staff Available		Staff required		Logistics Available	Logistics required
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Busunya Police Post	10	-	23	3	1 petrol car	2 petrol cars 4 set of computers 3 printers
Yefri Police Post	2	-	15	2	2 set of computers	4 set of computer 3 printers 1 photocopier

Source: Ghana Police Service, Busunya, 2017

The District has two (2) police stations with total staff strength of twelve (12). Meanwhile, the district needs 43 police personnel to effectively deal with crimes and maintain law and order. This implies there is a shortage of 31 police personnel to be added to the existing ones.

The district has only one petrol car and 2 set of computers as their logistics. These logistics are inadequate and slows down the activities of police force in the district. The required logistics are shown in table 1.15 above

- **Police citizen ratio**

The current population of the district stands at 78,445, therefore giving a police citizen ratio of 1:6,537 as compared to the national ratio of 1:953. This clearly shows that the staff strength of the police must be continuously beefed up while logistics and accommodation are planned and delivered to enhance the maintenance of law and order in the district. Table 1.16 below shows the police citizen ration for the previous years.

Table 1.16: Police-Citizen Ratios

Year	Police-Citizen ration
20014	1:6,033
2015	1:6,213
2016	1:6,277

2017 1:6,537

Source: Ghana Police Service, Busunya, 2017

The inadequate police personnel and logistics increase the crime rate in the district as shown in table 1.17 below

Table 1.18: Top reported cases in the district

Type of Case	Number Reported					Number of Victims	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Male	Female
Assault	46	36	45	37	164	102	62
Stealing	20	22	44	21	107	70	37
Offensive conduct	5	1	3	2	11	5	6
Causing harm	2	8	4	1	15	12	3
Causing damage	14	6	15	13	48	35	13
Threat of harm	17	12	14	9	52	41	11
Threat of death	5	6	1	3	15	13	2
Fraud	9	3	11	6	29	21	8

Source: Ghana Police Service, Busunya, 2017

Table 1.17 clearly shows that assaulted cases are common in the district with males leading in this act. Police force needs to be strengthened to combat these crimes shown in the table above.

- **Security Situation**

Aside the crime issues enshrined in table 1.17, there are pockets of chieftaincy issues in some communities like Boabeng, Fiema and Konkrompe that need to be addressed by DISEC for absolute peace in the district.

Also Fulani herdsmen are another security threat in some communities like Tanfiano, Dinkra, Bonte, Dromankese and others. However the police force have engaged with cattle owners and those working with Fulani in the district to keep their animals in order; and have also advise the farmers/victims to report infringements and not to take the law into their own hands

- **The Ghana National Fire Service**

There is one fire station in the district. The major task of the service includes fighting fire and resource operation when accidents occur. They are also into the training of rural fire volunteers

and education of the inhabitants in the district. Both office and residential accommodations are inadequate and the logistics to fight fire are inadequate. There is one fire tender for the district.

1.4.6.8 Disaster Management

The district experiences disasters of varied forms. The kinds of disasters that are common in the district are rainstorm and bush/domestic fire outbreak. Bush fire occurs during October to March while rainstorm occurs during April to September.

The communities that are disaster prone in the district are Manso, Nipahiamoa, Asuoti, Tanfiano, Senyam Busunya, Dinkra, Kunso, Motoase, Dwenewoho, Dromankuma, Bomini, Pinihini and Alataline. Table 1.18 shows statistics on disasters in the district.

Table 1.19: disaster occurrence in the district

Type of disaster	Total number of occurrences and total victims affected							
	2014	Total victims	2015	Total victims	2016	Total victims	2017	Total victims
Fire outbreak	2	7	6	46	4	28		
Rain storm	2	3	4	30	8	252	8	68
Total	4	10	10	76	14	280	8	68

Source: NADMO, Busunya, 2017

The table shows that 280 people were affected with disaster in the district for 2016 while 76 people suffered in 2017. Disaster occurs every year in the district as shown in the table. It implies measures should be in place to minimize its impacts.

According to the District Disaster Management Office, the reasons for these disasters occurrences are;

- Fulani herds men burn the areas for their cattle to feed
- Hunters burn bushes for meat during dry seasons
- Farmers methods of slash and burn causes bush fire outbreak.
- Weak building materials use for houses as data shows that 57.8% of houses in the district are Bricks and Wattle and Daub. This causes destructions of houses when there is rain storm

- Chain saw operators frequent felling of trees and charcoal burners are continuing depleting wind breaks which protect houses. It is not surprise that rainstorm is now the frequent natural disaster in the district.

Strategies to control disaster in the district

- NADMO office in collaboration with GNFS should intensify education campaign on disaster prevention.
- Police should maintain laws on indiscriminate bush burning, chain saw operation and group hunting
- Organization of trainings and provision of logistics for fire volunteers
- Works department should conduct routine inspection of buildings.

Challenges facing NADMO in the district

- Lack of vehicle for education
- Inadequate relief items for disaster victims
- Inadequate logistics (office equipment)
- Lack of support for disaster volunteer groups

1.4.7 Social services

The social sector of any economy or locality or district determines the nature of development in that area. This sub-chapter of the plan focuses on the basic social services such as education, health and water and sanitation in the District and how they relate to the development prospects of the entire district

1.4.7.1 Education

The district currently has 56 public KGs, 54 public Primary schools, 43 JHS and 2 SHS. There are 317 classrooms for KGs, 129 for JHS and 17 for SHS.

There are 3 private schools in the district which are located in Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri. The private schools in Busunya and Dromankese have KG, Primary and JHS whiles the one in Yefri has only KG and primary.

- **Spatial Distribution of Educational infrastructure with basic utilities**

The educational facilities in the district are distributed in town councils bases in order to ensure equitable and fairly distribution. Since, individual communities in the district are grouped under the various town councils.

Table 1.20 Spatial Distribution of Educational infrastructure

S/ N	Name of School	Location	Availability of basic utilities/facilities				
			Light	Water	Toilet	Urinal	Dustbin
1	Akonkonti D/A Basic School	Akonkonti	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Busunya Methodist Basic School	Busunya	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Bodom D/A JHS	Bodom	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
4	Bomini D/A Basic School	Bomini	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
5	Busunya Anglican Basic School	Busunya	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Busunya R/C KG/Primary School	Busunya	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Busunya SDA KG/Primary school	Busunya	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Busunya R/C JHS	Busunya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Dwenewoho Azariya Basic School	Dwenewoho	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Fiema Anglican JHS	Fiema	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Kranka D/A JHS	Kranka	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Kranka Islamic B Basic School	Kranka	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
13	Kranka Islamic A Basic School	Kranka	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Kranka R/C A KG/Primary	Kranka	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Asekye Krukese Presby Basic School	Asekye	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Manso D/A JHS	Manso	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
17	Manso Methodist Basic School	Manso	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Manso D/A KG/Primary School	Manso	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Nipahiamoa D/A KG/Primary School	Nipahiamoa	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	Odumase R/C KG/Primary	Odumase	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

21	Odumase R/C JHS	Odumase	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Pienyina D/A Basic School	Pienyina	No	No	No	No	Yes
23	Pinihin J.O Awuah D/A JHS	Pinihin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Pinihin R/C KG/Primary	Pinihin	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	Pruso No.2 D/A KG/Primary School	Pruso No. 2	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
26	Senya D/A Basic School	Senya	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
27	Sikaa Presby KG/Primary School	Sikaa	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Sikaa D/A JHS	Sikaa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Tanfiano D/A Basic School	Tanfiano	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30	Tankor Methodist Basic School	Tankor	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Timiabu D/A Basic School	Timiabu	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
32	Tom D/A Basic School	Tom	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
33	Yefri D/A JHS	Yefri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	Yefri Methodist KG/Primary School	Yefri	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Yefri R/C Basic School	Yefri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	Dromankese Solid Rock Baptist Accra.	Dromankese	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
37	Busunya Hope Educational Complex	Busunya	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
38	Bonte D/A JHS	Bonte	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
39	Kuuso D/A KG/Primary	Kuuso	No	No	No	No	Yes
40	Betoda D/A KG/Primary	Betoda	No	No	No	No	Yes
41	Dromankese Islamic Basic School	Dromankese	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
42	Busunya SDA JHS	Busunya	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
43	Adoe D/A Basic School	Adoe	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
44	Adumasa D/A KG/Primary	Adumasa	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	Akrudwa D/A Basic School	Akrudwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Asuoti D/A Basic School	Asuoti	No	No	No	No	Yes
47	Baafi D/A Basic School	Baafi	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	Boabeng D/A Basic School	Boabeng	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

49	Boama D/A Basic School	Boama	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	Boana D/A Basic School	Boana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	Bodom Presby KG/Primary school	Bodom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
52	Bonte D/A KG/Primary	Bonte	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
53	Dinkra D/A KG/Primary school	Dinkra	No	No	No	No	Yes
54	Domeabra D/A Basic School	Domeabra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
55	Dromankese Anglican 'A' Basic School	Dromankese	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
56	Dromankese SDA 'A' Basic School	Dromankese	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
57	Dromankuma D/A Basic School	Dromankuma	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
58	Fiema Anglican KG/Primary	Fiema	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
59	Fiema Saviour Basic School	Fiema	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
60	Junction/ Mangoase DA/ KG/Primary	Junction	No	No	No	No	Yes
61	Konkrompe D/A Basic School	Konkrompe	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
62	Madina D/A KG	Madina	No	No	No	No	Yes
63	Taaho Islamic KG	Taaho	No	No	No	No	Yes
64	Busunya Methodist JHS	Busunya			Yes	No	Yes
65	Dromankese Anglican 'B' Basic School	Dromankese	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
66	The Provident God International School	Yefri	No	No	No	No	Yes
67	Dromankese R/C KG/Primary School	Dromankese	No	No	No	No	Yes
68	Alataline D/A KG/Primary school	Alataline	No	No	No	No	Yes
69	Kranka R/C 'B' KG/Primary	Kranka	No	No	Ye	No	Ye
70	Dromankese SDA 'B' KG/Primary	Dromankese	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
71	Manso R/C Basic School	Manso	No	No	No	No	Yes

Source: GES, Busunya, 2017

Table 1.19 shows that 61 schools out of the total 71 representing 85.9% of schools do not have water facilities while 47 schools representing 66.2% do not have electricity. However, all the schools have dustbins.

This implies, boreholes should be constructed in schools as well as intensifying school electrification to create good learning environment for pupils.

- **Schools under trees**

Sixteen (16) of the 71 schools listed in table 1.19 above are under trees. These schools need urgent attention to alleviate their status by providing the requisite infrastructure.

1. Pienyina D/A Basic School at Pienyina
2. Tanfiano D/A Primary School at Tanfiano
3. Junction/ Mangoase DA Primary at Mangoase/Junction
4. Timiabu D/A JHS at Timiabu
5. Alataline D/A Primary at Alataline
6. Kuuso D/A Primary at Kuuso
7. Pruso No. 2 D/A primary at Pruso No. 2
8. Betoda D/A Primary school at Betoda
9. Dinkra D/A Primary at Dinkra
10. Manso R/C JHS at Manso
11. Nipahiamoa D/A Primary at Nipahiamoa
12. Asuoti D/A Basic School at Asuoti
13. Taaho D/A KG at Taaho
14. Dromankese R/C Primary at Dromankese
15. Adoe D/A Primary School at Adoe
16. Tom D/A JHS at Tom

- **Educational enrolment**

Enrolment at the pre-school level increased from 4278 in 2014 to 4,803 in 2015, representing 12.27% change. All the educational levels experienced an increased in educational levels as seen from the table below.

Table 1.21: Enrolment levels

Year	Total No. of children at school going age	No. in K.G			No. in Primary			No. in JHS			No. in SHS/VOC.		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2014	22,083	2115	2163	4278	4424	4354	8375	1739	1146	2885	529	437	966
2015	22,523	2420	2883	4803	4895	3842	8737	1820	1403	3223	651	321	972
2016	22,874	2438	2405	4843	4844	3932	8776	1808	1459	3267	490	491	981
2017	23,926	2483	2251	4734	5042	3159	8201	1927	1215	3142	680	522	1202

Source: GES, Busunya, 2017

It can be deduced from the table that, as at 2017, total number of children in school amount to 17,279 representing 72.21% of the total eligible population of the school going age as against 78.11% in 2016. This shows a decline in total number of children in school.

It is the policy of the country for every child to be in school, therefore strategies should be in place to absorb all the children at school going age into school.

- **Availability of Teachers**

The teacher-pupil ratio is an indicator used to assess the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils. The current teacher-pupil ratio at all levels of education in the District is shown in table 1.12 below

Table 1.22: Pupil Teacher Ratio

Year	Level	Pupil Teacher ratio	Standard Ratio
2017	KG	1: 20	1:35
	Primary	1:22	1:45
	JHS	1:14	1:35
	SHS	1:18	1:35

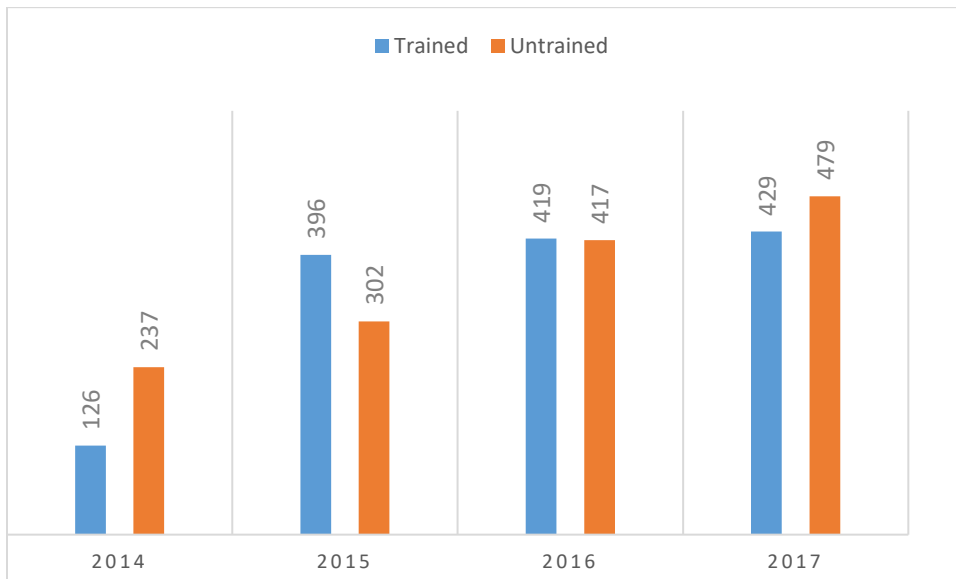
Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2017)

The PTR is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national PTR of 45:1 at the primary level and 355:1 at

the J.H.S level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education. However the district's figures speak otherwise, signifying that number of teachers in the district are superfluous. The implication is breeding of laziness and redundancy at work places. Some of the teachers need to be transferred from the district or more schools need to be established.

However, not all the teachers in the district are trained teachers as shown in figure 1.4 below

Figure 1.4 Trained and Untrained teachers in the district



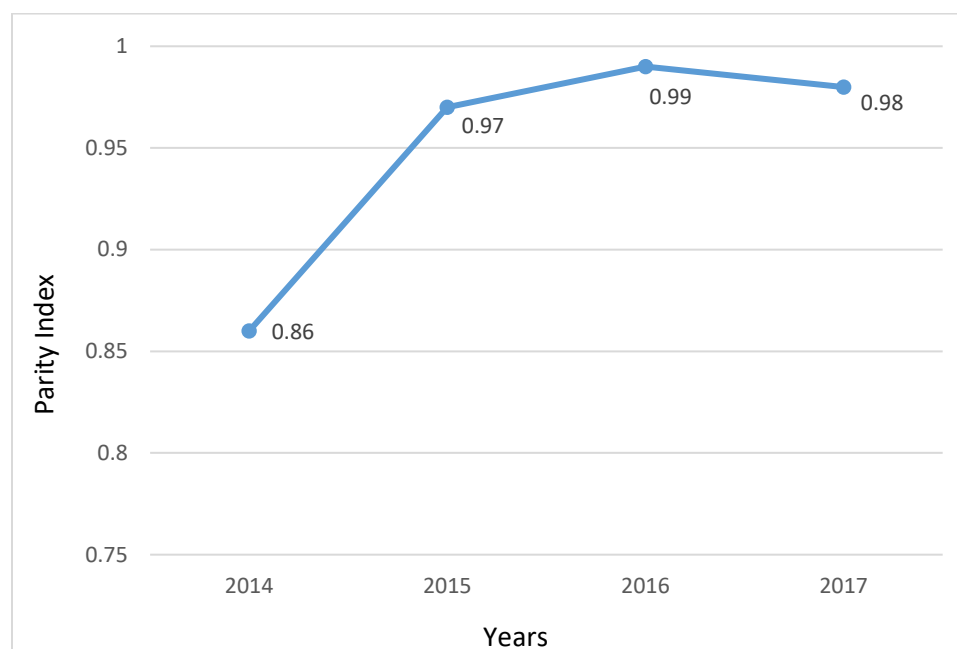
Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2017)

Figure 1.4 explains that total number of teaches in the district now is 908. Out of this, 429 representing 47.25% are trained teachers. The percentage of untrained teachers needs to be reduced to ensure quality teaching in the district.

- **Gender parity index**

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1:1 for all levels of basic education. This target is in conformation with the fifth (5th) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of boys and girls enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1. Figure 1.5 shows gender parity index of the district.

Figure 1.5: Gender Parity Index



Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2017)

It can be siphoned from figure 1.5 that the gender parity increased sharply from 2014 to 2015 and continued steady increment to 2016, which was the highest in the last four years. The district nearly reached the landmark of 1 (0.99) during 2016 but dropped steadily to 0.98 in 2017. This implies girl child education needs to be intensified in the district to achieve equal parity.

- **Availability of furniture in schools**

Any policy recommendation which is intended to increase enrolment level should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the projected total enrolment.

Table 1.22 below shows number of furniture available in the district

Table 1.23 Availability of furniture

S/N	Level	Total furniture available	Number required
1	KG	2946	4246
2	Primary	6431	7631

3	JHS	3136	4666
4	SHS	1500	2250

Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2017)

None of the levels has the required furniture which implies, the district should strive to supply more furniture to the schools to create the enabling environment for teaching and learning.

- **School Performance**

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is administered at the end of the basic education cycle to assess the eligibility of pupils to progress on to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate improved year by year due to improved number of trained teachers employed at JHS levels. Table 1.23 shows School performance in the district.

Year	No. Of pupils presented			No. passed (Aggr. 06-30)			
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Percentage of passed
2014	517	427	944	500	419	919	97.35%
2015	590	459	1049	583	456	1039	99.05%
2016	568	508	1076	506	441	947	88.01%

Table 1.23 BECE Performance of the District

Source: Ghana Education Service, Busunya (2017)

The district performance has dropped from 99.05% in 2015 to 88.01% in 2017. This implies the monitoring unit of GES-Busunya should intensify monitoring of teaching and learning activities as well as providing the necessary logistics to facilitate teaching and learning in the district

- **School Feeding Programme**

The objectives of the school feeding programme are to enhance school enrolment; encourage attendance; ensure retention; and improve the nutritional and health status of children.

Information from GES office (Busunya) shows that 24 schools with total enrolment of 6248 are benefitting from the programme. Total number of children in KG and primary is 12,935. This

shows that 48.30% of the pupils in KG and primary are benefitting from the programme. Therefore, the scope of the programme should be broadened to cover many pupils.

- **Accommodation for Teachers**

Teachers’ accommodations are inadequate as the district. There are only 10 No teachers’ bungalows. More bungalows need to be constructed for teachers.

- **Challenges facing GES in the District**

1. Inadequate funding for educational programmes and activities
2. Poor and weak infrastructure (school building)
3. Inadequate accommodation for teachers and office staff
4. Inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials
5. High rate of teenage pregnancy
6. Low motivation for teachers and non-teaching staff

1.4.7.2 Health

Health care is a social service that is delivered by a multiplicity of actors. They range from orthodox medical delivery systems to traditional systems. The orthodox health delivery system is dominated by health centers, clinics, drug stores and Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS). These systems are either publicly or privately owned but duly accredited to deliver the services they are delivering

A. Health infrastructure in the district

The district is divided into four area councils with each area council having number of health facilities. Table 1.24 shows number of facilities in the district for the various years.

Table 1.24: Health infrastructure in the district.

YEAR	FACILITY	NO REQUIRED	NO. AVAILABLE
2014	Hospital	1	0
	Health Centre	0	3

	CHPs without Compound	20	6
	CHPS Compound	15	11
	Maternity home	4	0
2015	Hospital	1	0
	Health center	6	4
	CHPs without Compound	20	15
	CHPS compound	15	11
	Maternity home	4	1
2016	Hospital	1	0
	Health center	5	4
	CHPs without compound	26	15
	CHPS Compound	25	11
	Maternity home	6	3
2017	Hospital	1	0
	Health center	5	4
	CHPs without Compound	11	15
	CHPS compound	25	11
	Maternity home	6	3

Source: DHD, 2017

B. Spatial Distribution of health facilities in the district

There are 26 functional CHPS compound and 4 Health centers in the district. These facilities are located in various communities as shown in table 1.25 below.

Table 1.25 Spatial Distributions of Health Facilities

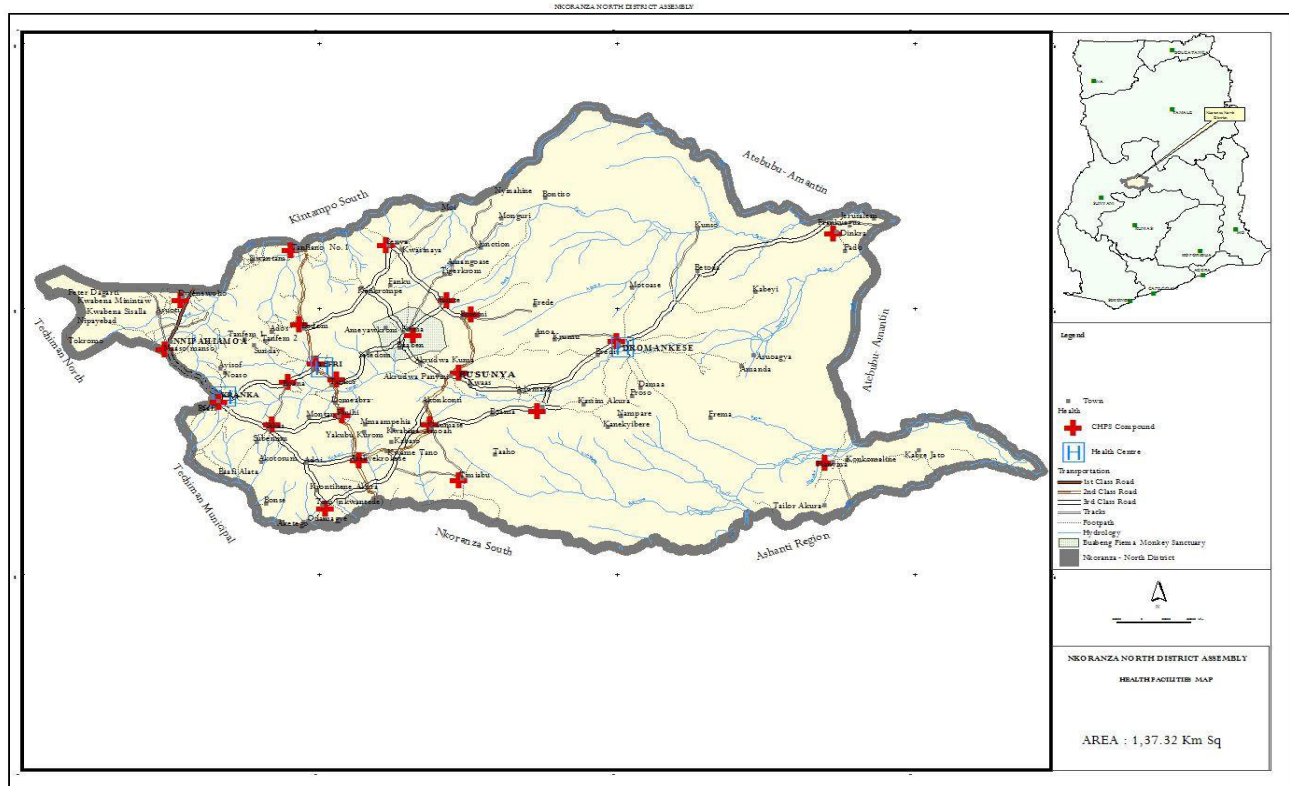
NO	HEALTH FACILITIES	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
1	Kranka Town CHPS	Kranka	Ghana Health Service
2	Busunya East CHPS/Health center	Busunya	Ghana Health Service
3	Yefri Town CHPS/ Health center	Yefri	Ghana Health Service
4	Ahenbrono CHPS	Dromankese	Ghana Health Service
5	Pienyina CHPS	Pienyina	Ghana Health Service
6	Bono-Manso CHPS	Bono-Manso	Ghana Health Service
7	Bomini CHPS	Bomini	Ghana Health Service
8	Senya CHPS	Senya	Ghana Health Service
9	Bonte CHPS	Bonte	Ghana Health Service
10	Boana CHPS	Boana	Ghana Health Service
11	Pinihin CHPS	Pinihin	Ghana Health Service
12	Bodom CHPS	Bodom	Ghana Health Service
13	Tankor/Domeabra CHPS	Tankor	Ghana Health Service
14	Asuofu/Pado CHPS	Asuofu	Ghana Health Service

15	Kuuso/Domeabra CHPS	Dinkra	Ghana Health Service
16	Dromankuma CHPS	Dromankuma	Ghana Health Service
17	Asekye CHPS	Asekye	Ghana Health Service
18	Sikaa CHPS	Sikaa	Ghana Health Service
19	Tom/Adoe CHPS	Tom/Adoe	Ghana Health Service
20	Dwenewho CHPS	Dwenewoho	Ghana Health Service
21	Fiema CHPS	Fiema	Ghana Health Service
22	Timeabu/Taahe CHPS	Timeabu	Ghana Health Service
23	Odumase CHPS	Odumase	Ghana Health Service
24	Anyinakofiase CHPS	Yefri	Ghana Health Service
25	Kranka CHPS	Kranka	Ghana Health Service
26	Busunya West CHPS	Busunya	Ghana Health Service

Source: DHD, 2017

The district has no Hospital. Also most of the CHPS are in temporal structures and needs standard and permanent structures to be constructed. Figure 1.6 shows spatial distribution of health facilities in the district

Figure 1.6: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



C. Incidence of diseases in the district

The top ten reported outpatient department cases in the District are indicated in table 1.17 below. Considering the population and the available Health facilities and staff, there is much evidenced that, the health status of the people is low.

The top ten cases recorded in 2015 revealed that 12,926, which is 33.93% of the total OPD records had malaria as the most reported case at the end of the year compared to 36.41% in 2016. This means that, malaria prevalence is on the increase in terms of percentage of total OPD attendance. But in terms of absolute figures it reduced from 12926 in 2015 to 10440 in 2016. Table 1.26 below shows the top ten reported cases in the various health facilities in the District

Table 1.26: Top ten diseases in the District

S/N	2015		2016		2017	
	DISEASE	FIG	DISEASE	FIG.	DISEASE	FIG.
1	Malaria	12,926	Malaria	10,440	Malaria	
2	Acute Respiratory Trent Infection	5855	Acute Respiratory	6657	Acute Respiratory	
3	Rheumatism and joint pains	4215	Rheumatism and joint pains	2693	Rheumatism and joint pains	
4	Diarrhoea Disease	2782	Intestinal Worms	2214	Intestinal Worms	
5	Intestinal Worms	2539	Skin disease	1831	Intestinal Worms	
6	Skin Disease	2146	Anemia	1619	Skin Disease	
7	Anemia	2091	Acute Eye	1252	Skin Disease	
8	Acute Eye infection	1270	Otitis Media	669	Acute Eye infection	
9	Home Injuries	603	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	634	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	
10	Other Acute Ear	565	Pneumonia	603	Pneumonia	
	TOTAL	38,089	TOTAL	28,672	TOTAL	

Source: DHD, 2017

Because the district has no hospital, most of the cases are recorded outside the district.

However, OPD Per Capita moved from 0.81 in 2014 to 0.63 in 2015 and further decreased to 0.59 in 2016.

- **Mortality rate and maternal mortality rate**

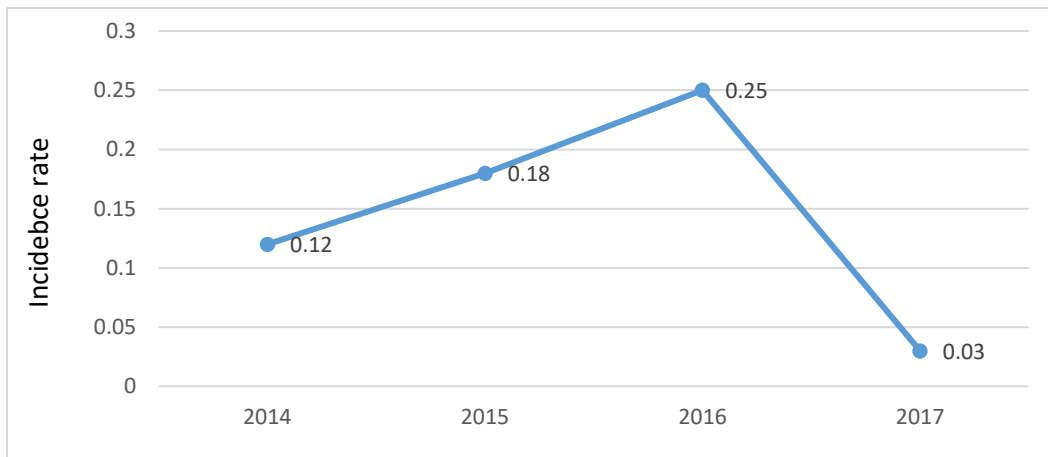
Maternal mortality rate and mortality rate remain zero since the district has no hospital. This is because serious cases that could have resulted death are always referred to other districts with hospitals.

- **HIV/AIDS Status of the district**

Prevention and Behavioral Change Communication; Treatment Care and Support are the key strategies for controlling and curbing the HIV and AIDS epidemic in the District. Preventing new HIV infections, particularly among the youth is critical for managing the menace and knowing your status also helps manage the situation.

The district has taken steps to implement pertinent strategies to help address the pandemic. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) and Know Your Status (KYS) campaign are the three main initiatives adopted to tackle the pandemic.

Figure 1.7: HIV/AIDS incidence rate in the district.



Source: DHD, 2017

According to DHMT, the number of people affected with the disease in the district dropped from 19 in 2016 to 2 in 2017, giving an incidence rate of 0.03 as shown in the figure above. The district recorded the highest incidence rate in 2016 (0.25).

The sharp drop in the incidence rate shows that measures put in place to curb the pandemic are yielding results. However, apart from treatment exercise for HIV victims, no support is given to them.

D. Health Professionals in the District

Health professionals in the district are inadequate. The 26 health infrastructure is man by 101 health professionals which are shown in table 1.27 below

Table 1.27: health professionals in the district

STAFF	NUMBER AT POST	NUMBER REQUIRED
Doctors	0	0
Medical/Physician Assistants	2	5
AG. District Director of Health	1	0
Pharmacist	0	0
Public Health Nurse	0	1
Midwives	9	16
Disease Control	2	2
Nutrition Officers	1	1
Pharm. Technician	1	5
Dispensing Attendants	0	5
Lab. Technology	0	4
Lab. Technician	0	4
Lab. Assistants	4 (casual)	0
Health Extension (CHW)	80	0
Field Technicians	4	8
Staff Nurse (Psychiatry)	3	8
Staff Nurse (RGN)	2	7
Drivers	2	0
Community Health Nurses	20	40
Enrolled Nurses	35	35
Executive Officer	1	1
Accountant	1	1
Account Officer	1	6
Records Assistants	0	5
Health information Officer	1	2
Watchman	2	16
Total	101	172

Source: DHD, 2017

Table 1.27 indicates that the district has no a medical doctor and a pharmacist. This is partly due to the fact that the district does not have a hospital or a polyclinic.

Per facilities available, the district needed 172 health professionals but only 101 representing 58.72% of the required health professionals needed by the district. This has serious implications on the health status of the district. Disease control and prevention are difficult due to inadequate health staff. Most CHPS compounds have been completed but no nurse has been posted to the facility. Examples are Bomini CHPS and Dromankuma CHPS.

Doctor patient ratio is zero; however nurse-patient ratio keeps improving as the years go by. This is indicated in table 1.28 below;

Table 1.28: Nurse-Patient ration

Year	Nurse-patient ration
2014	1:1388
2015	1:1475
2016	1:1484
2017	1:1189

Source: DHD, 2017

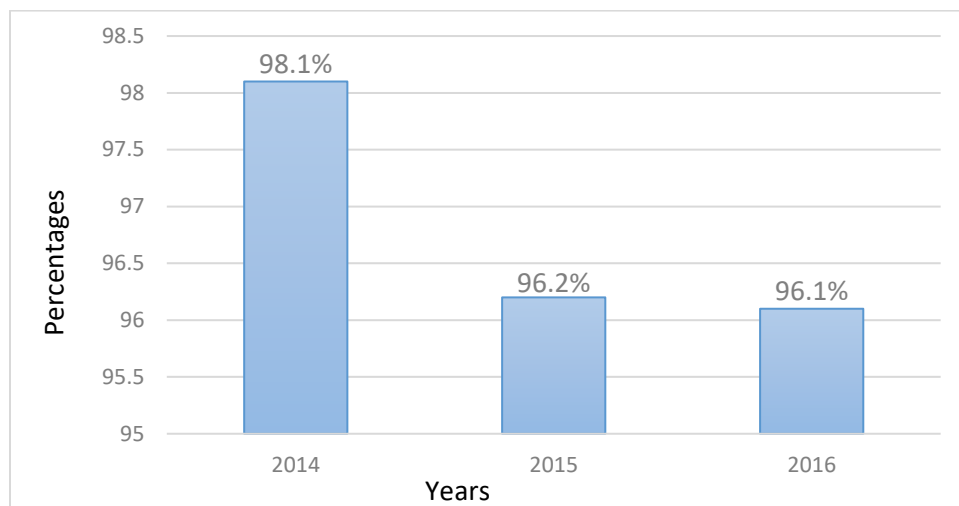
The table explained that nurse-patient ratio has improved from 1:1484 in 2016 to 1:1189 in 2016. But still there is the need to increase recruitment for nurses since the district do not meet national target of 1: 1000.

E. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) status

The main focus of the National Health Insurance Scheme is to remove financial barriers and make health care and nutritional services accessible to all particularly the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. A study shows that 98.5% of the district population has registered with NHIS.

However, information from the DHMT shows that percentage of patients who access health services with NHIS cards is decreasing steadily, even though the percentage is encouraging. This can be attributed to irregularities in the NHIA to ensure that the scheme function fully. This has made section of the population to lose confidence in the scheme. Figure 1.8 shows percentage of population who access health services with NHIS cards.

Figure 1.8 Percentage patients who access health services with NHIS cards



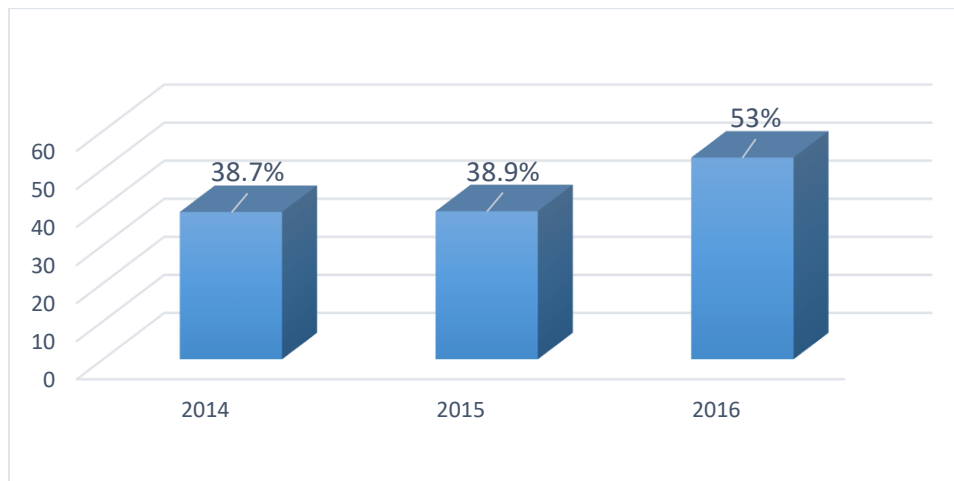
Source: DHD, 2017

It can be seen from the figure that the percentage has been reducing since 2014 to 2016. The government and stakeholders should put in place, measures to rekindle the scheme to win people’s confidence.

F. Family planning acceptance rate

Family planning acceptance is an indicator to measure population management. It is congenial for people to appreciate this concept due to unrelenting economic hardship and associated financial implications. The figure below shows family planning acceptance rate in the district.

Figure 1.9: Family Planning acceptance rate.



Source: DHD, 2017

The figure shows that 53% of the population in the productive age bracket has accepted family planning. This has implication of checking speedy population growth with unmatched facilities and economic resources. It can also check teenage pregnancy.

G. Mental Health Services.

The district has created four Mental Health Units at Busunya Health Center, Kranka Health center, Yefri Health Center and Dromankese Health Center each. This is to help fight mental health related issues.

The district's poised to deliver reliable mental health services has in place, the following activities;

1. Intensifying education (psycho-education) on mental health to reduce stigmatization
2. Introduction of community mental health outreach services in communities
3. Introduction of home visiting for mental health patients
4. Introduction of prenatal depression management at the Antenatal clinics
5. Liaise with Regional Health Directorate for the position of more mental health staff to the district.

H. On-going health programmes in the district

1. Disease surveillance and response
2. Monthly Immunization services and Child welfare clinics
3. Health Education and promotion
4. Mass drug administration
5. Long Lasting Insecticide Nets distribution at ANC and CWC
6. Child Health Promotion week celebration
7. Monitoring and supervision of health facilities
8. Organizing refreshing training on case management for staff
9. On the job coaching of staff (Outreach Training and supportive supervision)
10. Organizing community durbars

I. Challenges facing DHMT

1. High stigmatization attached to TB patients, leading to low TB case detection rate.
2. Declining Disease surveillance due to inadequate funding
3. Weak and unserviceable motorbikes
4. Inadequate Cold Chain equipment (Fridge)
5. Low priority staff especially Records Personnel
6. Low ANC, PNC and supervised deliver at facilities and lack of accommodation for directorate staff
7. Inadequate staff accommodation at facilities
8. No hospital in the District
9. Inadequate funds for conduction monitoring and supervision of facilities
10. Inadequate building structures for CHPS compounds

1.4.7.3 WATER AND SANITATION

A. Water

Water is a very essential component of human living and without it life can become unbearable. Depending on how it is treated, it can improve or deteriorate the health standards of the users. The sources of water for both industrial and domestic purposes in the district include boreholes, pipes, rivers and others.

Table 1.29: Water facilities in the district

Facility	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	N/A	N/F	N/R	N/A	N/F	N/R	N/A	N/F	N/R	N/A	N/F	N/R
Boreholes	164	98		164	98		164	41		164	41	30
Mechanized Borehole	45	45		45	45		45	42		45	42	10
Hand Dug Well	1			1			1			1		
Small Town Water System	1			1			1			1		

* NA = Number Available, N/F = Number Functioning and N/R = Number Required

Source: DEHO, 2017

The district has only one small town water system located at Busunya. Total number of boreholes remained the same (164) for the last four years but presently the total number functioning is only 41 out of the 164. The district has 45 mechanized boreholes and 42 is functioning as at 2017.

Water facilities in the district are woefully inadequate. This has made communities like Dinkra, Pienyina, Tanfiano, Amanda and many more to depend on river as source of water.

As at last year 2016, the total percentage of the population who has access to clean water was 53.23% (DiMES, 2017). However, 75.11% of people in Busunya Area council had access to clean water while 62.65% of people in Yefri Area Council also have access to clean water. People in Dromankese Area council have greatest challenge with access to clean water since only 29.18% of the people can access clean water. This is followed by Kranka Area council with 33.49% of the people having access to clean water.

This implies that Dromankese and Kranka Area councils should be prioritized in planning for water facilities in the district.

B. Sanitation

Environmental sanitation is among the powerful drivers of human development as it affects quality of life – improving health and rising wealth. It is also aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe and pleasant physical and natural environment in all human settlements, to promote the socio – cultural, economic and physical well – being of all sections of the population, there comes the need of Environmental Health Personnel’s in this District.

The district has 37 environmental health personnel but the following staff are still needed; 6 EHO, 2 Technical officers and 2 Technical assistant.

Waste management is essential to maintain healthy living devoid of illness and health related complications.

Table 1.30: Public toilet facilities in the district

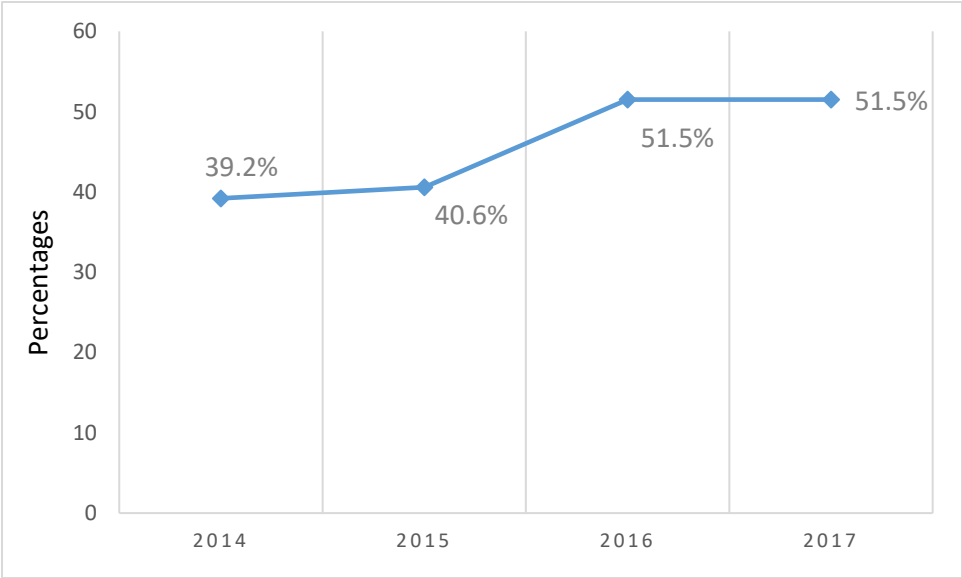
S/N	Name Of Facilities	Location	Status / Condition	Remarks
1	10 seater Septic tank latrine.	Dromankese	Good	In use
2	12 seater KVIP latrine	Dromankese	Good	In use
3	16 seater Aqua Privy	Dromankese	Completed	To be commissioned
4	10 seater Septic tank	Dromankuma	Good	In use
5	12 seater Septic Tank	Busunya	Good	In use
6	12 seater Water closet	Busunya	Good	In use
7	Septic Tank	Boabeng	Good	In use
8	Septic Tank	Fiema	Good	In use
9	12 seater KVIP	Bonte	Good	Not in use
10	12 seater Septic Tank	Bomini	Good	Not in use
11	12 seater KVIP	Bodom	Good	In use
12	10 seater Water Closet	Bodom	Under construction	
13	12 seater Septic Tank	Yefri	Good	In use
14	10 seater Septic Tank	Yefri	Good	In use
15	12 seater Septic Tank	Kranka	Good	In use
16	Agua Privy	Kranka	Complete	To be commissioned
17	KVIP	Manso	Good	In use
18	KVIP	Manso	Good	In use
19	Agua Privy	Dwenewoho	Good	To be commissioned

Source: DEHO, 2017

Information from DEHO indicates that total number of drop holes for households' latrines in the district is 808. These, coupled with the above toilet facilities in table 1.30 are not enough to suffice the need of the district. The health threat posed by communal latrines leave much to be desired.

Figure 1.10 shows percentage of people with access to toilet facilities in the district;

Figure 1.10: Percentage of people with access to toilet facilities



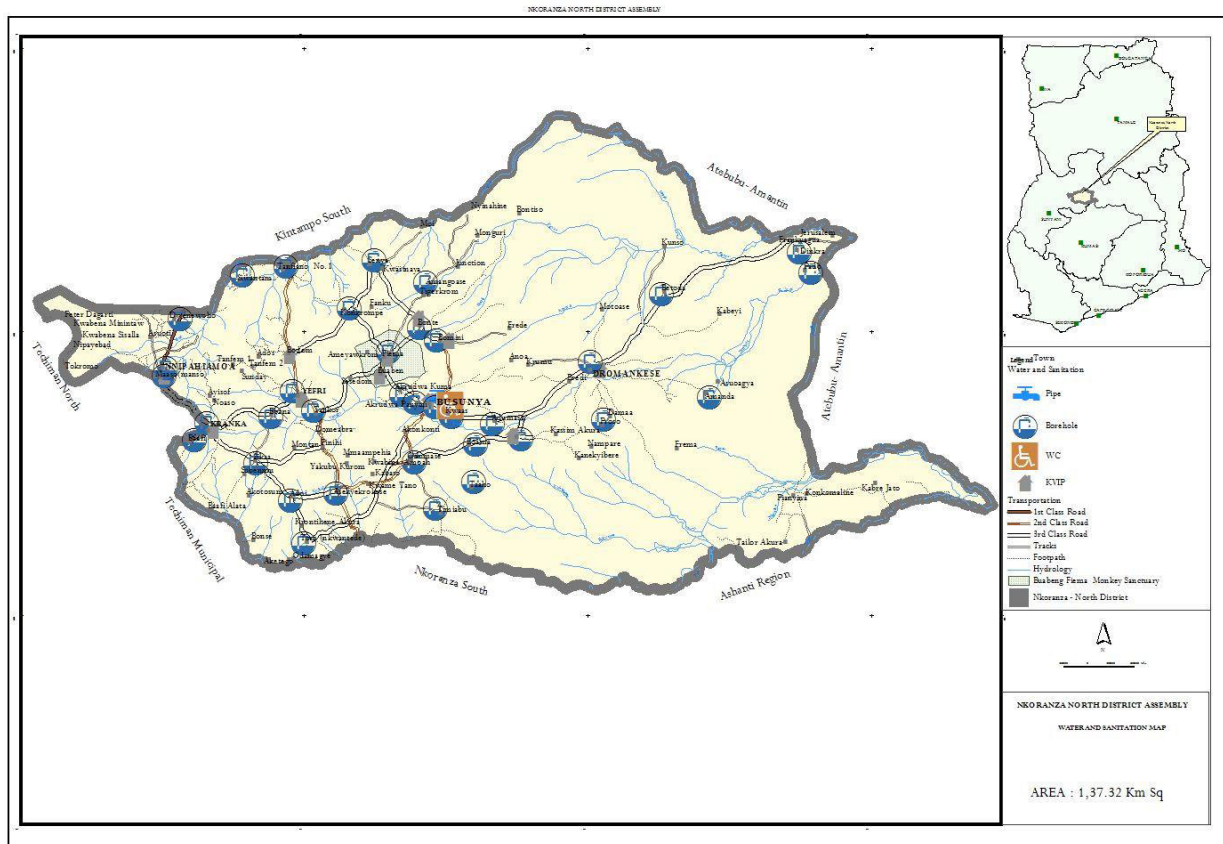
Source: DEHO, 2017

The figure clearly shows that 48.5% of the district's population does not have access to toilet facilities. Even though the percentage of those who have access has increased from 39.2% in 2014 to 51.5% in 2017, but still the standard is low as 48.5% of the people cannot afford to live without toilet facilities.

The implication of this is open defecation and its concomitant outbreak of innumerable diseases. The environmental health unit has been educating people on the need to construct households' latrines and also the concept of CLTS has been introduced to smaller communities.

Figure 1.11 shows spatial distribution of water and sanitation facilities

Figure 1.11: Spatial distribution of water and sanitation facilities



- **Solid Waste Management**

The assembly has secured 10 acres of land for final disposal site at Dromankese. The site is treated periodically to prevent breeding of insects.

Distribution of skip containers in the district is inadequate as shown in the table below;

Table 1.31: Distribution of skip containers in the district

Name Of Community	Total Skips Available	Total Number Requires
Busunya	5	8
Dromankese	1	6
Fiema	1	2
Kranka	1	3
Bono- Manso	1	2
Yefri	1	5

Source: DEHO, 2017

Only six communities in the district have skip containers which are not even enough for these communities. The rest practice open space dumping of refuse which do not augur well for solid waste management.

Logistics and equipment for managing solid waste are inadequate as table 1.32 shows what is available in the district.

Table 1.32: Available equipment for solid waste management

EQUIPMENT	NO. AVAILABLE
Dustbins	370
Skip Containers	11
Tricycle	20 but all have broken down
Motorist	-
Graders	-
Skip loaders	Two (2) but one has broken down
Compaction trucks	-
Roll on/ Roll off trucks	-

Source: DEHO, 2017

It is clear that, the district has to provide lots of logistics and equipment for the environmental health unit in order to manage waste effectively.

- **Sanitation measures to ensure environmental sanity.**

1. Ensure enactment of byelaws in the district to bring offenders to order
2. Embark on monthly clean-up exercises in all communities district wide
3. Establishment of wash clubs in schools to reduce the spread communicable diseases among
4. Ensure regular evacuation of refuse to landfill sites.
5. Introduction of CLTS concept in the smaller communities across the district.
6. Vector control
7. Increase the number of Environmental Health Officers
8. Monthly Radio Education on environmental issues
9. Assembly should increase the number of public latrines.

- **Challenges of the Environmental Health Unit**

1. Lack of means of transport for sub- district officer.
2. Lack of District Assembly bye- laws
3. Lack of public pounds for controlling of stray Animals in the district.
4. Some Boreholes have broken down in the district.
5. Lack of lighting systems in public latrines.
6. Inadequate number of sanitary workers.
7. Irregular payment of Zoomlion workers.
8. Lack of idea office and equipment's eg. Training / Education Kit, projectors

1.4.8 Population

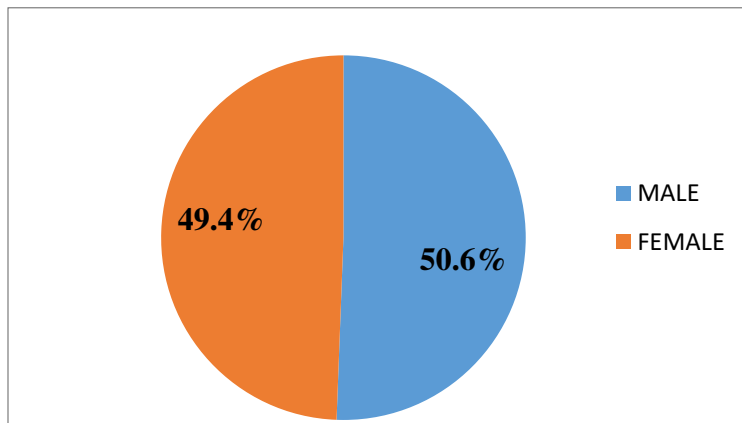
The District has a population size of 65,895 as at 2010 (2010 PHC) and by projection, the population of the district is now 78,446 as at 2017, with a growth rate of 2.5%. Nkoranza North District was carved from the then Nkoranza District in 2007 and was inaugurated in February 2008.

Looking at the current situation in the district, the growth rate of 2.5 per cent is higher than the Brong Ahafo Regional figure of 2.2 per cent which based on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.41 and 3.51 for the district and region respectively, the district will grow relatively high as compared to the region and the nation as a whole.

A. Sex Distribution

In any given population, the sex composition is influenced largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births), differences between the sexes in death rates and differences between sexes in net migration. The figure below shows sex distribution of the district

Figure 1.12: Sex Distribution of Nkoranza North District



Source: Field Survey, 2017

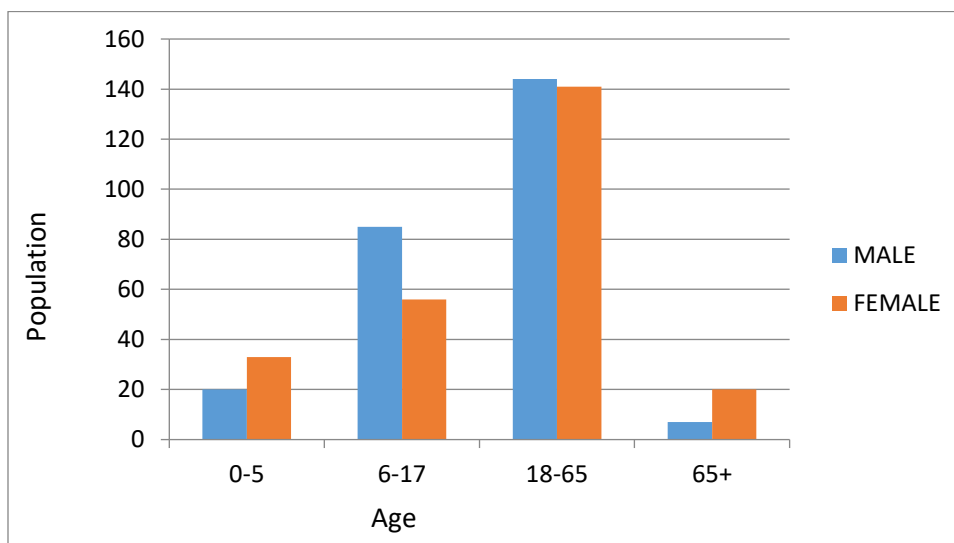
Figure 1.12 above depicts the sex structure of household members in the District. It could be seen that the number of males in the District are higher than that of the females. That is, the males constitute a percentage of 50.6 whilst the females constitute a percentage of 49.4 which is a difference of 1.2 percent.

B. Age and Sex Structure of Household Members

The population distribution of the district indicates 50.6% and 49.4% for males and females respectively. The age structure of the district indicates a broad base and gradually tapers off with an increasing age as shown in the figure below. This picture reflects both the regional and national levels.

38.3% of the total population is under 18 years, the economically active population (18-64 years) accounts for 56.3% while 5.3% of the population is 65 years and above (65+). This resulted in an average district economic dependency ratio of 1:0.78 (100:78), which is less than the regional dependency ratio of 100:126 and higher than the national figure (1:0.08). This implies that 100 persons in the productive age have 78 persons to support in the district

Fig 1.13: Age-Sex structure of sampled population



Source: Field survey, 2017

There is high proportion of the population within the labour force age group. This has the potential for growth with more of the younger age groups moving into the labour force bracket. Although this could be an asset, if the District does not train and harness the capacity of this population by creating job opportunities, it will be a burden or problem to the District. As indicated already, there are limited job opportunities outside agriculture in the District and this could lead to an increase in out-migration of the productive force. The table below shows breakdown of age-sex structure in the district

Table 1.33: Age-Sex structure of the district

2017			
Age Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Females
All Ages	78446	39603	38843
0-4	11147	5732	5415
5 -9	10867	5434	5434
10- 14	10339	5529	4810
15-19	8234	4477	3757
20-24	6058	2960	3099
25-29	5187	2514	2673
30-34	4530	2086	2444
35-39	4155	2044	2111
40-44	3814	1897	1917
45-49	3258	1672	1586
50-54	2902	1466	1436
55-59	1795	904	890
60-64	1656	908	749
65-69	883	421	462
70-74	1374	660	714
75-79	1012	397	614
80-84	631	240	390
85-89	284	120	164
90-94	196	69	127
95-94	92	51	40
All Ages	78415	39583	38832
0-14	32353	16695	15658
15-64	41591	20929	20662
65+	4472	1960	2512

Source: DPCU projections, 2017

C. Population Density

Population is not a static phenomenon. It is usually increasing, stagnating or decreasing. Comparatively, land is a fixed asset and cannot be increased at least in the short term. Population density is a measure used to determine the number of people that occupy a given square kilometer of land at any given point in time. The density situation in the district has been increasing since 1970 when population census started in Ghana.

It is important to state that population densities can differ between urban and rural settlements. Settlements such as Busunya, Dromankese, Maaso and Kranka growth points which continue to experience relatively higher population inflows and for that matter higher densities than rural settlements.

Table 1.34 below shows the trends in population densities from 1970 to 2013.

Table 1.34: Population Trend from 1970 to 2017

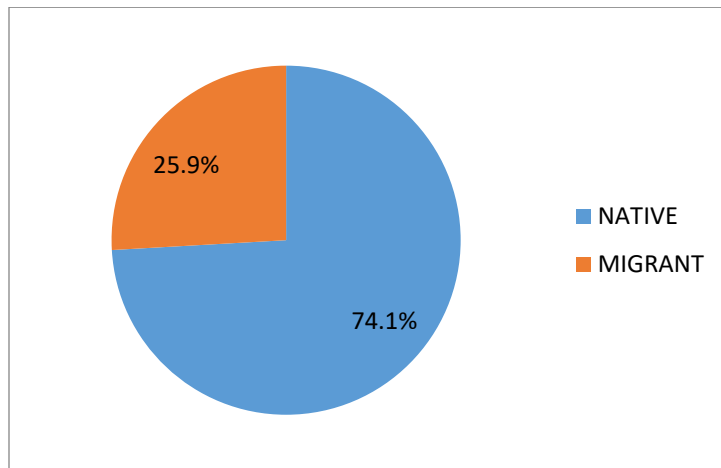
	No.	Year	1970	1984	2000	2010	2017 (Estimated)
	1.	Total Population	29,067	41,071	60,970	65,895	78,446
	2.	Total land size (sq km)	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322	2,322
	3.	Population Density	12.5	17.7	26.3	29.1	33.78

Source: 2010 PHC and DPCU Projection

D. Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical area to another. People migrate on the basis of marriage, education, employment among others. Migration has the effect of increasing or decreasing the population of an area with its attendant effects. A migration trend in Nkoranza North District shows that 25.9 percent migrated into the District whilst the remaining percentage of 74.1 is natives of the district residing in the district. The figure below shows migration status of the district.

Figure 1.14 Migration Status of the District



Source: Field Survey, 2017

1.4.9 Vulnerability Analysis

In every society there are sections of people who are vulnerable and may be treated unfairly due to some circumstances. These are individuals, groups and communities who are not well placed to benefit from the prospects of development.

The vulnerable group known as Ghana Federation of Disabled is registered in the district with a total number of 273 members. These disabled have suffered various physically challenged forms such as deaf, blind, crower, amputated legs, crutch users, wheel chair users and caliper users.

The following strategies are in place to help the physically challenge people in the district;

1. Free registration for NHIS. In the district, 170 out of 273 people with physically challenge has been registered on NHIS free of charge.
2. LEAP Programme. There are 15 communities with 278 households benefiting from LEAP every two months.

- **Women, Children and Family Welfare**

The district records pockets of cases concerning child abuse, women maltreatment, early and forced marriages, teenage pregnancy and domestic violence. This information came to light

during a study conducted by an NGO called Mission of Hope International and also reports from Social Welfare and Community Development Department. This has serious impact on the rights of women and children in the district and therefore, strategies should be mounted to address it.

However the district has the following programmes to solve the issue;

1. Child Protection Programme sponsored by UNICEF. 10 communities are benefiting from the programme. These communities are Tom, Sikaa, Kranka, Baafi, Asekye, Bomini, Bonte, Senya, Odumasi and Akrudwa. The programme is aimed to safeguard the rights of all children to a life free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.
2. Child and family welfare policy implemented by Institute of Local Government studies and Ministry of Gender, Children and social protection. The policy has broad aim of checking child and family welfare and Justice for Children.
3. The gender desk officer of the DA has organized workshop to trained women groups on domestic violence and child abuse. The idea was to alert women that domestic violence can be stopped and also there are institutions available to fight for their rights.

1.4.8 Gender Equality

The issue of gender has always been misconstrued. People are quick to associate gender activists to feminists. This sub-chapter is aimed at detailing the gender relations in the district and how it can be improved to enhance socio-economic development. While gender is often misconstrued to be a biological distinction, the real meaning lies in social distinctions whereby society collectively defines what gender means

A. Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Every society has socially acceptable roles for men, women, boys and girls. Men in the Nkoranza North district are the heads of their families (60% of household heads are men) and for that matter the bread winners. They are supposed to raise incomes and take care of household bills. Women are on the other hand supposed to respect their husbands and assist them in all household responsibilities. Women take care of household chores, cook, clean and take care of the children. Boys and girls are also raised up to behave like men and women. While boys assist their fathers

on the farms girls usually assist their mothers in the collection of firewood, fetching of water, cooking and cleaning the house. These gender roles impact public decision making as women are unable to contribute meaningfully to public discourse in the presence of their husbands. Although these are the traditional societal roles predominant in the district, things are fast changing as spouses feel the urge to support each other in the general care of the family. Responsibilities are no longer shared but co-handled by men and women, boys and girls. The emerging trend is therefore a positive development that would eventually empower women and create opportunities for social development.

B. Power Relations among Gender Groups

Traditionally power has been in the hands of men. But in a district where matrilineal system is the predominant practice, women equally wield considerable power. The survey revealed that 40% of households heads are women and therefore leads in the decision making process of the family. The chiefs are supposed to be endorsed by the queen mother's at the highest echelons of traditional authority. Under the matrilineal system people inherit their uncles and because of this women are highly regarded in the community.

Additionally, 14% of assembly members in the district are women as well as 17% of water board members also being women. Conclusively, it can be argued that there is a positive interplay of power between gender groups as no group excessively dominates the other. This positively affects development and must be sustained and improved.

C. Access and Control over Resources

The most critical resource for production in the Nkoranza North District is land. There are various interests in land particularly for its productive purposes. To a large extent there is equal access to land for both men and women because it is simply a matter of inheritance and women have the same rights of inheritance as men. In some instances women have much larger parcels than their male counterparts.

Other resources for which there can be competing claims are buildings and other properties acquired particularly during marriage. In cases of divorce women are usually deprived of their due share. National legislations on this related only to the demise of one of the spouses but are very silent on divorce. It is therefore important for national legislations to be drafted spelling out

measures to be taken to share properties in the case of divorce. The Intestate Succession Law does not adequately address these issues and that is a serious challenge to the issue of equity in access and control over resources.

1.4.9 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT situation in the district is not encouraging since the district cannot boast of one fully constructed and furnished ICT center. However, there is one ICT center at Bodom but it is not operational.

1.4.10 Biodiversity, Climate change, green economy and environment in general

900 ha of degraded land in the district is being restored with cashew trees in six communities- Bomini, Konkrompe, Senya, Manso, Bodom and Dromankuma. The project is funded by GSOP. However 60ha of degraded land had been restored with teak and mango plantations.

1.5 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

This section of the plan reveals development gaps identified from the performance review and update of the district profile. These issues have been categorized under the thematic areas of GSGDA II as shown in table 1.35 below;

Table 1.35 Summary of key development issues under GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of socio-economic database for revenue mobilization and business development 2. Low IGF collection 3. Unwillingness of people to pay property rate due to Lack of education 4. Lackadaisical attitudes of some revenue collectors 5. Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors (vehicle and motorbikes)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor roads linking Boabeng-Fiema monkeys' sanctuary 2. Abandoned construction of ICT center at the monkeys' sanctuary 3. Poor management of the monkeys' sanctuary 4. Limited advertisement for the sanctuary 5. Inadequate forest guards for the monkeys' sanctuary 6. Low attention to Amowi Tourist center at Pinihini and Manso slave

	<p>cave tourist center</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Inadequate infrastructure at market centers 8. Limited access to mobile network in some communities 9. Inadequate access to credit facilities by farmers and aggregators 10. Lack of skill training for boosting Local Economic Development (bee keeping, mushroom growing, gari processing, piggery, livestock rearing, snail rearing etc) 11. Lack of capitals for people with business initiatives (soap making, bakery, weaving and batik tie and dye) 12. Lack of standard weight and price for maize buyers 13. Inadequate ware houses for maize production 14. Inadequate ready market for agricultural produces 15. Lack of cashew processing plant 16. Lack of VSLA groups in some communities 17. Lack of irrigation facilities for farming 18. Lack of maize market center in the district
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate support (funds and farming inputs) for women group or women in farming 2. Inadequate AEAs 3. Difficulty in access to tractors and Mist blowers 4. Low attention on vaccination and treatment exercise 5. Lack of bye-laws on the environmental protection 6. High rate of Illegal chain saw operations leading to deforestation 7. High rate of tree cutting for charcoal burning 8. Outbreak of pest and diseases on maize, cashew and other farm produce 9. Lack of logistics. Example, measuring tapes, weighing scales, Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and motorbikes 10. Dilapidated AEAs bungalows 11. Lack of table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines 12. Deforestation around Tankor river at Dromankese 13. Lack of pumping machines for irrigation
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network linking communities 2. Poor roads and drains linking Busunya streets 3. No bridge over Tankor River between Dromankese to Amanda 4. No bridge over Tanfe river between Senya and Chirehi 5. Lack of speed rumps at Dwenewoho and Odumase 6. Lack of logistics for layout preparation for development permit 7. Office accommodation for physical planning unit 8. Slow pace in the street naming exercise 9. Inadequate water facilities in the district 10. Lack of solar system to power mechanized boreholes when there is blackout at Kranka 11. Inadequate school latrines 12. Inadequate electricity in schools 13. Inadequate water facilities in schools

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Lack of printer for District Environmental Health Office 15. Inadequate skip containers 16. Lack of standby generator for District Assembly 17. Lack of drains in some major communities 18. 24 communities in the district do not have access to electricity 19. Lack of electricity extension to new sites of major communities 20. Inadequate transformers in some major communities 21. Broken down of electric poles in some communities 22. Poor services by VRA 23. High level of illegal connection by the people 24. Damages of street lights in some communities 25. High rate of firewood usage for cooking, causing deforestation 26. Inadequate ICT centers 27. High rate of open defecation 28. Some completed public latrines are not in use 29. Lack of slaughter slabs 30. Delays in conveying of refuse from skip containers 31. Inadequate logistics for solid waste management 32. Lack of means of transport for sub- district officer environmental health. 33. Lack of District Assembly bye- laws on sanitation 34. Lack of public pounds for controlling of stray Animals in the district. 35. Lack of lighting systems in public latrines. 36. Inadequate number of sanitary workers. 37. Irregular payment of Zoomlion workers. 38. Lack of ideal office and equipment's eg. Training / Education Kit, projectors
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers 2. Inadequate health professionals on HIV/AIDS 3. Lack of district hospital 4. High rate of unemployment (17.6%) 5. Inadequate classrooms for schools 6. Some classrooms are dilapidated and need rehabilitations 7. Inadequate furniture for schools 8. Inadequate sponsorship package for needy but brilliant children 9. 16 schools are still under tress 10. Some schools do not have urinals 11. Lack of security personnel in basic schools 12. Inadequate libraries and ICT centers in schools 13. Lack of playing ground for some schools 14. Limited coverage of the school feeding programme 15. Inadequate funding for educational programmes and activities 16. Inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials 17. Low motivation for teachers and non-teaching staff (District best teacher awards)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Inadequate health infrastructure 19. Lack of upgrading for Dromankeses and Yefri health enters 20. Lack of laboratory at Kranka CHPS compound 21. Lack of toilet facilities in some CHPS compound 22. Lack of NHIS renewable center at Dwenewoho 23. Inadequate logistics and materials for CHPS Compounds (drugs, fridge, beds) 24. Lack of ambulance for health facilities 25. High rate of malaria cases 26. Occurrences of HIV/AIDS cases 27. No support for PLWHIV 28. Inadequate Heath professionals 29. Stigmatization associated with mental health cases 30. Ignorance of the public in handling mental health cases. 31. High stigmatization attached to TB patients, leading to low TB case detection rate. 32. Declining Disease surveillance due to inadequate funding 33. Weak and unserviceable motorbikes 34. Inadequate Cold Chain equipment (Fridge) 35. Low priority staff especially Records Personnel 36. Lack of accommodation for health directorate staff 37. Inadequate staff accommodation at health facilities 38. Inadequate funds for conduction monitoring and supervision of facilities 39. Inadequate building structures for CHPS compounds
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in construction of DCD’s bungalow 2. Delays in construction of DCE’s bungalow 3. Inadequate accommodation for senior and junior staff of the DA 4. Inadequate accommodation for heads of decentralized department 5. Inadequate logistics and materials for offices of DPCU members (Swivel chairs, tables, computers, scanners, photocopy machines) 6. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation exercises 7. High rate of poverty (59% of the population) 8. Occurrences of Child neglect, child abuses and domestic violence 9. Availability of “Jackpot Chaha” by the Chinese in some communities 10. Frequent discotheque in some communities 11. Availability of irresponsible parents in some communities 12. Lack of child and family welfare committees in some communities 13. High rate of teenage pregnancy 14. Lack of packs and garden at DA premises 15. Poor functioning of the sub-structures 16. Inadequate office accommodation for Sub-structures 17. Inadequate staff for the security sector 18. Inadequate logistics for security personnel (Patrol car, computers,

	<p>photocopy machine and printers)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Inadequate accommodation for security personnel 20. Inadequate funds for the fire service station to buy fuel for operations 21. Inadequate furniture for the offices of the fire service station 22. Lack of renovation on the fire service station 23. Delays in construction of Dromankese Police station 24. Slow completion of Kranka Police station 25. Destruction of crop farms by Fulani headmen 26. Lack of motorbikes for educating people on disaster prevention 27. Inadequate relief items for disaster victims 28. Lack of support for disaster volunteer groups 29. DACF support for disabilities are inadequate and cannot support any job initiative 30. Inadequate walking aid (wheel chairs and crutches) for people with disabilities 31. Lack of skill training for people with disabilities 32. Availability of gender inequalities 33. Inadequate support for front line officer in charge of LEAP programme 34. Women are inactive in public activities
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Source: Field Survey, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the plan talks about the various development gaps in the district which need to be addressed to bring development to the people. These issues cut across every sector of the district including social, economic, environment, vulnerability and gender.

2.2 Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021)

In the quest to prepare a successful plan that is participatory and representative of the people's needs and aspirations, the DPCU organized needs assessment exercise in the district. The exercise was to help promote grassroots participation in the planning process and also get pertinent issues that really affect the lives of the people. Performance review of the old DMTDP (2014-2017) was done to identify development gaps in it. After that, the district profile was updated and analyzed.

Several issues were identified from the updating of the profile and performance review. These issues were harmonized to get development issues for the district under GSGDAII. These issues were further linked to the issues under the goals of the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP). The outcome of the harmonization is shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2057).

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF , 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	PILLARS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Lack of socio-economic database for revenue mobilization and business development	1. ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	1.Low IGF collection 2. Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors (vehicle and motorbikes)		Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Unwillingness of people to pay property rate due to Lack of education		Narrow tax base
	Weak capacity for budgeting at the DA level		Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1.Inadequate ready market for agricultural produce		Poor marketing systems
	1.Lack of maize market center in the district 2.Inadequate infrastructure at market centers		Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Lack of standard weight and price for maize buyers		Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	1. Lack of VLSA groups in some communities		Low domestic saving rate
	1. Inadequate access to credit facilities by farmers and aggregators		Inadequate access to affordable credit
	2.Lack of capitals for people with business initiatives (soap making, bakery, weaving and batique tie and dye)		Inadequate start-up capital for the youth

	<p>1.Lack of skill training for boosting Local Economic Development (bee keeping, mushroom growing, gari processing, piggery, livestock rearing, snail rearing etc)</p> <p>2.High rate of poverty (59% of the population)</p>		<p>Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</p>
	<p>lack of cashew processing plant</p>		<p>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</p>
	<p>Inadequate ware houses for maize production</p>		<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p>
	<p>1.Limited advertisement for the sanctuary</p> <p>2.Inadequate and limited skill of tour guards for the monkeys' sanctuary</p>		<p>Low skills development</p>
	<p>3.Poor roads linking Boabeng-Fiema monkeys' sanctuary</p> <p>4.Abandoned construction of ICT center at the monkeys' sanctuary</p> <p>Low attention to Amowi Tourist Center at Pinihini and Manso Slave Cave Tourist Center</p>		<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p>
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>1.Inadequate electricity in schools</p> <p>2.Damages of street lights in some communities</p> <p>3.Broken down of electric poles in some communities</p> <p>4.24 communities in the district do not have access to electricity</p> <p>5.Inadequate transformers in some major communities</p> <p>6.Lack of standby generator for District Assembly</p> <p>High level of illegal connection by the people</p> <p>7.Poor services by VRA</p>		<p>Inadequate and unreliable electricity</p>

Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1.Lack of irrigation facilities for farming 2.Lack of pumping machines for irrigation		Low level of irrigated agriculture
	1.Inadequate AEAs 2.Dilapidated AEAs bungalows 3. Lack of logistics. Example, measuring tapes, weighing scales, Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and motorbikes		Poor farm-level practices,
	Inadequate support (funds and farming inputs) for women group or women in farming		High cost of production inputs
	Outbreak of pest and diseases on maize, cashew and other farm produce		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Difficulty in access to tractors and Mist blowers		High cost of production inputs
	1.Low attention on vaccination and treatment exercise 2.Lack of table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines		Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High rate of unemployment (17.6%)		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	2.Inadequate classrooms for schools	2. SOCIAL	Poor quality of education at

Human Development, Productivity and Employment	3.Inadequate furniture for schools 4. Some schools do not have urinals 5. Inadequate libraries and ICT centers in schools 6.Some classrooms are dilapidated and need rehabilitations 7.16 schools are still under trees	DEVELOPMENT	all levels
	1.Inadequate sponsorship package for needy but brilliant children 2.Limited coverage of the school feeding programme		Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	1.Low motivation for teachers and non-teaching staff (District best teacher awards) 2.Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	3.Inadequate supply of Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) 6.Lack of playing ground for most schools 7.Inadequate funding for educational programmes and activities		Inadequate funding source for education
	1.Lack of district hospital 2.Inadequate health infrastructure at health centres 3.Lack of upgrading for Dromankese and Yefri health centers 4.Inadequate staff accommodation at health facilities 5. Inadequate building structures for CHPS compounds 6.Lack of toilet facilities in some CHPS compound		Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	1. Lack of accommodation for health directorate staff 2.Inadequate funds for conducting monitoring and supervision of facilities		Inadequate financing of the health sector

	3.Lack of NHIS renewable center at Dwenewoho and Busunya		
	1.Lack of laboratory at Kranka CHPS compound 2.Inadequate logistics and materials for CHPS Compounds (drugs, fridge, beds) 3. High stigmatization attached to TB patients, leading to low TB case detection rate. 5.Inadequate Cold Chain equipment (Fridge) 7.High rate of malaria cases 8.Declining Disease surveillance due to inadequate funding 9. Weak and unserviceable motorbikes 10.Inadequate Heath professionals 11..Low priority staff especially Records Personnel		Poor quality of healthcare services
	1.Stigmatization associated with mental health cases 2.Ignorance of the public in handling mental health cases		Unmet need for mental health services
	Lack of ambulance for health facilities		Inadequate emergency services
	Occurrences of HIV/AIDS cases		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Inadequate health professionals on HIV/AIDS		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	High rate of teenage pregnancy		Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
Transparent,	Destruction of crop farms by Fulani herdsmen		Household food insecurity

Responsive and Accountable Governance			
	1.Frequent participation of children in discotheque in some communities 2.Availability of irresponsible parents in some communities 3. Lack of child and family welfare committees in all communities Availability of “Jackpot Chacha” by the Chinese in some communities		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Occurrences of Child neglect, child abuses and domestic violence		High incidence of children’s rights violation
	Women are inactive in public activities		Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	Inadequate staff for the security sector		Inadequate personnel
	Inadequate logistical support for front line officer in charge of LEAP programme		Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
	1. Inadequate skill training for PWDs 2. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1.Lack of printer for District Environmental Health Office 2. Lack of means of transport for 4 sub- district Officer of Environmental Health. 3. Inadequate sanitary workers		Poor sanitation and waste management

Infrastructure and Human Settlements	4. Irregular payment of Zoomlion workers. 5. Lack of ideal office and equipment eg. Training / Education Kit, projectors		
	1.High rate of open defecation 2.Some completed public latrines are not in use		High prevalence of open defecation
	. Inadequate gender friendly school latrines and urinals fitted with hand washing facilities		Poor hygiene practices
	1.Inadequate water facilities in the district 2.Lack of solar system to power mechanized boreholes when there is blackout at Kranka		Increasing demand for household water supply
	Inadequate water facilities in schools		Poor quality of drinking water
	Inadequate plan for sanitation		Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	1.Inadequate skip containers 2.Delays in conveying of refuse from skip containers 3.Inadequate logistics for solid waste management 4.inadequate slaughter slabs 5.Lack of District Assembly bye- laws on sanitation 6.Lack of public pounds for controlling of stray Animals in the district		Poor sanitation and waste management
	1. DACF support for disabilities is inadequate and cannot support any job initiative. 2.Inadequate walking aid (wheel chairs and crutches) for people with disabilities 3. Lack of skill training for people with disabilities		Poor living conditions of PWDs
	1.Lack of electricity extension to new sites of		Difficulty in the extension

	major communities 2.Lack of lighting systems in public latrines		of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1.Poor road network linking communities 2.No bridge over Tankor River between Dromankese and Amanda 3.No bridge over Tanfe River between Senya and Chirehi	3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Inadequate ICT centers		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	1.Lack of logistics for layout preparations for development permits		Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Lack of landscaping and beautification of DA premises and schools		Poor landscaping
	High rate of firewood usage for cooking, causing deforestation		Over dependence on wood fuel
	1.Lack of bye-laws on environmental protection 2.Deforestation around Tankor river at Dromankese		High levels of environmental degradation
	1.High rate of tree cutting for charcoal burning 2.High rate of Illegal chain saw operations leading to deforestation		Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture
	Slow pace in the street naming exercise		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country

Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lack of motorbikes for educating people on disaster prevention 2.Lack of support for disaster volunteer groups 3.Inadequate relief items for disaster victims 		Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Poor roads and drains linking Busunya streets 2.Lack of drains in some major communities 		Poor drainage system
	Lack of speed rumps at Dwenewoho and Odumase		Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited access to mobile network in some communities		Low broadband wireless access
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Inadequate logistics for security personnel (Patrol car, computers, photocopy machine and printers) 2.Inadequate accommodation for security personnel 3.Delays in construction of Dromankese Police station 4.Slow completion of Kranka Police station 5.Inadequate funds for the fire service station to buy fuel for operations 6.Inadequate furniture for the offices of the fire service station 7.Lack of renovation on the fire service station 	4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Delays in construction of DCD's bungalow 2.Delays in construction of DCE's bungalow 3. Inadequate logistics and materials for offices of DPCU members (Swivel chairs, tables, computers, scanners, photocopy machines) 4. Inadequate office accommodation for physical planning unit 		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers

	<p>5. Inadequate accommodation for senior and junior staff of the DA</p> <p>6. Inadequate accommodation for heads of decentralized department</p>		
	<p>1. Poor functioning of the sub-structures</p> <p>2. Inadequate office accommodation for Sub-structures</p>		<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p>
	<p>Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation exercises</p>		<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>
	<p>Availability of gender inequalities</p>		<p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p>
	<p>Weak capacity for budgeting at the DA level</p>		<p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p>

Source: DPCU, NNDA 2017

2.3 POCC Analysis

Following the analysis of the current situation of the district, key issues identified in chapter one were subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges to ascertain the DA's strength in solving each development gap. This was done to help in the prioritization process. The table below presents the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the District in line with the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021)

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	Availability of vast agricultural lands Presence of GSOP programme in the district Presence of micro industrial activities Oversight activities of BAC	Government policies and programmes towards job creation.	Laziness. Unattractive nature of farming activities. Youth desire to travel outside and look for greener pasture.	Continuous degradation of agricultural lands. High cost of capital
Conclusion: inadequate job creations can be solved since a number of potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints and challenges can be minimised or prevented through developing strategies and dialoguing with development partners for funding.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Availability of arable land for farming Availability of labour	Support from district extension officers Availability of pest and disease resistant crop variety Favourable rainfall pattern	Poor/ outmoded farming practices	Weak link between research and extension High cost of improved seeds
Conclusion: Low application of technology can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through effective extension services. Challenges can be managed through intervention policy.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	Availability of gravel deposit in the District	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) Availability of DFR in the region	Inadequate funds to meet cost	Delay in release of funds
Conclusion: poor quality and inadequate roads might not be adequately addressed since there are no much potential and opportunities available. Constraints and challenges can be minimised through disbursement of the IPEP				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Existence of Functional DPCU Existence of monitoring and Evaluation plan	Popular Participation Policy Avenues for engagement with citizens	Inadequate logistics for citizens engagement	High illiteracy in rural communities
Conclusion: Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and programmes can be improved through the cooperation of DPCU and other stakeholders.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Existence of Ghana Health Services Availability of 26 Functional CHPS Zones	National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds concept Donor support	Inadequate health workers	Inadequate functional CHPS Compounds Lack of decent accommodation for health personnel in most communities

Conclusion: Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care can be addressed since there are potentials and opportunities and the constraints and challenges could be minimised through provision of rural health infrastructure.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Increasing demand for household water supply	Availability of DWST and WATSAN committees in the district Availability of Pipe system at the District capital Availability of Mechanized Boreholes in some communities	Availability of CWSA the in region Credit facility for community water systems	Unreliable Service Delivery Lack of Area Mechanics Lack of maintenance culture	Dry wells in some communities High cost of project Inadequate funding and investment in the sector

Conclusion: there exist a myriad of potentials and opportunities which can help address the problem of water supply but strategies need to be formulated in other to reduce the constraints and adequate resources made available to address the challenges

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials(from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate financing of the health sector	Availability of health centres in the district Availability of health personnel in the district	National Health Insurance levy Donor support	Difficulty in accessing funds Delay in the release of government support	Inadequate funds Inadequate logistics

Conclusion: Inadequate financing of the health sector as an issue might not be adequately addressed locally since chunk of the finances are out of the control of the office. Central Government will have to hedge health funds to ensure timely release of same

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and unreliable electricity	The district is connected to National Grid. Existence of VRA office in the district	Pro-poor National Electrification Scheme	Dispersed nature of settlements	Challenges in Ghana's power supply due low voltage in the country

Conclusion: this situation can be solved through thorough consultation with the Ministry of Energy.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Household food insecurity	Food surplus in season Availability of water bodies for irrigated agriculture Existence of AEAs	Government support through Planting for Food and Jobs	A gradual shift from growing food crops to growing cash crops	Low market price during bumper harvest Lack of storage facility
Conclusion: This issue can be addressed through efficient price mechanism that will encourage continual production of food crops				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Availability of vast agricultural lands Presence of GSOP programme in the district Presence of micro industrial activities	Planting for Jobs and Industries Policy	Unattractive nature of farming activities Youth desire to travel outside and look for greener pasture.	Continuous degradation of agricultural lands High cost of farming inputs Lack of employable skills.
Conclusion: High unemployment rate amongst the youth can be addressed since there are various potentials and opportunities while developing strategies to address the constraints and challenges.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Availability of the disability fund DA support for needy but brilliant students	Donor support LEAP programme School Feeding programme.	High illiteracy rate among the vulnerable groups Delay in the release of the disability fund	Inadequate funds Stigma Discrimination
Conclusion: Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners can be addressed since there are significant potentials and opportunities available. Constraints can be minimised through education against stigma, abuse and discrimination.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor marketing systems	Oversight of BAC Availability of market days	Availability of FBOs Availability of aggregators Ghana Export Promotion Authority	Unstructured market system Limited Value Chain Platforms	Lack of modern market infrastructure
Conclusion: Poor marketing system can be addressed through structuring the market system by providing aggregation centres with storage facility				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High prevalence of open defecation	Existence of Environmental Health Unit Availability of public toilets	Support from Development partners & CWSA	Inadequate skilled staff & logistics Poor attitude of people towards hygienic practices	Over burden on NGOs Inadequate funds from Donors
Conclusion: High prevalence of open defecation can be addressed since there are a number of potentials and opportunities and the constraints and challenges managed through education and dialogue.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Existence of Social Welfare and Community Development.	Donor support Favourable government policies on social protection	Ignorance of the law Inadequate staff of the social development department	Inadequate finance. Inadequate logistics.
Conclusion: This problem can be addressed since there are a number of potentials and opportunities and mapping out strategies to manage the constraints and challenges.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Existence of department of social welfare Existence of police service	Availability of media for educational campaign	Illiteracy and ignorance of existing laws on child rights	Weak enforcement of laws
Conclusion: This issue can be addressed through education and establishment of DOVVSU and CHRAJ in the district				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High incidence of children's rights violation	Existence of Ghana Education Service Existence of department of social welfare Existence of Chiefs and Queen Mothers in the community	Implementation of domestic violence laws Child and Family Welfare Policy	Unfriendly cultural practices Irresponsible parenting	Lack of district Court

Conclusion: Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children can be addressed since a number of potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges managed through negotiation and dialogue.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Existence of Social Welfare Department. Availability LEAP programmes.	Support from DA GOG fund allocation Activities of NGOs	Low coverage of programme Delay in the release of fund Selection criteria	Inadequate funding

Conclusion: Challenges of livelihood empowerment programmes against poverty can be addressed through mainstreaming into DMTDP, dialogue and timely release of funds for the programme.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Existence of commission revenue collectors Availability of Area Councils	Digitization of revenue database	Lack of revenue database	Lack of layouts
Conclusion: This issue can be addressed by developing strategies to check the activities of the revenue collectors and also manage the leakages and loopholes by tracking payment electronically				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Narrow tax base	<p>Availability of the human resource base to be trained for revenue collection.</p> <p>Existence Area councils</p> <p>Availability of large number of collectors</p>	<p>Availability of consultants and agencies to train revenue collectors</p> <p>Digitization of properties and other revenue data</p>	<p>Lukewarm attitude of community members to payment of their taxes</p> <p>Lack of trust for revenue collectors by the people</p> <p>Strategies to revenue collection are weak</p> <p>Lack of revenue database</p>	Lack of local plans to facilitate property addressing and digitization of revenue
<p>Conclusion: This development issue is feasible or viable to be implemented and has attending potentials to help implement it. The constraints and challenges could be overcome with good accountability principle to the people of the District to invoke trusts in the people as well as efficient skill training program for these tax collectors to be innovative and creative and a sound financial management practices.</p>				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low level of irrigated agriculture	<p>Availability water bodies in the district.</p> <p>Availability of MOFA officers in the district.</p> <p>Availability of AEAs in the communities.</p>	<p>Support from government.</p> <p>Support from NGOs.</p> <p>Donor support.</p>	<p>Laziness.</p> <p>Lack of zeal of the people.</p> <p>Customs and traditions.</p>	<p>Inadequate funds.</p> <p>Inadequate logistics.</p> <p>Minimum attention to off season farming.</p>
<p>Conclusion: High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support.</p>				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of education at all levels	Presence of GES Presence of DA Presence of PTAs	Government policies to ensure quality of education Availability of supplementary readers	Inadequate teaching and learning materials Breakdown of discipline among teachers and learners	Weak foundation expressed in lack of child friendly classroom blocks and qualified teachers for kindergarten
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed through provision of infrastructure, supply of qualified teachers and teaching-learning materials; as well as instilling discipline				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of drinking water	Existence of DWST in the district	Availability CWSA Support from NGOs and Donors like AFD	Low budget allocation. High illiteracy rate	Inadequate funding. Inadequate technical staff.
Conclusion: This issue can be addressed since there potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be curtailed through education, drilling, construction and mechanization of more boreholes				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor sanitation and waste management	Existence of Environmental Health Department in the Assembly Existence of CWSA Existence of disposal sites	Support from NGOs and Donors like AFD	Low budget allocation for the Unit	Inadequate funds
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities available can help address the issue and the challenges and constraints managed through dialogue with development partners.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor sanitation and waste management	Existence of environmental health Department in the Assembly Existence of CWSA	Availability DESSAP Support from NGOs and Donors like AFD	Low budget allocation for the Unit High illiteracy rate	Inadequate funds
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed since there are a number of potential and opportunities available. The challenges and constraints can be managed through dialogue with development partners and education.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of healthcare services	Availability of health centres in the District. Availability of health personnel in the District.	Support from donor agencies. Support from NGOs. Government subventions.	Low budgetary allocation. Inadequate staff. Delay in fund releases.	Inadequate logistics. Inadequate finding. Inadequate infrastructure.
Conclusion: Poor quality of healthcare services can be significantly addressed since we have some potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be overcome through dialogue and challenges through the implementation of good strategies.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Existence of District Health Directorate. Existence of HIV AIDs clubs.	Existence of GACs & NGOs support. Introduction of mother-to-child HIV /AIDS preventive services.	Inadequate knowledge among youth on HIV/AIDS Issues. Negative HIV/AIDS practices.	Inadequate funding from the Central Government. Inadequate retroviral drugs.
Conclusion: High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs can be addressed through massive education since there are potentials and opportunities. Constraints and challenges addressed through dialogue with development partners.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Availability of NADMO officer in the District. Availability of NADMO zonal officers in the District.	Donor support. GOG support programmes. Existence of regional and national NADMO offices. Support from NGOs and CBOs.	High illiteracy rate of the people. Cumbersome procurement procedures	Low budgetary allocation Lack of logistics Lack of requisite skill of personnel Bureaucracy
Conclusion: Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint and Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills training.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Existence of women's groups. Existence of a female DCE.	Existence of NGOs	High illiteracy among women Poor techniques of citizen engagement by DA	Limited logistics and funds
Conclusion: Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance can be addressed through education.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated	Existence of a branch of Volta River Authority in the District. Availability of poles in the District.	Presence of some policies of government such as the Rural Electrification programme	Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project. Inability of the people to pay light bills.	Delay in the implementation of some policies of government concerning electrification.
Conclusion: Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated can be addressed through dialogue and lobbying.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate funding sources for education	Availability of district education service. Availability of professional educationists in the district.	Government support. Donor support.	Delay in the release of government subventions.	Inadequate funding.
Conclusion: Inadequate funding sources for education would be difficult to address in the source is not the sole responsibility of the district.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Availability of Planning Unit Availability of Service persons	Government support Donor support.	Lack of commitment of funds	Inadequate funding
Conclusion: prioritizing the action will lead to commitment of funds. The action will in effect increase revenue.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget	Participatory approach to planning Functional District Planning Coordinating Unit and Budget committee	Government support L.I. 2232	Lack of commitment	Weak budgeting process
Conclusion: Plans must flow into budget as a pre-requisite to implementing priority projects and programmes				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards	Availability of MOFA staff	Government support NGOs advocacy	Lack of aggregation centres	Unstructured market
Conclusion: Aggregation centres may direct the traffic of agricultural commodities which in the long run may facilitate formalizing the market				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low domestic saving rate	Seasonality of cash crops Availability of Farmer-Based Organizations	Village Savings and Loans Associations “Susu” schemes by banks and Credit Unions	Poor savings culture	Low income levels
Conclusion: Low income levels coupled with poor savings culture is a difficult situation. However, little drops of water make an ocean. Sensitization and access to affordable credit facility to expand businesses will do the trick.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Availability of enthusiastic youth	Government support Donor support	Lack of entrepreneurial skills	Difficulty in accessing Donor Support
Conclusion: A winnable proposal to Italian Fund and matching grants through Business Advisory Centre will improve access to start-up capital				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Availability of raw materials Availability of Industrial park	Government support Ready market for processed maize and cashew	Uncertainty of continuous supply of raw materials	High cost of setting up processing industries
Conclusion: Irrigated Agriculture will ensure all year round supply of raw materials. A Public-Private Partnership arrangement will reduce the initial cost burden on potential investors.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Unmet need for mental health services	Availability of mental health nurses	Government's policy Donor support	Stigmatization	Inadequate funding for mental health intervention
Conclusion: Mainstreaming mental health into the DMTDP and making budgetary allocation and showing commitment to release same will ensure reaching out the excluded in society.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor hygiene practices	Availability of School Health Education Programme (SHEP) Coordinator Availability of Community Health Nurses	Donor support for hand washing activities	Stereotypes against hygiene	Lack of hand washing facilities at public places
Conclusion: Intensive public education and provision of hand washing facilities will address poor hygiene practices				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Sunny weather	Rural Electrification Programme	Distance from the nearest grid community	High initial cost of solar power
Conclusion: The option of solar electrification is suitable if only adequate funding will be made available				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low broadband wireless access	Availability of Telecommunication network in some communities	3G and 4G networks	Lack of telecommunication network in some major communities	The possibility of Low Internal Rate of Return in the early years
Conclusion: The strategic location of the district as an eco-tourist destination and industrial hub holds the potential of paying off initial investment in not too distant future				

2.4. Development Issues

In this section, development issues harmonized under the goals on the LTNDP will be prioritized to ascertain the order of importance in relation to their implementation. Considering the scarcity of resources against the needs of man, it is imperative to prioritize the development issues. In line with this, the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency. The development issues were prioritized after POCC analysis and also testing the strength of each issue against the following criteria;

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues

Table 2.2 shows the adopted prioritized issues under the various goals of the LTNDPF (2018-2057)

Table 2.3 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment	Inadequate job creation
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	Agriculture Productivity	Limited Agricultural production and productivity
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks
4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.	Public policy development and management	Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	Increasing demand for household water supply
	Ensure healthy lives and promote	Health	Inadequate financing of the health sector

	well-being for all at all ages		
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Energy and Social Development	Inequitable access to and distribution of power
	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and Nutrition Security	Household food insecurity
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalized learners
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Solid Waste management	Poor waste collection system
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Solid Waste management	High prevalence of open defecation
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Reproductive health and family planning	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
		Child Protection and Family Welfare	Parental irresponsibility towards children
		Child Protection and Family Welfare	Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children
		Social Protection	Challenges of livelihood empowerment

			programmes against poverty
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Fiscal Policy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Fiscal Policy	Narrow tax base
	Promote sustainable industrialization	Agriculture Productivity	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education
	education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Inadequate funding sources for education
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Disaster Management	Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls	Gender Equality	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Economic Management	Inadequate production and disaggregated data especially by location
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	Limited access to finance
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Disaster Management	Poor drainage systems
4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Public safety and security services	Inadequate structures for the security service
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Production risks/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry	High levels of environmental degradation

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Unmet need for mental health services
		Child Protection and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children
		Disability	Inadequate material and emotional support for PWDs from their families and society
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Private Sector Development	Inadequate market information
4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Local Governance and Decentralization	Non-functioning sub-district structures
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and	Women and governance	Ineffective coordination of gender equality results

	build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.		
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		ICT for development	Low Internet access and broadband to rural centres and dwellers
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Over dependence on wood fuel
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Private Sector Development	Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Industrial Development	Weak economic infrastructure
	Promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture Productivity	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Crops development for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial development	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers
		Livestock and Poultry	Inadequate access to veterinary services

		Development	
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT centers within communities
		Human Settlements and Development	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	High incidence of road traffic crashes and fatalities
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Tourism	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Tourism	Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Solid Waste management	Inadequate financing of the sanitation sector institutions by GOG
1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Youth and Social Development	Violence and Crime

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Unreliable power supply
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Source: DPCU, NNDA 2017

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Development is not a haphazard undertaken. It must be guided by well-defined policies, goals objectives and strategies as well as effective mechanism for tracking the realization of proposed interventions. Planning of this nature therefore requires that specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound and gender sensitive goals and objectives are formulated to guide development initiatives.

3.2 Development Projections

The people form the reason and the purpose for development and as such much attention needs to be given to them. However since population varies with respect to time as a result of birth, death and migration induced means, there is the need to extrapolate the future condition using scientifically accepted means which reduces the degree of uncertainties of the future as well as gives a fair expression of the future end state so as to plan adequately for the people.

Population and development go hand in hand since the two can never be considered in isolation. it is therefore vital to consider demographic variables in the development planning process , more importantly in planning the development of Nkoranza North district from 2018-2021.The main issues here concern population change and its implications for development including natural resources management, land use planning, employment and social infrastructure provision such as schools, health facilities, housing, water and sanitation and other implications of population change such as urbanization.

3.2.1 Population Projection

The population projections cover the population size, sex and population densities. The exponential method and the ratio method were adopted for the projection of development indicators

The assumptions underlying the population projections in order to ensure accurate and reliable future predictions are as follows.

- The rate of growth of Nkoranza North District will remain constant at 0.025 during the period.
- Changes in the trend of migration into Nkoranza North District will be insignificant.
- The components of population change will remain constant
- Life expectancy at birth will be constant.

Table 3.1 Projected Population of the Nkoranza North District

GROWTH RATE	AGE GROUP	BASE YEAR (2017)	PROJECTED POPULATION			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
0.025	0-14 yrs	32353	33192	34032	34893	35776
	15-64 yrs	41621	42654	43733	44839	45974
	65+ yrs	4472	4585	4701	4820	4942
Total		78,446	80,431	82,466	84,553	86,692

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2017

Table 3.2 Projected Population Density (2018-2021)

GROWTH RATES	BASE YEAR (2017)	PROJECTED POPULATION DENSITY				
		2018 Sq/km	2019 Sq/km	2020 Sq/km	2021 Sq/km	
LOW	0.05	33.78	34.34	35.52	36.41	37.33

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2017

Table 3.3 Projections of Sex Compositions

Age group	2017 base figure		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-14	16695	15658	17117	16054	17550	16460	17994	16877	18450	17304
15-64	20928	20693	21457	21217	22000	21753	22557	22304	23128	22868
65+	1960	2512	2010	2576	2060	2641	2113	2708	2166	2776

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

3.2.2 Projections of Educational Needs

Projections of educational needs looked at the following; the number of teachers required, children of school going age, furniture requirement, classrooms requirement, enrolment level and gender parity index and others. The overarching assumption in the educational projections is that all children in the school going age will be in school during the plan years.

A. Projection of Teachers

The projection of the teaching staff considered both trained and untrained teachers with the assumption that the capacity of the untrained teachers will be built on to suit the educational system.

Table 3.4 Projections of Teachers needed for 2018-2021

Year	Projected population	pupils'	Teachers required	Teachers available	Surplus
2017 (base figure)	17279		719	908	189
2018	17562		732	908	176
2019	17850		743	908	165
2020	18143		755	908	153
2021	18440		768	908	143

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Total number of teachers currently in the district will remain constant
- Growth rate for school enrolment remains constant (1.64%)
- Available classrooms remain the same, and the national standard student/pupil teacher ratio will be used throughout the planned period.

B. Projections of School going age

Projections for school going age are imperative to inform decision makers in plan preparations. It will highlight the total number of children who will reach school going age in the various plan periods and hence appropriate measures will be in place to meet their needs.

Table 3.5 Projections of school going age children

Years	Population of children
2017 (Base figure)	23,929
2018	24527
2019	25140
2020	25769
2021	26413

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2014

Assumptions

- Components of population change remains constant throughout the plan period
- The growth rate remains unchanged

C. School Enrolment

The following are the assumptions underlying projections of the enrolment:

- The enrolment growth rate (1.64%) will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The teacher pupil ratio will correspond to the increasing enrolment pattern
- The current gender parity index (0.98) remains constant throughout the plan the period

Table 3.6 Projections of Educational Enrolment

Level	2017 base year		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
KG	2483	2251	2524	2288	2565	2325	2607	2364	2650	2402
Primary	5042	3159	5125	3211	5209	3263	5294	3317	5381	3371
JHS	1927	1215	1959	1235	1991	1255	2023	1276	2057	1297
SHS	680	522	691	531	702	539	714	548	726	557
Total	17279		17562		17850		18143		18440	

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

D. Projections of classroom requirement

These projected classrooms are needed to accommodate all the children within the school going age.

The projection was based on the assumption that the available classrooms remained unchanged as well as the enrolment level for the planned period. Schools under trees were taken into consideration during the projections.

Table 3.7 projections of classrooms needed for 2018-2021

Years Level	Existing student/pupils population 2017	Existing Classrooms 2017	2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Required	Backlog/Surplus	Required	Backlog/Surplus	Required	Backlog/Surplus	Required	Backlog/Surplus
KG	4734	317	323	-6	329	-12	329	-12	335	-18
Primary	8201	324	342	-54	360	-36	378	-54	396	-72
Junior High School	3142	129	141	-12	141	-12	144	-15	147	-18
Senior High School	1202	17	44	-27	44	-27	56	-39	56	-39

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2017

* there are ongoing construction of 1 No. 12 unit storey classroom block for both Busunya and Yefri SHS and they are about 90% complete. This will increase number of classrooms for SHS to 41 when they are completed.

E. Projections for furniture

The furniture needed for various projected classrooms were also estimated. This was to make sure children receive the needed learning environment to maximize the use of instructional hours in classrooms.

Assumptions

- The enrollment growth rate (1.64%) remain unchanged
- The available furniture remain unchanged
- The projected classrooms will go in line with the require furniture

- Mono-desks for JHS and SHS while dual-desks will be supplied for primary and KG

Table 3.8: Projections of furniture for classrooms

Years	2017 (base figures)	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Required	Backlog/Surplus	Required	Backlog/Surplus	Required	Backlog/Surplus	Required	Backlog/Surplus
Level									
KG	2946	3379	1299	3812	866	4245	433	4678	-
Primary	6431	6731	900	7031	600	7331	300	7631	-
Junior High School	3136	3518	1149	3901	766	4289	383	4673	-
Senior High School	1500	1688	549	1871	366	2054	183	2237	-

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

3.2.3 Projection for Agricultural Needs

This subsection looked at projections of food security and Agric Extension Agents (AEAs) for successful agricultural activities in the district.

A. Projections of food security

Human live heavily depends on availability of food. Food is an essential commodity that sustains the live of every individual. Life and food are inseparable. Therefore, food security situation was projected to assess the district's strength in providing food in the future.

Assumptions

- Total farmers remain unchanged.
- The average production growth rates for the selected commodities were held constant. Thus, -2.78% for maize, 0.54% for local rice, 7.3% for groundnut, 8.8% for yam and 0.29% for cassava

Table 3.9: Projections for food security

Commodity	2017 (base year)	Projected Produce per year (tones)			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	50961	49544	48167	46828	45526
Local rice	28911	29067	29224	29382	29541
Groundnut	46.4	49.8	53.4	57.3	61.5
Yam	382	416	452	492	535
Cassava	5264	5279	5295	5310	5325

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

B. Projections for Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)

The development of the agricultural sector in the district, among others, depends on the effectiveness of the extension system. This relates to the availability of adequate extension agents and the quality and relevance of the services they render to the farmers. The projection of needed Agricultural Extension Agents indicated in the table below is based on an assumption that the rate at which the labour force leave the agricultural sector remains unchanged.

Also the national standard of Farmer-Agric Extension Ratio of 1:400 will not change.

The base figure for 2017 is 39455 farmers and the average growth rate for farmers is 1.2%

Year	Standard ratio	Projected farmers population	AEA Required	AEA Available	Backlog
2018	1:400	39928	100	8	-92
2019		40408	101	8	-93
2020		40892	102	8	-94
2021		41383	104	8	-96

Table 3.10: Projections for AEAs

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

3.2.4 Projections for health needs

The health needs of the people were also projected to enable decision makers plan correctly to suit the needs in the future.

A. Projection for health facilities

This examines the health facilities in the District and the required facilities needed to meet the health needs of the population in order to ensure a sustained quality health care delivery throughout the plan period. In projecting for the health facility requirement for the District, the thresholds that guarantee the provision of facilities like Hospitals, Health Centers and CHPS Compound were used under the following assumptions:

- The population growth rate will remain constant throughout the plan period;
- The existing health facilities shall be maintained during the plan period.

Table 3.11: Projections for health facilities

Years	2017 (base year)	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Available facilities	Required	Backlog	Required	Backlog	Required	Backlog	Required	Backlog
Hospital	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
Health Center	3	5	-2	5	-2	6	-3	6	-3
CHPS Compound	15	30	-15	30	-15	35	-20	35	-20
Maternity Home	1	5	-4	5	-4	6	-5	6	-5

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

B. Projections for health professionals

The quest to achieve quality health care depends to a large extent on the number and quality of health personnel available. The projections and assessment of the health personnel were undertaken based on the following assumptions:

- The existing health personnel shall be maintained during the plan period; and
- The backlogs would be regarded as provided annually to add the existing personnel for the subsequent year's projection.

Table 3.12: Projections for health professionals needed for 2018-2021

STAFF	2017 (base year) Number Post at	Projected staff strength			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Doctors	0	1	1	1	2
Medical/Physician Assistants	2	3	5	6	7
Pharmacist	0	1	1	1	2
Public Health Nurse	0	1	1	2	2
Midwives	9	12	18	22	25
Disease Control	2	2	3	3	4
Nutrition Officers	1	1	1	2	2
Pharm. Technician	1				
Dispensing Attendants	0	3	3	5	7
Lab. Technology	0	1	2	2	5
Lab. Technician	0	1	1	1	2
Lab. Assistants	4 (casual)	3	5	5	6
Health Extension (CHW)	80	80	80	80	80
Field Technicians	4	5	6	7	8
Staff Nurse (Psychiatry)	3	5	6	7	8
Staff Nurse (RGN)	2	5	6	8	10
Community Health Nurses	20	25	30	35	40
Enrolled Nurses	35	35	35	40	40

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

3.2.5 Projection for water and sanitation

This section looks at the water and sanitation needs of the district with respect to the human excreta disposal facilities refuse disposal, boreholes and other water facilities needed for human survival.

A. Sanitation

1. Projections for skip containers

This seeks to provide facilities to solve solid waste generation by the people in the district. The district currently has only 9 skip containers to solve solid waste generation in the district.

Assumptions

- The component of population change will remain unchanged throughout the plan period
- The current number of skip containers shall remain unchanged
- The rate of waste generation in the district shall remain constant
- The whole population will prefer using skip container to other methods of solid waste disposal

Table 3.13 Projections of skip container

Year	Projected population	Existence	Required	Backlog
2018	80431	9	20	11
2019	82466	9	20	9
2020	84553	9	24	15
2021	86692	9	26	17

Source: NNDA Planning unit, 2017

2. Projection of Human Excreta Facilities

This part of the projections looks at the total number of drop holes that will be needed to solve human excreta issues. Concentration was given to construction of households latrines.

The total number of drop holes as at 2017 base year is 808 for household latrines and 188 drop holes for public latrines.

Assumption

- Total number of drop holes remain unchanged
- Households will understand the need to construct households' latrines

Table 3.14 Projections of drop holes needed for 2018-2021

Year	Projected Population	Available drop holes	Required	Backlog
2018	80431	996	1,609	613
2019	82466	996	1649	653
2020	84553	996	1691	695
2021	86692	996	1734	738

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

B. Water

Water needs were projected for 2018-2021 to ascertain the type and quantity of facilities to be constructed each year within the plan period. The main source of water for the people are boreholes (both mechanized and non-mechanized), small town water system.

Assumptions

- The existing water supply would be maintained throughout the plan period.
- Existing water facilities will not break down within the plan period
- The backlogs would be regarded as provided annually to add the existing facilities for the subsequent year's projection

Table 3.15 Projections of water facilities

Facility	2017 (base year) Available	Required			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Small Town	1	3	1	1	-
Mechanized borehole	45	10	-	10	5
Borehole (non-mechanized)	164	15	10	10	5

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

3.2.6 Projection for security needs

The facilities and personnel needed to ensure law and order were also projected to help management plan accordingly

A. Projections of police stations

The need for police station was projected based on the following assumptions

- The available number of police station will not change
- Construction of Dromankese and Kranka Police station will be completed within the first year of the plan period.

Currently, there are 2 police stations in the district.

Table 3.16 Projections for Police stations

Facility	2017 (base year) Available	Required			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
Police station	2	4	-	5	-

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

B. Projections for police personnel

The staff strength of the police force was also projected in order sustain security and create enabling environment for socio-economic activities.

Assumptions

- The total number of police force shall remain unchanged throughout the plan period.
- The national standard for police-citizen ratio will be maintained

Table 3.17 Projections for Police Personnel needed for 2018-2021

Year	Standard ratio	Projected population	Police Required	Police Available	Backlog
2018	1:500	80431	161	12	149
2019		82466	165	12	153
2020		84553	169	12	157
2021		86692	173	12	161

Source: NNDA Planning Unit, 2017

3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP was guided by National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) built on the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP 2018-2057). The LTNDP (2018-2057) has five major goals which are;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; and
5. Strengthen Ghana’s role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

Per the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP, sub-goals, focus areas, objectives and strategies under these five broad goals which relate to district specific issues should be adopted and address to bring holistic development in the district. Also, that will enable the district to plan in line with the national development direction. However, the first four goals were adopted by the district since the district did not have any development issue relating to the fifth goal of the LTNDP (2018-2057).

Table 3.18 shows the goals, objectives and strategies of the district adopted from the NMTDPF, 2018–2021.

Table 3.1: Goals, sub-goals, objective and strategies adopted from NMTDPF, 2018–2021.

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
2.SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<p>1.Develop and promote schemes that support skills trainings, internship and modern apprenticeship</p> <p>2.Support the youth to participate in modern Agriculture</p> <p>3.Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p>	SDG 4, 8
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns	Agriculture Productivity	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yield	Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>1.Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p> <p>2.Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>3. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement</p>	SDG 2

					programme	
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	<p>1. Expand and maintain the national road network</p> <p>2. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism</p> <p>3. Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contract</p> <p>4. Provide regular training for local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts</p>	SDG; 3,7,9,11,15
4.GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable	Local Government and decentralization	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Improve decentralised planning	1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and	SDG 16

	development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.				budgeting 2. Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	
1.SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare 2.Improve access to information on health care 3.Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response service 4.Strengthen maternal, newborn	SDG 1,3

					care and adolescent services	
2.SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs	1. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	1.Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 2.Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems 4. Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDA	SDG 6,16 17
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	1. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 2. Strengthen maternal, newborn	SDG 3, 16

					care and adolescent services	
	End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and Nutrition Security	Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	1.Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods 2. Promote healthy diets and lifestyles 3. Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	SDG 2
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	1.Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 2.Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	SDG 8,9

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 2. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special need	SDG 4
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Solid Waste management	Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation service	1. Provide public education on solid waste management 2. Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions 3. Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation	SDG 12

	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Solid Waste management	High prevalence of open defecation	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 2. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector 3. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 	SDG 6,16,17
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Reproductive health and family planning	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Improve population management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 2. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education 	SDG 3

					in adolescent reproductive healthcare 3. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	
		Child and Family Welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	1. Increase awareness of child protection 2. Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programme	SDG 5, 8, 16
		Child Protection and Family Welfare	Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	1. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development	SDG 4, 5, 10, 16

					<p>2. End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage</p> <p>3.Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregiver</p>	
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	SDG;1,5,10

1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure fiscal policy management	Fiscal Policy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Diversify sources of resource mobilization 2. Eliminate revenue collection leakage	SDG 16,17
	Promote sustainable industrialization	Agriculture Productivity	Erratic rainfall patterns	Improve production efficiency and yield	1.Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts 2.Secure land title for designated irrigation sites	SDG ;1,2,16,17

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Pre-tertiary Education	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1. Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 2. Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts 3. Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	SDG 4
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning	Pre-tertiary Education	Inadequate funding sources for education	Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Create space for the involvement of the private sector in education financing and service	SDG 17

	opportunities for all				delivery, including promoting PPP in the delivery of education service	
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water supply for all	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply system	SDG; 17
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Solid Waste management	Inadequate waste management facilities	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide public education on solid waste management 2. Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions 3. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation service 4. Review, gazette and enforce 	SDG ;11,12,16,17

					MMDA bye-laws on sanitation	
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water and sanitation	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plan	.Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	1>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 2. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 3. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 4.Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation	SDG;6,16
	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1.Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes 2.Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	SDG; 3

					3.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	SDG 3,13
		Climate variability and change	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes	SDG s13,16
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the	SDG 7

					lowest possible cost configuration	
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	SDG 3
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase access to affordable consumer credit	Strong and resilient economy	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen economic planning and forecasting	SDG 11, 17
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	1.Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	SDG 8,9
	Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes	Development of SMEs	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth	SDG 8
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Climate variability and change	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-responsive infrastructure`	SDG 9

<p>4.GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p>	<p>Public safety and security services</p>	<p>Inadequate structures for the security service</p>	<p>Enhance public safety</p>	<p>1. Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse 2. Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes 3.Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities</p>	<p>SDG 3,16</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>		<p>Water resource management</p>	<p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p>	<p>Promote sustainable water resources development and management</p>	<p>1. Integrate water resources planning in national and sub-national development planning 2. Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nation-wide in collaboration with</p>	<p>SDG;6,15,16</p>

					<p>voluntary organisations and traditional leaders</p> <p>3. Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities</p> <p>4. Strengthen involvement of local communities in management of wetlands</p>	
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health	Unmet need for mental health services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	SDG;3, 16
		Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>1. Establish district funds to support brilliant but needy children</p> <p>2. Expand social protection</p>	SDG 1,5,10

					interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	
		Disability and Development	<p>1.Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>2.Inadequate material and emotional support for PWDs from their families and society</p>	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>1. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices</p> <p>2. Rehabilitate centres for skills training and provide assistive devices</p> <p>3. Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support</p> <p>4. Strengthen measures for early identification,</p>	SDG 4, 5,10,11

					assessment and intervention for children with disabilities from birth	
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	SDG 17
4.GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAS 2.Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilisation of investment grants 3.Formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs 4.Ensure effective and efficient 	SDG 16,17

					<p>resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management</p> <p>5. Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs</p> <p>6. Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis</p>	
	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p>	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization</p>	<p>1. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>2. Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue</p>	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>2. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups,</p>	<p>SDG 16</p>

					private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 3. Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	2. Create enabling legislative and economic environment in support of philanthropy for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PWDs	SDG 1,10,17
.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Improve ICT Development.	ICT	Low broadband wireless access	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility	SDG 9,17

1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure effective energy supply to support industries and households	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	High cost of electricity	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration	SDG 7
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports	Private Sector Development	Inadequate enforcement of laws on weights, measures and standards	Ensure consumer protection	Strengthen the institutional framework for consumer protection	SDG 16
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Industrial Transformations	Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative	SDG 9
	Promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	1.Reinvigorate extension services	SDG 2
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Crops development for food and nutrition security, exports and industrial	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers	Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected	

		development			agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, sheanut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice	
			Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development	SDG 2
		Livestock and Poultry Development	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1. Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry development 2. Intensify disease control and surveillance,	SDG 2

					especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	
3.ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape	1. Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools 2. Ensure adequate digital capability to support production and use of ICTs for development	SDG 9,16
		Human Settlements and Housing	1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 2. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1.Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925 2. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	

1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Tourism	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>1.Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>2.Create enabling environment for tourism to thrive</p> <p>3.Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards</p>	SDG 17
	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports	Tourism	Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<p>1. Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence</p> <p>2.Strengthen collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders to develop the tourism</p>	SDG 8,12

					sector	
2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water and Environmental Sanitation	River bank encroachment	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes	SDG 6
1.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	SDG 7

Source: DPCU, NNDA 2017.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines various development interventions adopted from the NMTDPF (2018-2021) and their associated activities needed to address development issues in the district. The chapter covers Programme of Actions (POAs) and the indicative financial plan for implementation of individual activities under the various sub-programmes.

4.2 Formulation of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

After adoption of goals, objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF (2018-2021), programmes and sub-programmes were formed to give implementation focus of the four year plan. Programme is widely used by MDAs in a number of different contexts. For example, it may refer to a set of related activities that cut across several major sectors. It may refer to a grouped set of capital investment activities (e.g. a school construction programme), or to a specific initiative (e.g. a school feeding programme). Meanwhile, a sub-programme, comprise a distinct grouping of services and activities that fall within the framework of a budget programme which for management reasons it is desirable to identify separately within the budget programme.

Table 4.1 Formulation of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	1. Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Agricultural development
	1. Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Agricultural development

	2.Pursue aggressive industrialization and value-addition to agricultural produce	Economic Development	Agricultural development
	1.Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Agricultural development
	3.Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Increase agricultural productivity	1.Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain 2.Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	Economic Development	Agricultural development

<p>Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs 2. Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 3. Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximize employment opportunities 4. Monitor and evaluate sector performance regularly 	<p>Infrastructural Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Infrastructural development</p>
<p>Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity of MMDAs in public policy formulation 2. Allocate resources for public development and management 	<p>Management and Administration</p>	<p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p>
<p>Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas 2. Improve access to information on health care 3. Increase access to emergency 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Health delivery</p>

	<p>health services</p> <p>4.Strengthen rehabilitation services</p> <p>5.Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p> <p>6.Strengthen maternal and new born care services</p>		
1.Improve investment for water	1.Ensure sustainable funding for water	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
2.Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	<p>1.Assess infrastructure needs and mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development</p> <p>2.Promote and provide mechanised borehole</p> <p>3.Develop sustainability plans for all water facilities</p>	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	<p>1.Review and restructure National Health Insurance Scheme</p> <p>2.Strengthen public financial management and accountability systems in the health sector</p>	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
Promote adequate consumption of nutritious foods	Map food and nutrition insecure areas and determine the people's dietary needs	Economic Development	Agricultural development

1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1.Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education 2.Develop needs-based targeted support to children in challenging circumstances to participate actively in schools at pre-tertiary level	Social services delivery	Education and youth development
2.Enhance School Feeding Programme	1.Rationalise and improve monitoring processes under the GSF 2.Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food	Social services delivery	Education and youth development
Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	1.Intensify public education on improper waste disposal 2. Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste. 3.Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences	Management and Administration	General Administration
Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	1.Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation 2.Provision of credit schemes for household latrine construction 3.Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination
Improve	1.Expand reproductive health	Social Services	Health delivery

reproductive health	<p>services among young people</p> <p>2.Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments of the population on reproductive health and family planning</p> <p>3.Promote modern family planning usage among sexually active persons in both rural and urban areas</p>	Delivery	
Strengthen Child Protection system	<p>1.Enhance knowledge of professionals, policy makers and the public on child protection laws and policies</p> <p>2.Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Promote justice for Children	<p>1.Develop interventions to prevent juvenile offending</p> <p>2.Protect children as witnesses and victims of crime</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme	Progressively expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable household	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	<p>1.Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue</p> <p>2.Strengthen revenue administration</p>	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization

Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Implement a comprehensive tax reforms	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Promote irrigation development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation and technologies for all agro ecological zones. 2. Secure land title for designated irrigation sites 	Economic Development	Agricultural development
1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school 2. Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels 3. Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in the district 	Social services delivery	Education and youth development
2. Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve quality of education at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics 	Social services delivery	Education and youth development
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy 2. Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff 	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery

Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	1.Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes 2.Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 3.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	Increase resilience of vulnerable communities to climate-related risks	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management
Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels.	1.Promote and sustain policy advocacy for gender at all levels of decision making 2.Include marginalized groups especially women, People with Disabilities and the aged at all levels of decision making	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
		Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination
Strengthen economic planning and forecasting	Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	1.Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 2.Intensify the sensitization programmes on investment incentives for local investors	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development

SMEs			
Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	Increase resilience of vulnerable communities to climate-related risks	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
Enhance public safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide the district with modern fire stations and equipment 2. Strengthen the capacity of the security services 3. Improve the welfare, living conditions and infrastructure for the security services 	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight
Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream sustainable land and environmental management practices in agriculture sector planning and implementation 2. Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance 3. Intensify integration/mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral and district plans 	Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy 2. Establish centres at all levels of healthcare delivery system for 	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery

	prevention, early detection, and screening of mental health cases		
Ensure accessibility to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices for PWDs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ensure that all public facilities are clearly outlined with visible signage for PWDs 2. Ensure the availability and choice of assistive technologies and provision of caregivers for PWDs. 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Expand access to both domestic and international markets	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs 2.Formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs 3.Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management 4.Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs 6.Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis 	Management and Administration	General Administration
Ensure full political, administrative and	Formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation,	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization

fiscal decentralisation	internal revenue generation and resource management		
Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Develop a non-congested transmission and distribution system	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development
Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	Extend the CIC facility to all remaining communities	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development
Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	Promote the use of alternative fuels (such as LPG, ethanol liquid & gel, biogas etc.) and energy efficient end use devices (such as improved wood fuel stoves, etc.)	Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management
Ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers	ensure effective enforcement of the existing regulations on weights, measures and standards	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and	Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development

other natural resource endowments			
Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	<p>1.Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity</p> <p>2.Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	<p>1.Expand production of grains, particularly maize and soya beans rapidly, to support both human consumption and the domestic poultry industry</p> <p>2. Encourage the farming of cassava on a large scale for commercial and industrial purposes.</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>1.Strengthen institutional collaboration for livestock and poultry statistics and monitoring</p> <p>2.Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated,	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and	Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning

balanced and orderly development of human settlements	spatial planning nationwide		
Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector	Improve road safety management by ensuring safer roads and mobility and safer road users	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1.Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector 2.Create enabling environment for tourism to thrive 3.Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1.Increase efforts to improve the quality of tourism personnel and services at all levels 2.Strengthen collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders to develop the tourism sector	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Define and disaggregate sanitation budget lines at all levels Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation	Management and Administration	General Administration
Ensure efficient utilisation of energy	Reduce electricity transmission and distribution losses	Infrastructural delivery and	Infrastructural development

		management	
Reduce the incidence of violence and crime among young people	Increase the strength and numbers of security services	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight
Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Expand power generation capacity	Management and Administration	General Administration

4.3 Development Programmes of Action for 2018-2021

Preparation of broad development programme of action is very crucial for the forecast and sustenance of development of any district due to the scarcity nature of resources. It is the driving force of the plan preparation process. As a result of the scarcity of resources, there is the need to prepare the programme of action to ensure an orderly approach to tackling development problems in the district. This is done by phasing-out on yearly basis development projects to enhance the effective implementation of projects.

The composite programme of action covers a four-year plan period (2018-2021) and consists of a set of prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goals and objectives as well as the timeframe, indicative budget, indicators, source of funding and implementing agencies (Lead and Collaborating).

Table 4.2 shows the Programmes of Action (POA) for the district.

4.2 Programmes of Action (POA) 2018-2021

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	1.Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Establish grafted cashew seedlings to be supplied to potential youthful cashew farmers	300,000 grafted cashew seedlings supplied					100,000	5000	15000	DA DU	DPC U MOF A FBOs TAs
	1.Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Institute yam multiplication programme at each operational area	yam multiplication programme rolled out in 10 operational areas					5,000		15,000	DA DU	DPC U MOF A NGOs
	2.Pursue aggressive industrialization and value-addition to agricultural produce	Economic Development	Agricultural development	3.Liaise with private investors to construct best practice centers for value added gari processing.	Best practice centers for value added gari processing established at Senya, Sikaa, Dromankese and Boabeng					50,000		150,000	DPC U	DAD U FBOs BAC
	1.Develop and promote schemes to	Economic Development	Agricultural development	4. Establish 12 No. Demonstration	6 No. demonstration farms each for maize and cassava					6,000		18,000	DA DU	DPC U MOF

	support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship			farms for maize and cassava.	established within the planned period									A FBO s Tas
	3.Support the creation of business opportunities and entrepreneurship	Economic Development	Agricultural development	5. Engage 300 youth in seedling transplanting	300 youth, made of 200 males and 100 females, engaged in seedling transplanting					450,000			DA	YEA

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns														
	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Increase agricultural productivity	Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Ensure easy access to farm inputs (fertilizers)	30000 bags of NPK fertilizers supplied to 6000 farmers made up of 4000 male and 2000 female at subsidized price					1,950,000			DA DU	DPC U MOF A FBO s
	Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Supply insecticides to maize farmers	1500 boxes of insecticides supplied to 2400 maize farmers made up of 1600 males and 800 females								DA DU	DPC U MOF A FBO s

		Economic Development	Agricultural development	Conduct 4 No farmers' day celebrations	4 No. farmers' day celebrations well organized					320,000			DA DPC U	FBO s MOF A
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Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure good transport network

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Tar and construct drains along roads linking Busunya streets	3km length of roads tarred and drains constructed along them at Busunya streets					3,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2.Reshape and gravel 15km length of feeder road from Pinihin-Sikaa-Kranka-Manso	15km length of feeder road from Pinihin-Sikaa-Kranka-Manso reshaped and graveled					3,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Tar Busunay-Fiama-Tankor feeder road	10km length of feeder road from Busunya-Fiama-Tankor tarred					16,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA

	rehabilitation costs												
	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Tar Busunya-Dromankese-Dinkra Trunk road	20km Trunk road from Busunya-Dromankese-Dinkra tarred				30,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Reshape and gravel Senya-Konkrompe-Fiema	Senya-Konkrompe-Fiema feeder road reshaped and graveled.				1,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	2.Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	6. Reshape and gravel Bonte-Fiema feeder road	Bonte-Fiema feeder road reshaped and graveled				800,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	7. Reshape and gravel Yefri-Boana-Kranka	Yefri-Boana-Kranka feeder road reshaped and graveled				700,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	1.Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	8. Rehabilitate Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina Feeder road	Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina Feeder road rehabilitated				2,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA

	(VOC) and future rehabilitation costs													
	2.Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	9. Construct Bridge over Tankor river between Dromankese and Amanda	Concrete bridge constructed over tankor river between Dromankese and Amanda					1,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA
	2.Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	10. Construct bridge over Tanfe River between Senya and Chirehi	Concrete bridge constructed over Tanfe river between Senya and Chirehi					1,000,000			DA DWE	GoG MLG RD FRD GHA

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	Allocate resources for public development and management	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Procure 2 No. Toyota Hilux double decker for Monitoring and Evaluation (2018 one car)	2 No. Toyota Hilux double decker procured					400,000			DA	MLG RD
Strengthen national policy formulation, development	Allocate resources for public development	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	2. Procure 10 No. Motorbikes for Monitoring Exercise (2018-2)	10 No. Motorbikes procured for M&E					40,000			DA	MLG RD

planning, and M&E processes at all levels	and management			bikes)										
				3. Conduct 16 No. M&E exercises on project implementation	16 No. quarterly M&E exercises organized.					80,000	10,000	6,000	DPC U	DA TAs

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Improve access to information on health care	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	1. Construct and equip theater rooms at Busunya Health center	2-unit Theater room constructed at Busunya Health center					200,000			DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Improve access to information on health care	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	2. Construct and equip X-ray unit at Busunya Health Center	X-ray unit constructed and equipped at Busunya Health center					170,000			DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Improve access to information on health care	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	3. Construct 1No 3unit consulting rooms at Busunya Health center	1No 3 unit observation rooms constructed and furnished for Busunya Health Center					200,000			DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Increase access to emergency	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	4. Expand Busunya	2 No. additional rooms constructed					100,000			DA	DH MT

	health services			Laboratory center	and equipped for laboratory services at Busunya Health center										GHS DPC U
	Increase access to emergency health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	5. Construct accommodation for Medical Doctor at Busunya.	1 No. semi-detached quarters constructed for Medical Doctor at Busunya.					200,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	6. Construct and Furnish 8 No CHPS compound in the district	8 No CHPS compound constructed at Asekye, Pinihin, Tom, Odumase, Dwenewoho, Fiema, Boana and Pado					1,400,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	7. Construct and Equip Maternity Ward at Dromankese Health Center	1 No. Maternity Ward constructed and equipped at Dromankese					200,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Strengthen rehabilitation services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	8. Furnish OPD unit at Dromankese Health Center	OPD unit at Dromankese Furnished and becomes operational					50,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Strengthen maternal and new born care	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	9. Construct shelter for weighing of	1 No. makeshift structure constructed for					50,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC

	services			children at Yefri Health Center	weighing children at Yefri health center									U
	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	10. Expand the maternity ward at Yefri Health center	2-unit rooms constructed and equipped to supplement Yefri maternity ward.				100,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Increase access to emergency health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	11. Complete construction of nurses' quarters at Manso	Ongoing construction of Nurses' quarters at Manso completed				100,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Increase access to emergency health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	12. Complete Construction of Boabeng CHPS Compound	Ongoing construction of CHPS compound at Boabeng completed				50,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	13. Equip ANC & PNC unit at Busunya, Yefri and Dromankese	ANC & PNC unit at Busunya, Yefri and Dromankese equipped				120,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Strengthen rehabilitation services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	14. Rehabilitate 2 No. Nurses' quarters at Dromankese and Yefri.	Yefri and Dromankese Nurses' quarters rehabilitated.				100,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Increase access to emergency health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	15. Fix 1 No. broken Ambulance (vw) and Procure 1 No. new ambulance	The VW broken ambulance is fixed and One new ambulance procured for health services.				150,000				DA	DH MT GHS DPC U

				for health services delivery										
	Strengthen rehabilitation services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	16. Complete construction of Toilet facilities at Bodom and Tanfiano CHPS compound	Ongoing construction of toilet facilities at Bodom and Tanfiano CHPS compound completed and used.					50,000			DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	Increase access to emergency health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	17. Provide Solar Energy for Dinkra and Pienyina CHPS Compound	Solar Energy for Dinkra and Pienyina CHPS Compound constructed					80,000			DA	DH MT GHS DPC U
	.Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	18. Provide funds for case search	Case search on TB, Cholera, and other diseases carried out successfully					6,000			DA	DH MT GHS DPC U

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
1.Improve investment for	1.Ensure sustainable	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Conduct regular audit on the	Quarterly audit exercise on the						16,000		IA	CWS A

water	funding for water			management of water facilities in the communities.	management of water facilities in the communities conducted.									DA
2.Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	Assess infrastructure needs and mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Construct 3 No. Small Town Water System at Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka each.	3 No. Small Town Water System constructed at Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka each.						3,000,000		DA CW SA	DPs GOG DWS T
	Promote and provide mechanised borehole	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Mechanize 16 No. boreholes in the district and extend to remote areas in the communities.	16 No. Boreholes mechanized				48,000				DA CW SA	TAs DPs GOG DWS T
	Assess infrastructure needs and mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Construct 20 No. Boreholes in communities lacking clean and safe water.	20 No. boreholes constructed in communities without access to clean water				40,000		160,000		DA CW SA	TAs DPs GOG DWS T
	Promote and provide mechanised	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Fix solar energy to power mechanized	Solar energy provided at Senya and Kranka for				80,000				DA CW SA	TAs DWS T WS

	borehole			boreholes at Kranka and Senya when there is blackout	borehole mechanization									MT
	Assess infrastructure needs and mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Construct 12 No. Boreholes in basic schools	12 No. boreholes constructed in basic schools					60,000		60,000	DA CW SA	TAs GW C GOG DW D

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Review and restructure National Health Insurance Scheme	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Construct NHIS Office at Busunya	Office accommodation for NHIS constructed at Busunya					100,000			DA NHIA	TAs MOH DHMT
	Review and restructure National Health Insurance Scheme	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Establish NHIS registration center at Dwenewoho	NHIS registration center created at Dwenewoho					50,000			DA NHIA	TAs MOH DHMT

	Strengthen public financial management and accountability systems in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Construct 2 No. Bungalows for health directorate staff	2 No. semi-detached bungalows constructed for health directorate staff					200,000		200,000	DA	MOH DHM T DPs
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Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1.Procure materials to extend electricity to new sites of 12 communities and repair street lights (798 poles, 399 street lights , 113 photocells, 1,596 D-iron, 1596 Sha.Insul., 1596 16mm B/N, 79800 25mm2AAA and 1808 4mmCu)	798 poles, 399 street lights, 113 photocells, 1,596 D-iron, 1596 Sha.Insul., 1596 16mm B/N, 79800 25mm2AAA and 1808 4mmCu Procured for electricity extension and repairs.					300,000		100,000	DA NED Co	DW D ECG

		Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Ensure electrification of 8 new communities	8 No. communities (Dinkra, Pienyina, Nipahiamoa, Proso, Taaho, Kunso and Frema) have access to electricity								DA NED Co	DW D ECG
		Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3.Extend electricity to 12 No basic schools	Electricity extended to 12 No. public schools					60,000			DA NED Co	DW D ECG

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
1.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1.Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1.Sponsor 2 physician assistance, 2 laboratory technicians	2 Physician Assistants, and 2 laboratory technicians sponsored.					32,000			DA	GHS GES
2.Enhance School Feeding Programme	Rationalise and improve monitoring	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1.Expand the school feeding programme to	School feeding programme expanded to cover					576,000			DA	GES PTAs

	processes under the GSF			cover Dromankese circuit, Sikaa and Bonte community	Dromankese circuit, Sikaa and Busunya community									
	Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Organize One workshop programme for food venders on hygienic and nutritional food preparations	Training on hygienic and nutritional food preparations organized for 300 food venders						9,600		DA	GHS

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management.	Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Lobby for the supplying of 17 skip containers by Zoomlion GH Ltd	17 skip containers supplied by Zoomlion Ghana Ltd					850,000			DA DEH U	Zoomlion Gh. Ltd
	Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management	Management and Administration	General Administration	2. lobby for a skip loader from Zoomlion GH Ltd	One Skip Loader supplied by Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.					100,000			DA DEH U	Zoomlion Gh. Ltd

	Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management	Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Procure a cesspool emptier	One cesspool emptier procured					100,000			DEH U	CWS A DEHU
	3.Strengthen regulatory environment to provide sufficient deterrent for sanitation and pollution offences	Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Formulate and pass bye-laws on environmental sanitation	Bye-laws on environmental sanitation formulated and passed by the General Assembly						1,000		DEH U DA	CWS A DEHU
	2. Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste.	Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Secure and develop final disposal site	10 acres of land secured and developed for final disposal of solid waste						10,000		DPC U	DEH U
	Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management	Management and Administration	General Administration	6. Construct 8 No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities for basic schools	8 No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities constructed at 8 basic schools					800,000		400,000	DA	GES DPs
	Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management	Management and Administration	General Administration	7. Construct 2 No. slaughterhouses	2 No. slaughterhouses constructed						10,000		DEH	TAs

	investment in infrastructure for waste management	Administration		slaughter slabs at Busunya and Yefri	slabs constructed at Busunya and Yefri								U	CWS A
	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal	Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Construct 2 No. public pounds at Yefri and Busunya	2 No. public pounds constructed at Busunya and Yefri					10,000			DEH U	TAs CWS A
	Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management	Management and Administration	General Administration	10. Construct 1 No. Hand washing facility at Busunya Anglican Basic School.	1 No. Hand washing facility established at Busunya Anglican Basic School					35,000			DA	DEH U GES

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	1.Ensure sustainable funding for sanitation	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	1.Complete the Construction of 1 No. 12 seater water closet toilet at Bodom	Construction of 1 No. 12 seater water closer toilet at Bodom completed					50.000			DA	DEH U
	2.Provision of credit schemes	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	2. Organize community	Drop holes for households' latrines						10,000		DA	TAs DEH

	for household latrine construction			durbars to educate the public to construct households latrines	increased from 808 to 1,734									U
	3.Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and coordination	3. Formulate bye-laws to force house owners to construct households latrines	Bye-laws on compulsory household latrine construction formulated and passed.					2,000		DA	TAs DEH U	

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve reproductive health	3.Promote modern family planning usage among sexually active persons in both rural and urban areas	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Organize education programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy	Teenage pregnancy education organized in 71 basic schools and 2 SHS to sensitize 4,896 females and 7,649 males					7,000	70,000	SWC D	GES GHS NCCE TA FBO DA DPs	
	2.Intensify sensitization campaigns	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. organize community durbars on	8 No. community Durbars organized at each Area					6,000	32,000	SWC D	DA POLI CE	

	across all segments of the population on reproductive health and family planning			substance abuse among adolescent	Council on substance abuse among adolescent youth															DPs NCCE TA FBO FMs
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Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure child protection and family welfare														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Strengthen Child Protection system	Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Build capacity of community structures to be child friendly	Training workshops on child and family welfare policy organised for community structures in 22 electoral areas						34,000	176,000	DHD	DA SW/C D Dept.
	Enhance knowledge of professionals, policy makers and the public on child protection laws and policies	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Organize one workshop for community health nurses, Assembly members and unit committees on child and family welfare.	One workshop organized for community health nurses and unit committee members						2,300	11,550	DHD	DA SW/C D Dept.

	2.Protect children as witnesses and victims of crime	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Organize 4 No. community education on Child maintenance.	4 No. Community education on Child maintenance organized						1600	8,000	DA	SW/C D Dept
Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme	Progressively expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable household	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide logistics and financial support to the Social Welfare Officer to lead the running of LEAP programme.	Social Welfare Officer given 8 gallons of fuel support to run LEAP programme on each payment date								DA	SWO

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure fiscal policy management														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	.Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Set revenue collection taskforce to monitor permitting and property rate collection	Permitting and property rate Taskforce formed and resourced						40,000		DA	TA GPS, DPC U, GRA
	Strengthen revenue	Management and	Finance and Revenue	2. Procure 2 No. motorbikes for	2 No. motorbikes for revenue						8,000		DA	DPC U GRA

	administration	Administration	Mobilization	revenue collection	collection procured									
Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Implement a comprehensive tax reforms	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1.Organize community education on the need to pay property rate	8 No community durbars organized in each area council to educate the people on the need to pay property rate					10,000			DA	DPC U GRA
		Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Designed planning scheme for major communities	Planning scheme designed for Kranka, Yefri, Manso, Akonkonti/Odumas e, Dromankese, Bonte, Bomini Boabeng and Fiema					40,000	20,000	40,000	Physical Plan, Dept	DPC U DA TAs

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable industrialization														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote irrigation development	1. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation and technologies for all agro	Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Construct 10 No. irrigation facilities in communities	10 No. irrigation facilities constructed at 10 communities in the district.					1,000,000		500,000	DAD U	DA MOF A TAs FBOs NGOs
		Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Procure 15 No Pumping	15 No Pumping Machines procured					75,000			DAD U	DA MOF A

ecological zones.			Machines for irrigation	for irrigation									TAs FBOs NGOs
2. Secure land title for designated irrigation sites													

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1. Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Construct 12 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KGs	12 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KGs constructed in the district					400,000		800,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
	2. Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Construct 12 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for primary schools.	12 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for primary schools constructed in the district					3,000,000		600,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	3. Construct 4 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for 4 JHS	4 No. 3 unit classroom blocks constructed at Pienyina D/A, Yefri					540,000		180,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs

3.Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in the district				R/C JHS, Busunya Methodist JHS and Timiabu D/A JHS									
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	4. Renovate and landscape 8 No. Basic Schools	8 No. basic schools renovated in the district.					240,000		160,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	5. Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Tanfiano	The ongoing construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Tanfiano completed.					50,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	6. Complete Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block with computer lab. at Busunya SHS	The ongoing construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block at Busunya SHS completed.					50,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	7. Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with office at Senya	The ongoing construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Senya completed.					50,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs

		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	8. Complete construction of Teachers' quarters at Sikaa	The ongoing construction of Teachers' quarters at Sikaa completed.					15,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	9. Construct 6 No. Teachers bungalows	6 No. Teachers bungalows constructed for schools					800,000		400,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	10. Construct and furnish 4 No. ICT centers in schools	4 No. ICT centers constructed and furnished for schools					200,000		200,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	11. Supply 2932 dual desks and 2274 mono desks for schools	2932 dual desks and 2274 mono desks supplied to basic schools					440,000		70,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	12. Construct 23 No. Gender Friendly urinals in basic schools	23 No. Gender Friendly urinals constructed in basic schools in the district.					160,000		300,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	13. Organize 4 No. community durbar on girl child education	4 No. community durbars organized at each area council on girl child education						6,000	10,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
2.Enhance the teaching and learning of	1.Improve quality of education at	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Construct 1 No. Playing grounds for Kranka	1 No. Playing ground constructed for Kranka Islamic					6,000		4,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs

science, mathematics and technology at all levels	basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics			Islamic										
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Supply Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) to basic schools and SHS	2000 maths text books, 2000 for science and 2000 for English supplied to basic schools							60,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	3. Institute District Best Teacher Award scheme to motivate teachers	Best Teacher Award scheme instituted to motivate Teachers					6,000	4,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs	
		Social services delivery	Education and youth development	4. Institute best English, Maths and Science student award for JHS pupils.	Best English and Maths student award scheme instituted to motivate pupils and students					6,000	4,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs	
				5. Conduct 4 No. Independence Day Celebrations	4 No. Independence Day celebrations successfully organized.					240,000		DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs	

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	1.Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1.Complete the construction of Laboratory center at Kranka CHPS compound	The ongoing construction of Laboratory at Kranka CHPS completed					30,000			DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. lobby for recruitment of more health professionals	20 additional health professionals recruited into the district.						1,000		DA DHD	GHS DPCU
	2.Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Provide funds for public sensitization on malaria	4 No. education programme organized at each of the area councils on malaria control						6,000	10,000	DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Provide 33 motorbikes for health services delivery	33 motorbikes for health services delivery provided					65,000		100,000	DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU DPs
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Provide Logistics (beds, fridge, drugs) for	20 delivery beds, 5 fridges, 30 tables and 50 chairs and					50,000		10,000	DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

				CHPS compounds	benches and Drugs supplied to CHPS compound.									
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Organize public education on stigmatization against TB patients	4 No. community durbars organized to sensitize 2000 males and 3000 females on stigmatization against TB					6,000	10,000		DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Supply 4 No. cold chain equipment (Fridge) for storage of drugs	2 No. cold chain equipment (Fridge) for storage of drugs supplied for Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka Manso CHPS/Health centers				80,000				DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1.Intensify free HIV Counselling and Testing programme	200 people freely tested their status on HIV.					1,000			DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Continue implementation of Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme	100 Pregnant women undergo PMTCT programme				8,000	2,000			DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	Increase resilience of vulnerable communities to climate-related risks	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	1. Procure relief items for disaster victims	50 packets of roofing sheets, 500 pieces of mattress, 100 bags of rice, 50 boxes of cooking oil, 1000 pieces of mosquito net, 800 pieces of blankets and 2000 pieces of mat supplied as relief items					50,000		20,000	NAD MO	DA TAs NGOs
		Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	2. Procure 1 No. Motorbike for disaster prevention programmes	1 No. Motorbike procured for disaster prevention					20,000		10,000	NAD MO	DA TAs NGOs

		Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	3. Provide Support for Disaster volunteer groups	200 wellington boots and 200 cutlasses supplied to 24 disaster volunteer groups									NAD MO	DA TAs NGOs
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Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels.	Promote and sustain policy advocacy for gender at all levels of decision making	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Organize 4 No. Community education on women exploitation	4 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation						6,000	10,000	SW/C D Dept.	DA TAs NGOs
	Include marginalized groups especially women, People with Disabilities and the aged at all levels of decision making	Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	4 No community education organized at each area council to encourage 2000 women on the need to take part in public activities						6,000	10,000	SW/C D Dept.	DA TAs NGOs

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthen economic planning and forecasting														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Strengthen economic planning and forecasting	Enhance the production and dissemination of disaggregated data	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Organize socio-economic database for revenue mobilization and business development.	Solid socio-economic database established for revenue mobilization and business development					15,000		2,000	DPC U	DA TAs NGOs

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve efficiency and	Intensify the sensitization	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial	1. Sensitize the communities on	30 communities sensitized on the					5,000		10,000	DPC U DAD	DA MOF A

competitiveness of SMEs	programmes on investment incentives for local investors		Development	the need of Village Loans and Savings Associations (VLSA).	need for VLSA								U	NGOs
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	2. link FBOs to financial institutions	20 FBOs linked to financial institutions					1,000	3,000		DPC U DAD U	DA MOF A NGOs
	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	3.Organize skill training for people engaged in non-traditional agriculture (Bee keeping, mushroom growing, snail rearing and piggery	8 No. training workshops organized for 100 farmers engaged in non-traditional agriculture on area council bases				10,000		30,000		DPC U DAD U	DA MOF A NGOs

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management														
ADOPTED	ADOPTED	PROGRAMME	SUB-	PROJECTS/AC	OUTCOME/IMPA	TIME FRAME	INDICATIVE BUDGET	IMPLEMENT						

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	TIVITIES	CT INDICATORS								ING AGENCY		
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.	
Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience	Increase resilience of vulnerable communities to climate-related risks	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Construct drains in major communities lacking good drainage system	Drains constructed at Dromankese, Bomini, Boana, Bonte, Kranka and Tom					800,000			DPCU	DA MLG RD NGOs

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Enhance public safety	Strengthen the capacity of the security services	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Provide logistics for security personnel (Patrol car, 2 set of computers, one printer and a photocopy machine)	One Patrol car, 2 set of computers, one printer and a photocopy machine procured for the security services					150,000			GPS	DA DPCU
	Improve the welfare, living conditions and infrastructure for the security services	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	2. Construct 1 No. bungalow for police personnel at Busunya	1 No. 2-unit semi-detached quarters for police personnel constructed at Busunya					170,000			GPS	DA DPCU

Improve the welfare, living conditions and infrastructure for the security services	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	3.Complete construction of Dromankese Police station	The ongoing construction of Dromankese police station completed					70,000			GPS	DA DPCU
Improve the welfare, living conditions and infrastructure for the security services	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	4.. Complete construction of Kranka Police station	The ongoing construction of Kranka police station completed					20,000			GPS	DA DPCU
Provide the district with modern fire stations and equipment	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	5.Renovate Yefri Fire Service Station	Yefri Fire Service Station renovated					10,000			DA	DPCU GNFS
Provide the district with modern fire stations and equipment	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	6. Provide furniture for offices of Yefri Fire Service Station	Tables and chairs supplied to offices of Yefri Fire service station					5,000			DA	DPCU GNFS

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development													
ADOPTED	ADOPTED	PROGRAMME	SUB-	PROJECTS/AC	OUTCOME/IMPA	TIME FRAME	INDICATIVE BUDGET	IMPLEMENT	ING AGENCY				

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	TIVITIES	CT INDICATORS	2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	1. Mainstream sustainable land and environmental management practices in agriculture sector planning and implementation	Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Manage and sustain GSOP climate change projects	6 On-going GSOP climate change projects and 5 completed sub-projects sustained and maintained.				80,000		30,000	DA	GSOP TAs MOF A
		Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Formulate and pass bye-laws on environmental protection	Bye-laws on environmental protection passed by General Assembly					1,000		DA	EPA
		Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management	3. Plant trees along Tankor river at Dromankese	200 trees planted along Tankor River at Dromankese					4,000		DAD U	EPA DA DPCU TAs
	2. Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders.	Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management	4. Educate the public on climate change issues	1 No. community durbar organized at each area council on climate change issues					6,000	10,000	DA	TAs DPCU MOF A

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.

Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	1. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Intensify education on mental health to reduce stigmatization	1 No. community durbar organized at each area council on mental health						6,000	10,000	DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs
	2. Establish centres at all levels of healthcare delivery system for prevention, early detection, and screening of mental health cases	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. lobby for recruitment of more mental health personnel	4 additional Mental Health professionals recruited into the district						1,000		DA DHD	GOG GHS
		Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Equip the mental health units in the health centers	Medicines supplied to the three mental health units at Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri.					20,000		60,000	DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure accessibility to the built environment, goods, services	. Ensure the availability and choice of assistive technologies	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide support (materials and financial) to people with disabilities.	Crutches, wheel chairs and funds supplied to PLWD					10,000		20,000	SW/ CD Dept	DA

and assistive devices for PWDs.	and provision of caregivers for PWDs.													
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Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Expand access to both domestic and international markets	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	1. Construct 3 No. warehouses for maize production at Yefri, Dromankese and Kranka	3 No. warehouses for maize production constructed at Yefri, Dromankese and Kranka					200,000		400,000	DADU	DA MOFA DPCU FBOs TAs
		Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	2. Construct market facilities at market centers in communities	Market stalls and urinals constructed at Busunya, Yefri, Bonte and Dwenewoho					1,000,000		1,000,000	DA DWE	TAs

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
ADOPTED	ADOPTED	PROGRAMME	SUB-	PROJECTS/AC	OUTCOME/IMPACT	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENT	

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES		PROGRAMME	TIVITIES	CT INDICATORS								ING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	1. Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs	Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Complete construction of DCE bungalow	DCE bungalow completed					100,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
		Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Complete construction of DCD bungalow	DCD bungalow completed					100,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
	2. Formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs	Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Complete construction of 1 No. 20 bedroom compound house for junior staff	Construction of 1 No. 20 bedroom compound house for junior staff completed					40,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
		Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Furnish District Assembly's Hall	Furniture supplied to the DA's hall					40,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
		Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Construct 5 No. 3 bedrooms bungalows for senior staff	5 No. 3 bedrooms bungalows for senior staff of DA constructed at Busunya					200,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
	3. Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	Management and Administration	General Administration	6. Procure logistics (swivel chairs, tables, computers, scanners and	10 swivel chairs, 5 official tables, 2 photocopy machines, 3					33,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
		Management and Administration	General Administration											
4. Tailor assembly's expenditure to														

peculiar needs 5..Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis			photocopy machines) for offices of DPCU members	scanners and 3 set of computers procured for DPCU members									
	Management and Administration	General Administration	7. Provide office accommodation for physical planning department	1 No 2 office rooms constructed for physical planning department				80,000				DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
	Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Organize capacity training workshops on Auto Cad, GPS, Arc Viw for DPCU members to help in Map designs	DPCU members trained on the use of map drawing tools				15,000	5,000			DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC
	Management and Administration	General Administration	9. Supply general tools and equipment to District Works Department (Smith Hammer)	3 No. smith hammers supplied to DWD					450			DA	DWD
	Management and Administration	General Administration	10. Complete Construction of Community Development Officer's Bungalow	Fence wall constructed around Community Development Officer's bungalow which is being used				200,000				DA DPC U	MLG RD RCC

					by DCE and also shelter for security personnel provided at the premises									
		Management and Administration	General Administration	11. Maintain office vehicles	Broken down official vehicles are fixed and monthly maintenance of vehicles carried out						16,000		DA	DPCU
		Management and Administration	General Administration	12. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Stationary supplied periodically for administrative activities						16,000		DA	DPCU
		Management and Administration	General Administration	13. Conduct End of year review of plan implementation	4 No. end of year review of plan implementation conducted in December each year					12,000	4,000		DPCU	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	14. Conduct quarterly statutory meetings for the administration of the DA	DA general meetings, Subcommittee meetings, Executive committee meetings and other statutory meetings organized.						120,000		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLG RD
		Management and Administration	General Administration	15. Construct 1 No. office complex for DA	1 No. office complex constructed for DA					3,500,000			DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLG RD

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	1. Build permanent office accommodations for Yefri Area Council	1 No. office accommodation constructed and furnished at Yefri					60,000			DA	DPCU RCC TAs
		Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	2. Re-inaugurate the four sub-structures	The four sub-structures re-inaugurated by the DA						4,000		DA	DPCU RCC TAs

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Improve ICT Development.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	Extend the ICT facility to all remaining communities	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	Liaise with mobile telecommunication companies to extend mobile network coverage	Communities access to mobile network increased from 20% to 80%						1,000		DA	MTN VOD AFON Airtel TIGO

				to remote and unconnected areas.										
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Thematic Area: Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure effective energy supply to support industries and households

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	Promote the use of alternative fuels (such as LPG, ethanol liquid & gel, biogas etc.) and energy efficient end use devices (such as improved wood fuel stoves, etc.)	Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management	Sensitize the public to adopt the use of LPG for cooking and reduce the use of firewood for fuel.	2 No. Community durbars organized in each of the 4 area councils on the use of LPG for cooking						12,000			

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.

Ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers	ensure effective enforcement of the existing regulations on weights, measures and standards	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Formulate and pass bye-laws on standardize weighting system and pricing for maize	Bye-laws on standardize weighting system and pricing for maize formulated and passed at general assembly meeting						1,000		DA	DAD U MOF A FBOs DPCU
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Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Partner private investors to establish Cashew processing plant in the district	1 No. Cashew processing plant established at Busunya							500,000	DA	NGOs MOF A GOG
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Partner private investors to establish maize processing factory for poultry production	1 No. maize processing factory established at Asekye							500,000	DA	NGOs MOF A GOG

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	1.Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity	Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Liase with Government to recruit 10 additional AEAs	20 additional AEAs recruited						1,000		DA	DAD U MOF A GOG MLG RD
		Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Renovate 4 No AEAs' bungalows at Dromankese, Busunya, Yefri and Bono Manso	4 No AEAs' bungalows at Dromankese, Busunya, Yefri and Bono Manso renovated.						16,000		DA	DAD U
		Economic Development	Agricultural development	3. Provide logistics (GPS, measuring tapes, motorbikes and weighing scales) for AEAs	GPS, measuring tapes, motorbikes and weighing scales provided to AEAs					10,000			DA	DAD U

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	1. Expand production of grains, particularly maize and soya beans rapidly, to support both human consumption and the domestic poultry industry	Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Facilitate access to tractors by farmers	1 No. tractor made available to each area council for farming activities					120,000			DA	DAD U MOF A
		Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Supply 8 No. Mist blowers to farmers	8 No. Mist blowers supplied to farmers					24,000			DA	DAD U MOF A

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote Livestock and Poultry Development

ADOPTED	ADOPTED	PROGRAMME	SUB-	PROJECTS/AC	OUTCOME/IMPACT	TIME FRAME	INDICATIVE BUDGET	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
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OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES		PROGRAMME	TIVITIES	CT INDICATORS	2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	1.Strengthen institutional collaboration for livestock and poultry statistics and monitoring	Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Deeping the vaccination and treatment exercise in the district	83,412 livestock vaccinated and treated						1,000		DAD U	DA MOF A
	2.Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Procure one table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines	One table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines procured					3,500			DAD U	DA MOF A

Development Dimension: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide	Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Provide logistics for Physical Planning Unit for preparation of layouts for development permit	Laptop, GPS, Printers and drawing materials supplied to the physical planning unit					40,000			DA	DPCU

settlements	Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	2. Design landscaping at the DA's premises	Landscaping designed with tarred walkways at the DA's premises					150,000			DA	DPCU DEHU
	Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	3. Construct drains and walkway at the premises of the District Works Department	Walkways with Drains constructed at premises of DWD					40,000			DWD	DA
	Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	4. Continue Street naming and property addressing exercise.	Suspended Street naming exercise resumed.					40,000			Physical Pla. Dept	GOG

Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector	Improve road safety management by ensuring safer roads and mobility and safer road users	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	Construct speed rumps at Dwenewoho and Odumase	2 No. speed rumps constructed each at Odumase and Dwenewoho					8,000			DA	DWD GHA

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1.Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Develop Amowi Tourist site at Pinihin for public patronage	Trees planted, Signage for the center erected, access route constructed and historical artifacts Labeled.					100,000		50,000	DA	MOT TAs DPCU
		Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	2. Develop Bono Manso Slave cave and waterfalls sites for public patronage	Trees planted, Signage for the centers created, access route constructed, fence erected and historical artifacts Labeled.					200,000		200,000	DA	MOT TAs DPCU
	2.Create enabling environment for tourism to thrive 3.Increase	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	3. Intensify advertisement for Boabeng-Fiema Monkeys Sanctuary	Website developed for the sanctuary						5,000		DA	MOT TAs DPCU

efforts to improve the quality of tourism personnel and services at all levels	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	4.Recruit forest guards to protect the sanctuary	40 forest guards recruited to protect the sanctuary						1,000		DA	MOT TAs DPCU
	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	5. Complete construction of abandoned ICT center at the Boabeng-Fiema Monkeys Sanctuary	The construction of ICT center at the sanctuary completed					80,000			DA	MOT TAs DPCU

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Define and disaggregate sanitation budget lines at all levels Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation	Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Procure 2 No. motorbikes for 2 sub-district officers of Environmental health	2 No. motorbikes procured for 2 sub-district officers of Environmental health					8,000			DEH U	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Procure One Printer for District Environmental Health Officer	One printer procured for DEHO						6,000		DEH U	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Liaised with the government to recruit 5	15 additional sanitary workers recruited						1,000		DA	DEHU GOG MLG RD

				additional sanitary workers										
		Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Conduct 16 No. Fumigation exercises	16 No. fumigation exercises conducted					15,000	1,000		DEH U	DA

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Ensure efficient utilisation of energy	Reduce electricity transmission and distribution losses	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	1. Organize 4 radio (FM) talk shows on dangers associated with illegal electric connections	4 radio (FM) talk shows organized to sensitize 20,000 people on dangers associated with illegal electric connections.						2,000		Energy Managers	DA DPCU VRA NEDC o
		Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	2. Organize 4 No. Mass education on energy conservation	4 No. community durbars organized to educate 800 people on energy conservation.						6,000	10,000	Energy Managers	DA DPCU VRA NEDC o

Thematic Area : GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Reduce the incidence of violence and crime among young people	Increase the strength and numbers of security services	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Liaised with the government to recruit 20 additional police officers	20 additional police personnel recruited						1,000		DA	GPS GOG

Thematic Area : GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUTNABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME/IMPACT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Provide adequate,	Expand power generation	Management and	General Administration	Procure 1 No. standby generator	1 No standby generator procured						7,000		DA	DPCU MLG RD

reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	capacity	Administration		for the District Assembly	for DA									
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INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Programme	Total cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other	Total revenue			
Management and Administration	8,225,450	11,869,056.76	668,241.78	-	-	12,537,298.54	- 4,311,848	Establishment of a database on properties for property tax; and completion of Local plans for permitting fee will improve upon expected	Proposals will be sent to Development partners and that could also rake in additional revenue to reduce the gap
Economic Development	9,130,500	1,514,110.61	87,926.55	571,078.07	-	2,173,115.16	6,957,384.84		
Infrastructural delivery and management	64,529,000	2,386,519.06	107,753.13	-	-	2494272.19	62,034,727.81		
Social	14,365,050	6,264,781.8	62,626.12	-	-	6,327,407.9	8,037,642.0		

services delivery		6				2	8	revenue.
Environmental and sanitation management	132,000	1,472,775.11	153,354.25	-	-	1,626,129.36	-1494129.4	The district is positioning itself to generate revenue
Grand Total	Ghs96,382,000.00	23,507,243.40	1,079,901.83	571,078.07		25,158,223.30	71,223,776.70	from cashew products.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter phases-out the POA into yearly implementable Action Plans. The chapter has four Action plans coined from the POA. Each Action plan is subject to review, upon implementation, to bring on board the non-implementable projects in the preceding Action Plans.

5.2 The Annual Action Plans (AAPs)

Annual Plans are prepared to ensure the achievements of the formulated objectives and strategies that are formulated for the elimination of district development problems. Annual plans are breakdowns of the medium term plans into implementable and manageable projects on yearly basis. The annual plans like the medium term plans comprises activities to be undertaken, location of the projects, time frame, indicative budget, sources of finance and implementing agencies. Projects that will have immediate alleviation effects and contribute to the achievement of other projects are given priority in the annual plan preparation and implementation process. The tables below show the AAPs.

5.3 Annual Action Plan for 2018

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Establish 5 No. block farming in maize	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri, Kranka and Manso	None	5 No Block farms in maize established.	→				10,000			DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Institute yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers	Every electoral area	None	yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers established at each electoral area	→				10,000			DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3. Construct 2 No. best practice centers for value added gari processing	Senya and Sikaa	None	Best practice centers for value added gari processing established at Semya and Sikaa	→				50,000			DPCU	DADU FBOs BAC
Economic Development	Agricultural development	4. Establish 4 No. Demonstration farms for maize and cassava	Dromankese, Sikaa, Asekye and Tom (Cassava) Dwenewoho, Bomini, Timiabu and Fiema (Maize)	10 No demonstration farms on maize are ongoing	4 No. demonstration farms for maize and cassava established within the year	→				10,000			DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	5. Engage 100 youth in seedling transplanting	District wide	None	100 youth, made up of 60 males and 40 females, engaged in seedling transplanting	→				600,000.00			DA	YEA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Ensure easy access to fertilizers and agro-chemicals	District wide	8000 bags of fertilizers have been supplied for Planting for Food and Job Programme	12000 bags of NPK fertilizers supplied to 6000 farmers made up of 4000 male and 2000 female at subsidized price					2,400,000			DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Supply insecticides to maize farmers	District wide	97 boxes of chemicals supplied for the fight of army worm	600 boxes of insecticides supplied to 2400 maize farmers made up of 1600 males and 800 females					200,000			DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3.Conduct Farmers Day Celebration	Busunya		One farmers' day celebration well organized					80,000			DA DPCU	FBOs MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1.Tar and construct drains along roads linking Busunya streets	Busunya	The main road leading to Dromankese has been tarred	3km length of roads tarred and drains constructed along them at Busunya streets					3,500,000			GHA DWD	DA TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2.Reshape and gravel 15km length of feeder road from Pinihin-Sikaa-Kranka-Manso	Pinihin-Sikaa-Kranka-Manso	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	15km length of Feeder road reshaped and regravelled					350,000			DWD FRD	DA TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	Tar Busunya-Dromankese – Dinkra Trunk road	Busunya-Dromankese - Dinkra	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	8km length of road tarred					10,000,000			GHA DWD	DA TAs GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Procure 1 No. Toyota Hilux double decker for Monitoring and Evaluation	Busunya	2 No. Toyota Hilux double decker is available for M&E	1 No. Toyota Hilux double decker procured					100,000.00			DA	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	2. Procure 2 No. Motorbikes for Monitoring Exercise by	Busunya	None	2 No. Motorbikes procured for M&E					8,000			DA	MLGRD

		Dromankese Health Center												
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	3. Conduct 4 No. Monitoring and Evaluation exercise on projects implementations	District wide	There is quarterly M&E exercise	4 quarterly results-based M&E exercises undertaken	→				60,000			DPCU	DA TAs CSOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Construct 1No 3unit consulting rooms at Busunya Health center	Busunya	None	1No 3 unit consulting rooms constructed and furnished	→				200,000			DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Construct and Furnish 1 No CHPS compound	Asekye	Temporal structure is being used for CHPS	1 No CHPS compound constructed and furnished	→				220,000			DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Furnish OPD unit at Dromankese Health Center	Dromanke se	OPD unit has been constructed	OPD unit at Dromankese Furnished and operational			→		20,000			DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4.Complete construction of nurses' quarters	Bono Manso	The nurses' quarter is at the lintel level	Nurses' quarters completed to accommodate 2 female nurses	→				40,000			MP DPCU	DA GHS DHMT
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5.Complete Construction of Boabeng CHPS Compound	Boabeng	The CHPS compound is roofed and plasted	CHPS compound completed to provide healthcare for 2000 people made up of 800 male and 1200	→				80,000			DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

					female									
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Rehabilitate 1 No. Nurses' quarters	Yefri	The roofing leaks with cracked walls and exposed foundations	Yefri Nurses' quarters renovated to accommodate 4 midwives					30,000			DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Fix 1 No. broken VW Ambulance for health services delivery	Busunya	The VW ambulance needs new engine and tyres	1 VW broken ambulance repaired.					7000			DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Conduct regular audit on the management of water facilities in the communities.	District wide	None	Operations of water facility managers audited periodically					2,000			IA	CWSA DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Construct 1 No. Small Town Water System (STWS)	Dromankese	Only STWS is available at Busunya	1 STWS constructed to supply water to 500 households							1,200,000	DA CWSA	TAs GWC GOG DWD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Mechanize 4 No. boreholes	Dwenewoho	42 boreholes have been	4 additional boreholes mechanized to					20,000			DA CWSA	DWD TAs

			Kranka Pirnyina Boana	mechanized and are functioning in the district	supply water to 1500 households										GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Dinkra, Skaa, Bonte, Boabeng and Dromanke se	41 Non-mechanized boreholes are functioning in the district	5 new boreholes constructed in the district to supply water to 1500 persons	→						45,000	DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG	
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Construct 4 No. Boreholes	Sikaa D/A, Dromanke se SDA, Dwenewo ho Islamic and Busunya Ang. Basic Sch,	16 schools out of 71 have water facilities	4 new boreholes constructed at 4 basic schools to supply water to 700 girls and 850 boys	→						36,000	DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG	

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1.Procure materials to extend electricity to new sites of 4 communities and repairs of street lights	Dromankese Busunya Fiema Yefri	71.7% of households had access to electricity	Electricity extended to cover 92% of households	→				240,000			DA NEDC o	DWD ECG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	Sponsor 2 physician assistance and 2 laboratory technicians in school	District wide	None	4 students sponsored to further their education as physician assistance and lab. technician					21,00 0.00	7,00 0.00		DA	DHD GHS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	Organize One workshop programme for 300 food venders on hygienic and nutritional food preparations	District wide		Training on hygienic and nutritional food preparations organized for 300 food venders						3,00 0		DPCU	DEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Secure and develop final disposal site	Dromankese	None	10 acres of land secured and developed for final disposal of solid waste				→	20,000.00			DPCU	DEHU
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Construct 2 No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities for basic schools	Dromankese R/C Kranka Islamic B	25 Basic schools do not have school latrines	2 No 10 seater gender friendly latrines with handwashing facilities provided			→		300,000.00			DA	DEHU GES
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	3. Construct 1 No. Hand washing facility	Busunya Anglican Basic School	None	1 No. Hand washing facility established at Busunya Anglican Basic School	→				30,000.00			DA	DEHU GES
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	4. Construct 1 No. public pounds	Yefri	None	1 No. public pounds constructed at Yefri				→	5,000.00			DEHU	DA TAs
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	5. Complete the Construction of 1 No. 12 seater water closet toilet	Bodom	The project is about 85% complete	1 No. 12 seater water closet toilet at Bodom completed	→			→	40,000			DA	DEHU
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	6. Organize community durbars to educate the public to construct households latrines	District Wide	There are 808 drop holes for Households' latrines	Drop holes for households' latrines increased from 808 to 1,609	→			→			20,000	DA	TAs DEHU
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	7. Formulate bye-laws to force house owners to	District Wide	None	Bye-laws on compulsory household				→		1,000		DA	TAs DEHU

		construct households latrines			latrine construction formulated and passed.									
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Organize education programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy	District wide	Adolescent reproductive health programme was ongoing but has ended in 2016	Teenage pregnancy education organized in 71 basic schools and 2 SHS to sensitize 4,896 females and 7,649 males					6000		8000	DHD	DA SW/CD Dept.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Organize community durbars on substance abuse among adolescent.	District wide	None	4 No. community Durbars organized at each Area Council on substance abuse among adolescent youth					10,000		6000	DA	DHD SW/CD Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure child protection and family welfare

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Train existing community structures to be child friendly	District wide	None	At least on community structure in each of 10 electoral areas trained by end of yr	→					2000	8000	SWCD	DA NCCE
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Organize one workshop for community health nurses, Assembly members and unit committees to engage households and families on CFW issues	District wide	None	One capacity building workshop organized for community health nurses and unit committee members in 10 electoral areas	→				3000	1000	8000	DA	SWCD DHD
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	3. Organize a dissemination workshop for formal and informal actors of child and family welfare	Busunya	None	A dissemination workshop organized for formal actors, CSOs, FBOs and TAs	→				2000	400	8000	DA	SWCD Dept NCCE
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Establish child protection register for case management	Busunya	None	Database on child protection established by end of year	→							SWCD	DA
		Sensitize 10 communities on child protection using child protection tool kits	Selected communities	10	10 communities sensitized	→					2000	8000	SWCD	NCCE TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1.Set revenue collection taskforce to monitor revenue collection	District Wide	Temporal taskforce was formed to monitor revenue collection in the first quarter of 2017 and the results was impressive.	4 No. Taskforce formed in each of the 4 area councils to monitor revenue collection	→					800		DA	TA Ghana Police Service, DPCU, GRA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Procure 1No. motorbikes for revenue collection	Busunya	One Motorbike was procured in 2016 for revenue collection	1 No. motorbikes for revenue collection procured		→				4,000		DA	DPCU GRA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Organize community education on the need to pay property rate	District wide	None	4 No community durbars organized in each area council to educate the people on the need to pay property rate	→					8,000		DA	DPCU GRA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	4. Designed planning schemes for communities	Kranka, Yefri, Manso, Akonkonti /Odumase	Only Busunya has completed planning scheme	Planning scheme designed for Kranka, Yefri, Manso, Akonkonti/Odu	→				40,000			Physical Plan, Dept.	DPCU DA TAs

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable industrialization														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Construct 3 No. irrigation facilities	Bonte, Senya and Dinkra	None	Irrigation facilities constructed at Bonte, Senya and Dinkra	—————▶						300,000	DADU	DA MOFA TAs FBOs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1.Construct 4 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KGs	Boana, Dwenewoho, Pienyina and Timiabu	There are 56 public KGs in the district	2 unit classroom block for KGs constructed at Boana, Dwenewoho, Pienyina and Timiabu	—————▶						320,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Renovate and landscape 2 No. Basic	Yefri R/C Primary and Sikaa D/A Primary	4 No Basic schools rehabilitated (2 at Fiema, 1 at Yefri and 1 at Busunya)	Yrfri R/C primary and Sikaa D/A primary rehabilitated	—————▶				20,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services	Education and	3. Construct 1 No.	Pienyina D/A JHS	No JHS in the	1 No. 3 unit classroom block	—————▶							DA GES	DPCU PTAs

delivery	youth development	3 unit classroom block		community.	constructed for Pienyina D/A JHS									NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	4. Complete construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block	Tanfiano	The project is about 85% completed	Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Tanfiano completed.					50,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	5. Supply 1149 mono desk and 2199 dual desk for Basic schools	District wide	There are 2946 furniture for KGs, 6431 for Primary and 3136 for JHS	1149 mono desk and 2199 dual desk supplied to basic schools					70,000			DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	6. Construct 6 No. Gender Friendly urinals in basic schools	Bomini D/A, Kranka Islamic B, Manso D/A JHS, Senya D/A, Busunya Methodist, Dromankese Anglican.	24 basic schools do not have gender friendly urinals	1 No. gender friendly urinals constructed at Bomini D/A, Kranka Islamic B, Manso D/A JHS, Senya D/A, Busunya Methodist, Dromankese Anglican each.						10,000	65,000	DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	7. Organize 4 No. community durbar on girl child education	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka	Girl child education unit has been established at GES office, Busunya.	One community durbar organized at each area council on girl child education							8,000	DA	DPCU PTAs GES TAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth	8. Construct 1 No. Playing ground for	Kranka Islamic	None	1 No. Playing ground for Kranka Islamic						4,000		DA	DPCU PTAs

	development	Kranka Islamic Basic school	Basic school		Basic school constructed									GES
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	9. Supply Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) to basic schools and SHS	District wide	TLMs have been provide for schools but not adequate There are 7152 and 2839 science text books for Primary and JHS respectively	2000 maths text books, 2000 for science and 2000 for English supplied to basic schools	→					60,000		DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	10. Institute District Best Teacher Award scheme to motivate teachers.	District wide	None	10 teachers received awards on every Independence Day	→					5,000		DA GES	DPCU GNAT
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	11. Institute Best English, Maths and Science student award for JHS pupils.	District wide	None	10 students received awards on every independence day	→					4000		DA GES	DPCU GNAT
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	12. Conduct Independence Day Celebration	Busunya	Independence day celebration is held every year	One Independence day celebration was held successfully in March.	→				30,000			DA GES	DPCU GNAT PTAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Complete the construction of Laboratory center at Kranka CHPS compound	Kranka	The project is about 60% completed	Construction of Laboratory at Kranka CHPS completed	→				50,000			DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Provide funds for public sensitization on malaria	District wide	Insecticide Treated Nets have been distributed but most people don't use them due to ignorance	One education programme organized at each of the area councils on malaria control	→						8,000	DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Provide Logistics (beds, fridge, drugs) for CHPS compounds	District	The following items were supplied in 2016; Delivery beds, Delivery sets, Oxygen cylinders and accessories, 30 BP apparatus, 50 Thermometers, 30 washing seales and Drugs. But these were inadequate.	10 delivery beds, 5 fridges, 20 tables and 50 chairs and benches supplied to CHPS compound. Also. Drugs were always available at the CHPS compound	→						45,000	DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Supply 2 No. cold chain equipment (Fridge) for storage of drugs	Dromankese and Yefri Health centers	None	2 No. cold chain equipment (Fridge) for storage of drugs supplied for Dromankese and	→						20,000	DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

					Yefri Health centers									
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	1. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Busunya	None	50 packets of roofing sheets, 500 pieces of mattress, 100 bags of rice, 50 boxes of cooking oil, 1000 pieces of mosquito net, 800 pieces of blankets and 2000 pieces of mat supplied as relief items					50,000			NADMO	DA TAs NGOs
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	2. Provide Support for Disaster volunteer groups	District wide	None	200 wellington boots and 200 cutlasses supplied to 24 disaster volunteer groups.					8,000			NADMO	DA TAs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Organize 4 No. Community education on women exploitation	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation							10,000	SW/CD Dept.	DA TAs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women participation							10,000	DPCU	DA TAs NGOs SW/CD Dept

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthen economic planning and forecasting

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgetary and coordination	1. Establish socio-economic database for revenue mobilization and business development	District wide	None	Solid socio-economic database established for revenue mobilization and business development					20,000			DPCU	DA TAs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Sensitize the communities on the need of Village Loans and Savings Associations (VLSA).	District wide	None	30 communities sensitized on the need for VLSA	→						30,000	DPCU	DA TAs NGOs
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Link FBOs to financial institutions	District wide	None	20 FBOs linked to financial institutions	→						20,000	DPCU DADU	DA MOFA NGOs
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	3. Organize skill training for people engaged in non-traditional agriculture (Bee keeping, mushroom growing, snail rearing and piggery)	District wide	None	4 No. training workshops organized for 50 farmers engaged in non-traditional agriculture on area council bases	→						20,000	DPCU DADU	DA MOFA NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Construct drains in major communities	Dromankese, Bomini and Boana	Flooding occurs in some communities when it rains	Drains constructed at Dromankese, Bomini and Boana					500,000			DPCU	DA MLGR D NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Provide 2 set of computers, one printer and a photocopy machine for security personnel	Busunya and Yefri	There is one patrol car and two set of computers	2 set of computers, one printer and a photocopy machine for security personnel provided					4,800			GPS	DA DPCU
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	2. Complete construction of Dromankese Police station	Dromankese	The project is about 90% completed	construction of Dromankese police station completed					50,000			GPS	DA DPCU
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	3. Complete construction of Kranka Police station	Kranka	The project is about 85% completed	construction of Kranka police station completed					30,000			GPS	DA DPCU
Management	Legislative	4. Provide furniture for offices of Yefri	Yefri	Available furniture is	Tables and chairs supplied							25,000	DA	DPCU GNFS

and Administration	Oversight	Fire Service Station		inadequate	to offices of Yefri Fire service station									
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Manage and sustain GSOP climate change projects	Bomini, Bonte, Konkrompe, Senya, Bodom, Manso, Dromankuma, Timiabu and Asekye	130ha of degraded land is being restored with cashew, mango and Teak trees under GSOP	6 Ongoing GSOP climate change projects and 5 completed sub-projects sustained and maintained.					15,000	5,000		DA	GSOP TAs MOFA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Educate the public on climate change issues	District	None	1 No. community durbar organized at each area council on climate change issues						3000	7000	DA	TAs MOFA DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1.Intensify education on mental health to reduce stigmatization	District wide	None	1 No. community durbar organized at each area council on mental health						3000	7000	DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Equip the mental health units in the health centers	Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri		Medicines supplied to the three metal health units at Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri.							30,000	DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Provide support (materials and financial) to people with disabilities	District wide	There is existence of disability association 2.5% of DACF is given PLWD	Crutches, wheel chairs and funds supplied to PLWD							40,000	SW/C D Dept.	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	1. Construct 1 No. warehouse for maize production	Dromankese	None	1 No. warehouse constructed for maize production at Dromankese							800,000	DADU	DA MOFA DPCU FBOs TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Complete construction of DCE bungalow	Busunya	The project is about 65% completed but has been abandoned	The abandoned construction of DCE bungalow started and completed					100,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Complete construction of DCD bungalow	Busunya	The project is about 85% completed but has been abandoned	The abandoned construction of DCD bungalow started and completed					80,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Complete construction of 1	Busunya	The project is roofed	The ongoing construction of 1 No. 20					40,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC

Administration		No. 20 bedroom compound house for junior staff			bedroom compound house for junior staff completed									
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Furnish District Assembly's Hall	Busunya	The Assembly hall is fully constructed but has not been furnished	Furniture supplied to the DA's hall					5000			DA DPCU	RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Construct 1 No. 3 bedrooms bungalow for senior staff	Busunya	The district has a total of 11 accommodations for staff. Nine (9) of these are for senior staff and three (2) are for junior staff	1 No. 3 bedrooms bungalow constructed for senior staff					220,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	6. Procure logistics (swivel chairs, tables, computers, scanners and photocopy machines) for offices of DPCU members	Busunya	5 No. swivel chairs and one official table were procured for DPCU members in 2016	10 swivel chairs, 5 official tables, 2 photocopy machines, 3 scanners and 3 set of computers procured for DPCU members					34,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	7. Provide office accommodation for physical planning department	Busunya	The available office space for physical planning department is inadequate	1 No 2 office rooms constructed for physical planning department						80,000		DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC

Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Organize capacity training workshops on Auto Cad, GPS, Arc Viw for DPCU members to help in Map designs	Busunya	Yearly capacity building programme has been organizing for staff	DPCU members trained on the use of map drawing tools.					20,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	9. Supply general tools and equipment to District Works Department (Smith Hammer)	Busunya	None	3 No smith hammers supply to DWD						600		DA	DWD
Management and Administration	General Administration	10. Complete Construction of Community Development Officer's Bungalow (construct walls and shelter for security men)	Busunya	The project has been completed but has not been fenced The bungalow is currently used by the DCE	Fence wall constructed around Community Development Officer's bungalow which is being used by DCE and also shelter for security personnel provided at the premises.					200,000			DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	11. Maintain office vehicles	Busunya	Maintenance of official vehicles takes place quarterly	Broken down official vehicles are fixed and						24,000		DA	DPCU

					monthly maintenance of vehicles									
Management and Administration	General Administration	12. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Busunya	Stationary are always supplied when they are in short	Stationary supplied periodically for administrative activities	→				10,000		DA	DPCU	
Management and Administration	General Administration	13. Conduct End of year review of plan implementation	Busunya	End of year review of plan implementation takes place every year	One end of year review of plan implementation conducted in December				→	10,000		DPCU	DA	
Management and Administration	General Administration	14. Conduct quarterly statutory meetings for the administration of the DA	District wide	M&E Plan for 2017 is available M&E exercise take place every quarter	4 No. M&E exercises conducted	→				40,000		DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D	

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	1. Construct and furnish office accommodations	Yefri	Office accommodation and computers	1 No. office accommodation constructed and furnish at				→	50,000			DA	DPCU RCC TAs

		for Yefri sub-structure		have been provided for 3 sub-structures	Yefri									
Management and Administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	2.Re-inaugurate the four sub-structures	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka	None	All the four sub-structures re-inaugulated	→				8000	2000		DA	DPCU RCC TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Improve ICT Development.														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	Liaise with mobile telecommunication companies to extend mobile network coverage to remote and unconnected areas.	District	20% of communities in the district has access to mobile network	Communities access to mobile network increased from 20% to 50%	→					1000		DA	MTN VODA FON Airtel TIGO

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure effective energy supply to support industries and households														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management	Sensitize the public to adopt the use of LPG for cooking and reduce the use of firewood for fuel.	District wide	2000 gas cylinders were distributed to households in 2015	1 No. Community durbar organized in each of the 4 area councils on the use of LPG for cooking.						8,000		DA	DPCU TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Formulate and pass bye-laws on standardize weighting system and pricing for maize	District wide	None	Bye-laws on safety, quality and standard measures & weighting passed at general assembly meeting						2,000		DA	DADU MOFA FBOs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Partner private investors to establish Cashew processing plat in the district	Busunya	None	1 No. Cashew processing plant established at Busunya							400,000	DA	NGOs MOFA GOG
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Partner private investors to establish maize processing factory for poultry production	Asekye	None	1 No. maize processing factory established at Asekye							400,000	DA	NGOs MOFA GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Liase with Government to recruit 10 additional AEAs	District wide	The district has 8 AEAs	10 additional AEAs recruited							50	DA	DADU MOFA GOG MLGRD

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote Livestock and Poultry Development

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Vaccinate and treat 83,412 livestock in the district	District wide	One annual vaccination on anti-rabies and six treatment exercise was undertaken in 2016	83,412 livestock vaccinated and treated							170,000	DADU	DA MOFA
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Procure one table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines	Busunya	None	One table top fridge for storage of veterinary vaccines procured							5000	DADU	DA MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Provide logistics for Physical Planning Unit for preparation of layouts for development permit	Busunya	None	Laptop, GPS, Printers and drawing materials supplied to the planning unit							10,000	DA	DPCU

Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	2. Design landscaping at the DA's premises	Busunya	Pegging has been completed and flowers have been planted	Landscaping designed with tarred walkways at the DA's premises					250,000			DA	DWD DEHU
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	3. Continue Street naming and property addressing exercise.	District wide	Streets of Busunya have been named.	Street naming exercise resumed and complete.					50,000		50,000	Physical Pla. Dept	GOG DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable development and management of the transport sector

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	Laisse with Ghana Highway Authorities to construct speed rumps at Dwenewoho and Odumase	Odumase and Dwenewoho	None	2 No. speed rumps constructed each at Odumase and Dwenewoho							10,000	DA	DWD GHA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Intensify advertisement for Boabeng-Fiema Monkeys Sanctuary	Nation wide	None	Website developed for the sanctuary	—————▶						2000	DA	MOT TAs DPCU
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	2. Recruit forest guards to protect the sanctuary	Boabeng – Fiema	None	20 forest guards recruited to protect the sanctuary	————▶					12,000		DA	MOT TAs DPCU
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	3. Complete construction of abandoned ICT center at the Boabeng-Fiema Monkeys Sanctuary	Fiema Monkeys Sanctuary	The project is about 70% completed but has been abandoned	construction of ICT at tourist centre completed	————▶						200,000	DA	MOT TAs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Procure One Printer for District Environmental Health Officer	Busunya	None	One printer procured for DEHO				→		700		DA	DEHU
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Liaise with the government to recruit 5 additional sanitary workers	Busunya	The entire environmental health staff is 37	5 additional sanitary workers recruited	→					50		DA	DEHU GOG MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	3.Lobby for the supplying of 4 skip containers by Zoomlion GH Ltd	Busunya	9 skip containers are available in the district	4 additional skip containers supplied by Zoomlion GH Ltd	→				80,000			DA	DEHU Zoomlion GH Ltd MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Conduct 4 No. Fumigation exercises	Busunya Dromankese	Fumigation Exercise takes place each quarter	4 No. fumigation exercises conducted	→				24,000			DEHU	DA DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure efficient utilisation of energy														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	1.Organize 2 radio (FM) talk shows on dangers associated with illegal electric connections	Nkoranza	None	2 radio (FM) talk shows on dangers associated with illegal electric connections held	→			→		600		DA	NEDCo ECG DPCU
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	2. Organize 4 No. Mass education on energy conservation.	District wide	None	1 No. community education organize at each area council on energy conservation	→					8,000		DA	NEDCo ECG DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Reduce the incidence of violence and crime among young people														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Liaised with the government to recruit 20 additional police officers	Busunya	The district has 12 police personnel	20 additional police personnel recruited						100		DA	GPS GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure 1 No. standby generator for the District Assembly	Busunya	None	1 No standby generator procured for DA.						150 00		DA	DPCU MLGRD

5.4 Annual Action Plan for 2019

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Establish 5 No. block farming in maize	Bomini, Asekye, Senya, Sikaa and Dwenewoho	None	5 No Block farms in maize established.	—————▶							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Institute yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers	Every electoral area	None	yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers established at each electoral area	—————▶							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3. Construct 2 No. best practice centers for value added gari processing	Boabeng and Yefri	None	Best practice centers for value added gari processing established at Boabeng and Yefri	—————▶							DPCU	DADU FBOs BAC
Economic Development	Agricultural development	4. Establish 3 No. Demonstration farms for maize and cassava	Sikaa, Dinkra, and Timiabu (Cassava) Pinihin, Konkrompe, and Bodom (Maize)	10 No demonstration farms on maize are ongoing	3 No. demonstration farms for maize and cassava established within the year	—————▶							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs

Economic Development	Agricultural development	5. Engage 100 youth in seedling transplanting	District wide	None	100 youth, made up of 60 males and 40 females, engaged in seedling transplanting					700,000.00			DA	YEA
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Ensure easy access to fertilizers and agro-chemicals	District wide	8000 bags of fertilizers have been supplied for Planting for Food and Job Programme	12000 bags of NPK fertilizers supplied to 7000 farmers made up of 4000 male and 3000 female at subsidized price								DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Supply insecticides to maize farmers	District wide	97 boxes of chemicals supplied for the fight of army worm	300 boxes of insecticides supplied to 2400 maize farmers made up of 1600 males and 800 females								DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3.Conduct Farmers Day Celebration	Busunya		One farmers' day celebration well organized								DA DPCU	FBOs MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1.Tar and construct drains along roads linking Busunya streets	Busunya	The main road leading to Dromankese has been tarred	3km length of roads tarred and drains constructed along them at Busunya streets	→							GHA DWD	DA TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Reshape and gravel 15km length of feeder road from Pinihin-Sikaa-Kranka-Manso	Pinihin-Sikaa-Kranka-Manso	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	15km length of Feeder road reshaped and regravelled	→							DWD FRD	DA TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3.Tar Busunya-Dromankese – Dinkra Trunk road	Busunya-Dromankese- Dinkra	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	20km length of road tarred	→							GHA DWD	DA TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4.Tar Busunay-Fiama-Tankor feeder road	Busunya-Fiema-Tankor	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	10km length of feeder road from Busunya-Fiema-Tankor tarred	→								

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Procure 1 No. Toyota Hilux double decker for Monitoring and Evaluation	Busunya	2 No. Toyota Hilux double decker is available for M&E	1 No. Toyota Hilux double decker procured					100,000.00			DA	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	2. Procure 3 No. Motorbikes for Monitoring Exercise by Dromankese Health Center	Busunya	None	3 No. Motorbikes procured for M&E								DA	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	3. Conduct 4 No. Monitoring and Evaluation exercise on projects implementations	District wide	M&E Plan for 2017 is available M&E exercise take place every quarter	4 quarterly results-based M&E exercises undertaken					60,000			DPC U	DA TAs CSOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Construct and equip X-ray unit at Busunya Health Center	Busunya	None	1 No. 2 unit X-ray unit constructed and equipped	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Construct 1No 3unit consulting rooms at Busunya Health center	Busunya	None	1No 3 unit consulting rooms constructed and furnished	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Construct and Furnish 2 No CHPS compound	Pininhin Dwenewo ho	Temporal structure is being used for CHPS	2 No CHPS compound constructed and furnished	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Construct and Equip Maternity Ward at Dromankese Health Center	Dromanke se	The available structure is inadequate and not furnished.	1 No. 2 unit Maternity Home constructed and equiped.	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Furnish OPD unit at Dromankese Health Center	Dromanke se	OPD unit has been constructed	OPD unit at Dromankese Furnished and operational			→					DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Equip ANC & PNC unit	Busunya	The available unit is not well equipped	ANC & PNC unit at Busunya well equipped	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Expand the maternity ward at Yefri Health center	Yefri	The available structure is inadequate	1 No. 2 unit constructed and equip to supplement Yefri maternity ward.								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	8. Rehabilitate 1 No. Nurses' quarters	Dromanke se	The roofing leaks with cracked walls and exposed foundations	Dromankese Nurses' quarters renovated to accommodate 4 midwives								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	9. Procure 1 No. new ambulance for health services delivery	Busunya	One broken ambulance is beyond repairs	1 No. ambulance procured for health services delivery								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	10. Provide funds for case search	District	Funds are inadequate	TB and Cholera programmes sponsored								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Conduct regular audit on the management of water facilities in the communities.	District wide	None	Operations of water facility managers audited periodically								IA	CWSA DA
Infrastructural	Infrastructural	2. Construct 1 No.	Yefri	Only STWS is	1 STWS								DA	TAs

Delivery and Management	development	Small Town Water System (STWS)		available at Busunya	constructed to supply water to 500 households								CWSA	GWC GOG DWD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Mechanize 4 No. boreholes	Sikaa Tom Fiema Boama	42 boreholes have been mechanized and are functioning in the district	4 additional boreholes mechanized to supply water to 1500 households								DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Junction Pado Kunso Asuoti Alataline	41 Non-mechanized boreholes are functioning in the district	5 new boreholes constructed in the district to supply water to 1500 persons								DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Fix solar energy to power mechanized borehole	Kranka	The Mechanized boreholes become non-functional when there is blackout	Solar energy fixed								DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	6. Construct 4 No. Boreholes in schools	Busunya Methodist JHS, Fiema Ang. JHS, Asekye Basic Sch and Madina KG	16 schools out of 71 have water facilities	4 new boreholes constructed at 4 basic schools to supply water to 800 girls and 1000 boys								DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Procure materials to extend electricity to new sites of 3 communities and repairs of street lights	Manso Pinihin Kranka	71.7% of households had access to electricity	Electricity extended to cover 92% of households								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Connect two communities to the national grid	Dinkra Nipahiamoa	71.7% of households had access to electricity	2 No. communities connected to the national grid								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Extend electricity to 3 No basic schools	Odumase R/C JHS Bonte D/A JHS and Busunya SDA JHS	46 Basic Schools do not have access to electricity	Electricity extended to 3 basic schools								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Sponsor 2 physician assistance and 2 laboratory technicians in school	District wide	None	4 students sponsored to further their education as physician assistance and					21,00 0.00	7,00 0.00		DA	DHD GHS

					lab. Technician									
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Expand the school feeding programme to cover Dromankese circuit,	Dromankese Circuit	None	5 No basic schools benefitted from the programme.	→							DA	DHD GHS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Organize One workshop programme for 300 food venders on hygienic and nutritional food preparations	District wide		Training on hygienic and nutritional food preparations organized for 300 food venders	→							DPCU	DEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Secure and develop final disposal site	Dromankese	None	10 acres of land secured and developed for final					20,00 0.00			DPCU	DEHU

					disposal of solid waste									
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Construct 2 No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities for basic schools	Manso D/A JHS and Baafi D/A Basic School	25 Basic schools do not have school latrines	2 No 10 seater gender friendly latrines with handwashing facilities provided					300,000.00			DA	DEHU GES
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	3. Construct 1 No. public pound	Busunya	None	1 No. public pound constructed					5,000.00			DA	DEHU TAs
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	4. Organize community durbars to educate the public to construct households latrines	District Wide	There are 808 drop holes for Households' latrines	Drop holes for households' latrines increased from 808 to 1,649								DA	TAs DEHU
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	5. Formulate bye-laws to force house owners to construct households latrines	District Wide	None	Bye-laws on compulsory household latrine construction formulated and passed.								DA	TAs DEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Organize education programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy	District wide	Adolescent reproductive health programme was on-going but has ended in 2016	Teenage pregnancy education organized in 71 basic schools and 2 SHS to sensitize 6,000 females and 8000 males						2000	12000	DHD	DA SW/CD Dept.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Organize community durbars on substance abuse among adolescent.	District wide	None	4 No. community Durbars organized at each Area Council on substance abuse among adolescent youth						1000	5000	DA	DHD SW/CD Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure child protection and family welfare

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Train existing community structures to be child friendly	District wide	None	At least one community structure in each of 10 electoral areas trained by end of yr	→					2000	8000	SWCD	DA NCCE TAs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Establish birth and death registry in the district to register births from 0-1 year	District wide	None	A birth and death registry established	→				50,000	1000	30,000	DA	DHD SWCD TAs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	3. Organize stocktaking workshop for formal and informal actors of child protection	Busunya	None	A stocktaking workshop organized for formal actors, CSOs, FBOs and TAs				→	2000	400	8000	DA	SWCD NCCE TAs FBOs CSOs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update child protection register for case management	Busunya	None	Database on child protection updated by end of year	→					500	5000	SWCD	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 10 communities on child protection using child protection tool kits	Selected communities	10	10 communities sensitized			→			2000	8000	SWCD	NCCE TAs DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Organize community education on Child maintenance to encourage the public to report cases	Busunya Kranka Yefri Dromankese	None	4 No. community durbars organized on child maintenance	→					2000	6000	DA	SW/CD TAs FBOs CSOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1.Procure 1 No. motorbikes for revenue collection	Busunya	One Motorbike was procured in 2016 for revenue collection	1 No. motorbikes for revenue collection procured		→					DA	DPCU GRA	
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Organize community education on the need to pay property rate	District wide	None	4 No community durbars organized in each area council to educate the people on the need to pay property rate	→							DA	DPCU GRA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Designed planning schemes for communities	Dromankese Bonte	Only Busunya has completed planning scheme	Planning scheme designed for Dromankese and Bonte	→							Physical Plan, Dept.	DPCU DA TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable industrialization														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Construct 3 No. irrigation facilities	Pienyina, Dromankese Odumase	None	3 No. Irrigation facilities constructed	→							DADU	DA MOFA TAs FBOs NGOs

Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Procure 7 No. Pumping Machines for irrigation	District wide	None	7 No. Pumping machines procured.	→							DADU	DA MOFA TAs FBOs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Construct 4 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KGs	Tanfiano Nipahiamo a, Kuuso and Alataline	There are 56 public KGs in the district	4 No. 2 unit classroom block for KGs constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Renovate and landscape 2 No. Basic	Asekye KG and Manso D/A KG	4 No Basic schools rehabilitated (2 at Fiema, 1 at Yefri and 1 at Busunya)	Asekye KG and Manso D/A KG rehabilitated	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	3. Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Asuoti D/A Basic School.	The school is under tree.	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	4. Construction of 3 No. 6 unit classroom blocks	Junction Betoda and Pruso	The schools are under tree	3 No. 6 unit classroom blocks completed.	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs

Social services delivery	Education and youth development	5. Supply 1132 mono desk and 1466 dual desk for Basic schools	District wide	There are 2946 furniture for KGs, 6431 for Primary and 3136 for JHS	1132 mono desk and 1466 dual desk supplied to basic schools	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	6. Construct 6 No. Gender Friendly urinals in basic schools	Dromankese R/C KG Primary, Manso R/C Basic, Timiabu D/A, Boabeng D/A, Betoda and Asuoti	24 basic schools do not have gender friendly urinals	1 No. gender friendly urinals constructed at Dromankese R/C KG Primary, Manso R/C Basic, Timiabu D/A, Boabeng D/A, Betoda and Asuoti	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	7. Construct and complete 3 No. teachers bungalows	Bonte, Timiabu Konkrompe	34 Teachers bungalows are available in the district.	3 No. teachers bungalow constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	8. Construct 1 No. ICT center in school	Busunya R/C JHS	None	1 No. ICT center constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	9. Organize 4 No. community durbar on girl child education	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka	Girl child education unit has been established at GES office, Busunya.	One community durbar organized at each area council on girl child education	→							DA	DPCU PTAs GES TAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	10. Construct 1 No. Playing ground for Kranka	Kranka Islamic Basic school	None	1 No. Playing ground for Kranka Islamic Basic school	→							DA	DPCU PTAs GES

		Islamic Basic school			constructed									
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	11. Supply Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) to basic schools and SHS	District wide	TLMs have been provide for schools but not adequate There are 7152 and 2839 science text books for Primary and JHS respectively	2000 maths text books, 2000 for science and 2000 for English supplied to basic schools								DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	12. Conduct Independence Day Celebration	Busunya	Independence day celebration is held every year	One Independence day celebration was held successfully in March.								DA GES	DPCU GNAT PTAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. lobby for recruitment of more health professionals	Kranka	Doctor patients ratio is zero and nurse-patient ratio is 1:1189	5 additional health professionals recruited into the district								DA DHD	GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Provide funds for public sensitization on malaria	District wide	Insecticide Treated Nets have been distributed but most people	One education programme organized at each of the area councils								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

				don't use them due to ignorance	on malaria control									
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Provide Logistics (beds, fridge, drugs) for CHPS compounds	District	The following items were supplied in 2016; Delivery beds, Delivery sets, Oxygen cylinders and accessories, 30 BP apparatus, 50 Thermometers, 30 washing seales and Drugs. But these were inadequate.	10 delivery beds, 5 fridges, 10 tables and 50 chairs and benches supplied to CHPS compound. Also. Drugs were always available at the CHPS compound								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Supply 2 No. cold chain equipment (Fridge) for storage of drugs	Kranka and Manso Health centers	None	2 No. cold chain equipment (Fridge) for storage of drugs supplied								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Intensify free HIV Counselling and Testing programme	District wide	The programme is ongoing	80 people freely tested their status on HIV.								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Continue implementation of Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme	District wide	The programme is ongoing	35 Pregnant women underwent PMTCT programme								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	1. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Busunya	None	50 packets of roofing sheets, 500 pieces of mattress, 100 bags of rice, 50 boxes of cooking oil, 1000 pieces of mosquito net, 800 pieces of blankets and 2000 pieces of mat supplied as relief items								NADMO	DA TAs NGOs
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	2. Provide Support for Disaster volunteer groups	District wide	None	200 wellington boots and 200 cutlasses supplied to 24 disaster volunteer groups.								NADMO	DA TAs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Organize 4 No. Community education on women exploitation	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation								SW/CD Dept.	DA TAs NGOs

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council to educate 500 women on the need to take part in public activities									SW/CD Dept.	DA TAs NGOs
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation									DPCU	DA TAs NGOs SW/CD Dept

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Strengthen economic planning and forecasting															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgetary and coordination	1. Establish socio-economic database for revenue mobilization and business development	District wide	None	Solid socio-economic database established for revenue mobilization and business									DPCU	DA TAs NGOs

					development									
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Sensitize the communities on the need of Village Loans and Savings Associations (VLSA).	District wide	None	30 communities sensitized on the need for VLSA								DPCU	DA TAs NGOs
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Link FBOs to financial institutions	District wide	None	20 FBOs linked to financial institutions								DPCU DADU	DA MOFA NGOs
Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	3. Organize skill training for people engaged in non-traditional agriculture (Bee keeping, mushroom growing, snail rearing and piggery)	District wide	None	4 No. training workshops organized for 50 farmers engaged in non-traditional agriculture on area council bases								DPCU DADU	DA MOFA NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Construct drains in major communities	Kranka and Bonte	Flooding occurs in some communities when it rains	Drains constructed at Kranka and Bonte								DPCU	DA MLGR D NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Procure One patrol car for security personnel	Busunya	There is one patrol car and two set of computers	One patrol car procured for police force in the District	—————▶							GPS	DA DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Manage and sustain GSOP climate change projects	Bomini, Bonte, Konkrompe, Senya, Bodom, Manso, Dromankuma, Timiabu and Asekye	130ha of degraded land is being restored with cashew, mango and Teak trees under GSOP	6 Ongoing GSOP climate change projects and 5 completed sub-projects sustained and maintained.	—————▶							DA	GSOP TAs MOFA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Educate the public on climate change issues	District	None	1 No. community durbar organized at each area council on climate change issues	—————▶							DA	TAs MOFA DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1.Intensify education on mental health to reduce stigmatization	District wide	None	1 No. community durbar organized at each area council on mental health								DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Equip the mental health units in the health centers	Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri	Mental health units are not well resourced	Medicines supplied to the three metal health units at Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri.								DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Provide support (materials and financial) to people with disabilities	District wide	There is existence of disability association 2.5% of DACF is given PLWD	Crutches, wheel chairs and funds supplied to PLWD								SW/C D Dept.	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	1. Construct 1 No. warehouse for maize production	Asekye	None	1 No. warehouse constructed for maize production at Asekye				→				DADU	DA MOFA DPCU FBOs TAs
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	2. Construct market facilities at market centers in communities	Busunya	Available market stalls are inadequate No gender friendly urinal at the market place	1 No. 20 market stalls and gender friendly urinal constructed	→			→				DA	DPCU TAs DWD

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Complete construction of DCE bungalow	Busunya	The project is about 65% completed but has been abandoned	The abandoned construction of DCE bungalow started and completed								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	2.Complete construction of DCD bungalow	Busunya	The project is about 85% completed but has been abandoned	The abandoned construction of DCD bungalow started and completed								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Construct 2 No. 3 bedrooms bungalow for senior staff	Busunya	The district has a total of 11 accommodations for staff. Nine (9) of these are for senior staff and two (2) are for junior staff	2 No. 3 bedrooms bungalow constructed for senior staff								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Procure logistics (swivel chairs, tables, computers, scanners and photocopy machines) for offices of DPCU members	Busunya	5 No. swivel chairs and one official table were procured for DPCU members in 2016	10 swivel chairs, 5 official tables, 2 photocopy machines, 3 scanners and 3 set of computers procured for DPCU members								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC

Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Provide office accommodation for physical planning department	Busunya	The available office space for physical planning department is inadequate	1 No 2 office rooms constructed for physical planning department								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	6. Organize capacity training workshops on Auto Cad, GPS, Arc Viw for DPCU members to help in Map designs	Busunya	Yearly capacity building programme has been organizing for staff	DPCU members trained on the use of map drawing tools.								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	7. Complete Construction of Community Development Officer's Bungalow (construct walls and shelter for security men)	Busunya	The project has been completed but has not been fenced The bungalow is currently used by the DCE	Fence wall constructed around Community Development Officer's bungalow which is being used by DCE and also shelter for security personnel provided at the premises.								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	8. Maintain office vehicles	Busunya	Maintenance of official vehicles takes place quarterly	Broken down official vehicles are fixed and monthly maintenance of vehicles								DA	DPCU

Management and Administration	General Administration	9. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Busunya	Stationary are always supplied when they are in short	Stationary supplied periodically for administrative activities								DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	10. Conduct End of year review of plan implementation	Busunya	End of year review of plan implementation takes place every year	One end of year review of plan implementation conducted in December								DPCU	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	11. Conduct quarterly statutory meetings for the administration of the DA	District wide	Existence of General Assembly Existence of Sub-committee	DA general meetings, Sub-committee meetings, Executive committee meetings and other statutory meetings organized								DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D
Management and Administration	General Administration	12. Construct 1 No. office complex for DA	Busunya	Office annex has been constructed for DA	Ground floor for office annex completed								DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Improve ICT Development.														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	1. Liaise with mobile telecommunication companies to extend mobile network coverage to remote and unconnected areas.	District	20% of communities in the district has access to mobile network	Communities access to mobile network increased from 20% to 60%									DA	MTN VODA FON Airtel TIGO
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure effective energy supply to support industries and households

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management	1. Sensitize the public to adopt the use of LPG for cooking and reduce the use of firewood for fuel.	District wide	2000 gas cylinders were distributed to households in 2015	1 No. Community durbar organized in each of the 4 area councils on the use of LPG for cooking.									DA	DPCU TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Partner private investors to establish Cashew processing plat in the district	Busunya	None	1 No. Cashew processing plant established at Busunya								DA	NGOs MOFA GOG
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Partner private investors to establish maize processing factory for poultry production	Asekye	None	1 No. maize processing factory established at Asekye								DA	NGOs MOFA GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Liase with Government to recruit 5 additional AEAs	District wide	The district has 8 AEAs	5 additional AEAs recruited								DA	DADU MOFA GOG MLGRD
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Renovate 2 No AEAs' bungalows	Dromankese and Yefri	The walls are cracked, foundation exposed and roof leaking.	2 No. AEAs bungalows renovated								DA	DADU MOFA GOG MLGRD

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Supply 4 No. Mist blowers to farmers	District wide	None	4 No. mist blowers supplied								DA	DADU MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote Livestock and Poultry Development														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Vaccinate and treat 83,412 livestock in the district	District wide	One annual vaccination on anti-rabies and six treatment exercise was undertaken in 2016	83,412 livestock vaccinated and treated								DADU	DA MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Provide logistics for Physical Planning Unit for preparation of layouts for development permit	Busunya	None	Laptop, GPS, Printers and drawing materials supplied to the physical planning unit	→							DA	DPCU
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	2. Design landscaping at the DA's premises	Busunya	Pegging has been completed and flowers have been planted	Landscaping designed with tarred walkways at the DA's premises	→							DA	DWD DEHU
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	3. Continue Street naming and property addressing exercise.	District wide	Streets of Busunya have been named.	Street naming exercise resumed and complete.	→							Physical Pla. Dept	GOG DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Recruit forest guards to protect the sanctuary	Boabeng – Fiema	None	20 forest guards recruited to protect the sanctuary								DA	MOT TAs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Liaise with the government to recruit 5 additional sanitary workers	Busunya	The entire environmental health staff is 37	5 additional sanitary workers recruited								DA	DEHU GOG MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Lobby for the supplying of 4 skip containers by Zoomlion GH Ltd	Busunya	9 skip containers are available in the district	4 additional skip containers supplied by Zoomlion GH Ltd								DA	DEHU Zoomlion GH Ltd MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Conduct 4 No. Fumigation exercises	Busunya Dromankese	Fumigation Exercise takes place each quarter	4 No. fumigation exercises conducted								DEHU	DA DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure efficient utilisation of energy														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	1. Organize 2 radio (FM) talk shows on dangers associated with illegal electric connections	Nkoranza	None	2 radio (FM) talk shows on dangers associated with illegal electric connections held	→			→				DA	NEDCo ECG DPCU
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	2. Organize 4 No. Mass education on energy conservation.	District wide	None	1 No. community education organize at each area council on energy conservation	→							DA	NEDCo ECG DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Reduce the incidence of violence and crime among young people														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Liaised with the government to recruit 20 additional police officers	Busunya	The district has 12 police personnel	20 additional police personnel recruited	→							DA	GPS GOG

5.5 Annual Action Plan For 2020

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Establish 3 No. block farming in maize	Manso, Adumasa and Fiema	None	3 No Block farms in maize established.	→							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Institute yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers	Every electoral area	None	yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers established at each electoral area	→							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3. Construct 2 No. best practice centers for value added gari processing	Pinihin and Dromankese	None	Best practice centers for value added gari processing established	→							DPCU	DADU FBOs BAC
Economic Development	Agricultural development	4. Establish 3 No. Demonstration farms for maize and cassava	Bomini, Asekye, and Boabeng (Cassava) Dinkra, Bonte, and Bodom (Maize)	10 No demonstration farms on maize are ongoing	3 No. demonstration farms for maize and cassava established within the year	→							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	5. Engage 100 youth in seedling transplanting	District wide	None	100 youth, made up of 60 males and 40 females, engaged in seedling transplanting	→				700,000.00			DA	YEA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Ensure easy access to fertilizers and agro-chemicals	District wide	8000 bags of fertilizers have been supplied for Planting for Food and Job Programme	12000 bags of NPK fertilizers supplied to 7000 farmers made up of 4000 male and 3000 female at subsidized price								DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Supply insecticides to maize farmers	District wide	97 boxes of chemicals supplied for the fight of army worm	400 boxes of insecticides supplied to 2400 maize farmers made up of 1600 males and 800 females								DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3.Conduct Farmers Day Celebration	Busunya		One farmers' day celebration well organized								DA DPCU	FBOs MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1.Tar Busunya-Dromankese – Dinkra Trunk road	Busunya-Dromankese - Dinkra	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	20km length of road tarred								GHA DWD	DA TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery	Infrastructural development	2. Reshape and gravel	Senya-Konkrompe-	The road is motorable	8km length of feeder road								DA	FRD GOG

and Management		Senya-Konkrompe-Fiema	Fiema	but highly dilapidated	reshaped and graveled.									DWD TAs
Infrastructura l Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Reshape and gravel Bonte-Fiema feeder road	Bonte-Fiema	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	3km length of feeder road reshaped and graveled									DA FRD GOG DWD TAs
Infrastructura l Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Reshape and gravel Yefri-Boana-Kranka	Yefri-Boana-Kranka	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	6km length of feeder road reshaped and graveled									DA FRD GOG DWD TAs
Infrastructura l Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Rehabilitate Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina Feeder road	Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina feeder road rehabilitated									DA FRD GOG DWD TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Procure 3 No. Motorbikes for Monitoring Exercise by Dromankese Health Center	Busunya	None	3 No. Motorbikes procured for M&E									DA MLGRD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	2. Conduct 4 No. Monitoring and Evaluation exercise on projects implementations	District wide	M&E Plan for 2017 is available M&E exercise take place every quarter	4 quarterly results-based M&E exercises undertaken					60,000			DPC U	DA TAs CSOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Construct and equip theater room at Busunya Health center	Busunya	None	1 No. 3 unit Theater room constructed								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Construct and equip X-ray unit at Busunya Health Center	Busunya	None	1 No. 2 unit X-ray unit constructed and equipped								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Expand Busunya Laboratory Center	Busunya	The available Lab. Center is inadequate	1 No 2 unit Lab. Center constructed and furnished								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Construct and Furnish 3 No CHPS compound	Boana, Tom and Odumase	Temporal structure is being used for CHPS	3 No CHPS compound constructed and furnished								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Construct and Equip Maternity Ward at Dromankese Health Center	Dromanke se	The available structure is inadequate and not furnished.	1 No. 2 unit Maternity Home constructed and equipped.								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Equip ANC & PNC unit	Yefri	The available unit is not well equipped	ANC & PNC unit at Yefri well equipped								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Expand the maternity ward at Yefri Health center	Yefri	The available structure is inadequate	1 No. 2 unit constructed and equip to supplement Yefri maternity ward.								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	8. Rehabilitate 1 No. Nurses' quarters	Dromanke se	The roofing leaks with cracked walls and exposed foundations	Dromankese Nurses' quarters renovated to accommodate 4 midwives								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	9. Procure 1 No. new ambulance for health services delivery	Busunya	One broken ambulance is beyond repairs	1 No. ambulance procured for health services delivery								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	10. Complete construction of Toilet facilities at Bodom and Tanfiano CHPS compound	Bodom and Tanfiano	The toilet facilities are about 90% completed	construction of toilet facilities at Bodom and Tanfiano CHPS compound completed and used								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	11. Provide Solar Energy for Dinkra CHPS compound	Dinkra	The CHPS compound has no access to electricity	Solar energy fixed at Dinkra CHPS compound								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU NGOs
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	12. Provide funds for case search	District	Funds are inadequate	TB and Cholera programmes sponsored								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Conduct regular audit on the management of water facilities in the communities.	District wide	None	Operations of water facility managers audited periodically	→							IA	CWSA DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Construct 1 No. Small Town Water System (STWS)	Kranka	Only STWS is available at Busunya	1 STWS constructed to supply water to 500 households	→							DA CWSA	TAs GWC GOG DWD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Mechanize 4 No. boreholes	Boabeng Tankor Bonte	42 boreholes have been mechanized and are functioning in the district	4 additional boreholes mechanized to supply water to 1500 households	→							DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Madina Boama Motoase Bonte Baafi	41 Non-mechanized boreholes are functioning in the district	5 new boreholes constructed in the district to supply water to 1500 persons	→							DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Fix solar energy to power mechanized borehole	Senya	The Mechanized boreholes become non-functional when there is blackout	Solar energy fixed	→							DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	6. Construct 4 No. Boreholes in schools	Bodom D/A JHS, Boabeng D/A basic schools, Kranka Islamic B. and Yefri D/A JHS	16 schools out of 71 have water facilities	4 new boreholes constructed at 4 basic schools to supply water to 800 girls and 1000 boys									DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Establish NHIS registration center at Dwenewoho	Dwenewoho	None	NHIS registration center created at Dwenewoho									DA NHIA	TAs MOH DHMT
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Construct 2 No. Bungalows for health directorate staff	Busunya	One apartment is available for DDH	2 No. semi-detached bungalows constructed for health directorate staff									DA NHIA	TAs MOH DHMT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Procure materials to extend electricity to new sites of 3 communities and repairs of street lights	Dromankuma, Odumase and Bonte	71.7% of households had access to electricity	Electricity extended to cover 93% of households								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Connect two communities to the national grid	Proso and Taaho	71.7% of households had access to electricity	2 No. communities connected to the national grid								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Extend electricity to 3 No basic schools	Tankor Meth. Basic, Dromankuma D/A and Manso R/C	46 Basic Schools do not have access to electricity	Electricity extended to 3 basic schools								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Sponsor 2 physician assistance and 2 laboratory	District wide	None	4 students sponsored to further their education as					21,00 0.00	7,00 0.00		DA	DHD GHS

		technicians in school			physician assistance and lab. Technician									
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Expand the school feeding programme to cover Bonte community	Bonte	None	Bonte D/A KG Primary benefitted from the programme	→							DA	GHS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Lobby for a skip loader from Zoomlion GH Ltd	Busunya	The District has one skip loader	One Skip Loader supplied by Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.			→					DPCU	DEHU Zoomlion GH. Ltd
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Formulate and pass bye-laws on environmental sanitation	District wide	None	Bye-laws on environmental sanitation formulated and passed by the General Assembly	→							DA	DPCU EPA DEHU CWSA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	3. Construct 2 No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities for basic schools	Bodom D/A JHS and Manso R/C Basic	25 Basic schools do not have school latrines	2 No 10 seater gender friendly latrines with handwashing facilities provided	→				300,000.00			DA	DEHU GES

Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	4. Construct 1 No. slaughter slabs	Busunya	2 No slaughter slabs are available in the district	1 No. slaughtetr slab constructed								DA	DEHU
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	5. Organize community durbars to educate the public to construct households latrines	District Wide	There are 808 drop holes for Households ' latrines	Drop holes for households' latrines increased from 808 to 1,700								DA	TAs DEHU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Organize education programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy	District wide	Adolescent reproductive health programme was ongoing but has ended in 2016	Teenage pregnancy education organized in 71 basic schools and 2 SHS to sensitize 6,000 females and 8000 males								DHD	DA SW/CD Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure child protection and family welfare

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Train existing community structures to be child friendly	District wide	None	At least one community structure in each of 10 electoral areas trained by end of yr	→					2000	8000	SWCD	DA NCCE TAs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Organize workshops in schools and communities to build children's capacity on gender based violence	District wide	None	Workshops on gender violence organized in 30 schools and communities	→				20,000	1000	40,000	SWCD	DA DHD NCCE TAs FBOs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	3. Organize stocktaking workshop for formal and informal actors of child protection	Busunya	None	A stocktaking workshop organized for formal actors, CSOs, FBOs and TAs				→	2000	400	8000	DA	SWCD NCCE TAs CSOs FBOs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update child protection register for case management	Busunya	None	Database on child protection updated by end of year	→					500	5000	SWCD	DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct social enquiries on all reported cases	Selected communities	14	Social enquiries conducted on 100% of reported cases	→					2000	8000	SWCD	DOVVS U, CHRAJ
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct follow ups on reported cases on case by case basis			Follow ups conducted on all reported cases and bringing closure to at least 50% of cases	→					2000	8000	SWCD	DA TAs CHRAJ DOVVS U

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Organize community education on the right of the Child	Busunya Kranka Yefri Dromankese	None	30 community durbars organized on the right of the child					5000	2000	8000	DA	SWCD TAs
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Organize community education on the need to pay property rate	District wide	None	4 No community durbars organized in each area council to educate the people on the need to pay property rate								DA	DPCU GRA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Designed planning schemes for communities	Fiema and Boabeng	Only Busunya has completed planning scheme	Planning scheme designed for Fiema and Boabeng								Physical Plan, Dept.	DPCU DA TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable industrialization

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Construct 3 No. irrigation facilities	Manso Dromankese Timiabu	None	3 No. Irrigation facilities constructed								DADU	DA MOFA TAs FBOs NGOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Procure 8 No. Pumping Machines for irrigation	District wide	None	8 No. Pumping machines procured.								DADU	DA MOFA TAs FBOs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Construct 4 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KGs	Junction D/A Pruso D/A, Taaho KG and Betoda KG	There are 56 public KGs in the district	4 No. 2 unit classroom block for KGs constructed								DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Renovate and landscape 2 No. Basic	Yefri Methodist and Adoe D/A Primary	4 No Basic schools rehabilitated (2 at Fiema, 1 at Yefri and 1 at Busunya)	Yrfri Methodist and Adoe D/A primary rehabilitated								DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth	3. Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom	Dromankese R/C		1 No. 3 unit classroom block								DA GES	DPCU PTAs

	development	block			constructed									NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	4. Construction of 3 No. 6 unit classroom blocks	Junction Betoda and Pruso	The schools are under tree	3 No. 6 unit classroom blocks completed.	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	5. Supply 1500 mono desk and 1600 dual desk for Basic schools	District wide	There are 2946 furniture for KGs, 6431 for Primary and 3136 for JHS	1500 mono desk and 1600 dual desk supplied to basic schools	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	6. Construct 4 No. Gender Friendly urinals in basic schools	Kuuso D/A Primary, Betoda D/A, Asuoti D/A, Kranka R/C B	24 basic schools do not have gender friendly urinals	4 No. gender friendly urinals constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	7. Construct and complete 3 No. teachers bungalows	Yefri Busunya Dromankese	34 Teachers bungalows are available in the district.	3 No. teachers bungalow constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	8. Construct 1 No. ICT center in school	Kranka R/C	None	1 No. ICT center constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	9. Organize 4 No. community durbar on girl child education	Busunya, Dromankese, Yefri and Kranka	Girl child education unit has been established at GES office, Busunya.	One community durbar organized at each area council on girl child education	→							DA	DPCU PTAs GES TAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth	10. Supply Teaching and	District wide	TLMs have been provide for schools but	2000 maths text books, 2000 for science and	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs

	development	Learning Materials (TLMs) to basic schools and SHS		not adequate There are 7152 and 2839 science text books for Primary and JHS respectively	2000 for English supplied to basic schools									
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	11. Conduct Independence Day Celebration	Busunya	Independence day celebration is held every year	One Independence day celebration was held successfully in March.	→							DA GES	DPCU GNAT PTAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. lobby for recruitment of more health professionals	Kranka	Doctor patients ratio is zero and nurse-patient ratio is 1:1189	5 additional health professionals recruited into the district	→							DA DHD	GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Provide funds for public sensitization on malaria	District wide	Insecticide Treated Nets have been distributed but most people don't use them due to ignorance	One education programme organized at each of the area councils on malaria control	→							DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Fix 33 motorbikes for	District wide	The 33 motorbikes	33 motorbikes fixed for	→							DA DHD	GHS TAs

		health services delivery		have broken down	health services delivery									DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Organize public education on stigmatization against TB patients	District wide	None	4 No. community durbars organized to sensitize 2000 males and 3000 females on stigmatization against TB								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Intensify free HIV Counselling and Testing programme	District wide	The programme is ongoing	100 people freely tested their status on HIV.								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Continue implementation of Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme	District wide	The programme is ongoing	40 Pregnant women underwent PMTCT programme								DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	1. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Busunya	None	50 packets of roofing sheets, 500 pieces of mattress, 100 bags of rice,								NADMO	DA TAs NGOs

					50 boxes of cooking oil, 1000 pieces of mosquito net, 800 pieces of blankets and 2000 pieces of mat supplied as relief items										
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	2. Procure 1 No. Motorbike for disaster prevention programmes	Busunya	None	1 No. Motorbike procured for disaster prevention									NADMO	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Organize 4 No. Community education on women exploitation	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation									SW/C D Dept.	DA TAs NGOs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council to educate 500 women on the need to take part in public activities									SW/C D Dept.	DA TAs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation								DPCU	DA TAs NGOs SW/CD Dept

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Sensitize the communities on the need of Village Loans and Savings Associations (VLSA).	District wide	None	30 communities sensitized on the need for VLSA								DPCU	DA TAs NGOs

Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development	3.Organize skill training for people engaged in non-traditional agriculture (Bee keeping, mushroom growing, snail rearing and piggery)	District wide	None	4 No. training workshops organized for 50 farmers engaged in non-traditional agriculture on area council bases								DPCU DADU	DA MOFA NGOs
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Construct drains in major communities	Tom	Flooding occurs in some communities when it rains	Drains constructed at Tom								DPCU	DA MLGR D NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Renovate Yefri Fire Service Station	Yefri	The walls are cracked, the roof leaks and foundation exposed	Yefri Fire Service station renovated								DA	DPCU GNFS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Manage and sustain GSOP climate change projects	Bomini, Bonte, Konkrompe, Senya, Bodom, Manso, Dromankuma, Timiabu and Asekye	130ha of degraded land is being restored with cashew, mango and Teak trees under GSOP	6 Ongoing GSOP climate change projects and 5 completed sub-projects sustained and maintained.								DA	GSOP TAs MOFA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Formulate and pass bye-laws on environmental protection	District wide	None	Bye-laws on environmental protection passed by General Assembly								DA	EPA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. lobby for recruitment of more mental health personnel	District wide	3 mental health professionals are available in the district.	2 additional Mental Health professionals recruited into the district								DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Equip the mental health units in the health centers	Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri	Mental health units are not well resourced	Medicines supplied to the three mental health units at Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri.								DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Provide support (materials and financial) to people with disabilities	District wide	There is existence of disability association 2.5% of DACF is given PLWD	Crutches, wheel chairs and funds supplied to PLWD								SW/C D Dept.	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	1. Construct 1 No. warehouse for maize production	Kranka	None	1 No. warehouse constructed for maize production at Kranka								DADU	DA MOFA DPCU FBOs TAs
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	2. Construct market facilities at market centers in communities	Yefri	Available market stalls are inadequate No gender friendly urinal at the market place	1 No. 20 market stalls and gender friendly urinal constructed								DA	DPCU TAs DWD

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Construct 2 No. 3 bedrooms bungalow for senior staff	Busunya	The district has a total of 11 accommodations for staff. Nine (9) of these are for senior staff and two (2) are for junior staff	2 No. 3 bedrooms bungalow constructed for senior staff								DA DPCU	MLGR D RCC
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Maintain office vehicles	Busunya	Maintenance of official vehicles takes place quarterly	Broken down official vehicles are fixed and monthly								DA	DPCU

					maintenance of vehicles									
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Busunya	Stationary are always supplied when they are in short	Stationary supplied periodically for administrative activities								DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Conduct End of year review of plan implementation	Busunya	End of year review of plan implementation takes place every year	One end of year review of plan implementation conducted in December								DPCU	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Conduct quarterly statutory meetings for the administration of the DA	District wide	Existence of General Assembly Existence of Sub-committee	DA general meetings, Sub-committee meetings, Executive committee meetings and other statutory meetings organized								DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D
Management and Administration	General Administration	6. Construct 1 No. office complex for DA	Busunya	Office annex has been constructed for DA	1 No. office complex constructed								DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Improve ICT Development.

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development	1. Liaise with mobile telecommunication companies to extend mobile network coverage to remote and unconnected areas.	District	20% of communities in the district has access to mobile network	Communities access to mobile network increased from 20% to 80%	→							DA	MTN VODA FON Airtel TIGO

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports.														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Partner private investors to establish Cashew processing plat in the district	Busunya	None	1 No. Cashew processing plant established at Busunya	→							DA	NGOs MOFA GOG
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2. Partner private investors to establish maize processing factory for poultry production	Asekye	None	1 No. maize processing factory established at Asekye	→							DA	NGOs MOFA GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Liase with Government to recruit 5 additional AEAs	District wide	The district has 8 AEAs	5 additional AEAs recruited	→							DA	DADU MOFA GOG MLGRD
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Renovate 1 No AEAs' bungalows	Busunya	The walls are cracked, foundation exposed and roof leaking.	1 No. AEAs bungalows renovated	→							DA	DADU
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3. Provide logistics (GPS, measuring tapes, motorbikes and weighing scales) for AEAs	Busunya	None	GPS, measuring tapes, motorbikes and weighing scales provided to AEAs	→							DA	DADU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Supply 4 No. Mist blowers to farmers	District wide	None	4 No. mist blowers supplied	→							DA	DADU MOFA
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Facilitate access to tractors by farmers	District Wide	Tractors are inadequate for farmers	1 No. tractor made available to each area council for farming activities	→							DA	DADU MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote Livestock and Poultry Development														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Vaccinate and treat 83,412 livestock in the district	District wide	One annual vaccination on anti-rabies and six treatment exercise was undertaken in 2016	83,412 livestock vaccinated and treated	—————▶							DADU	DA MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Continue Street naming and property addressing exercise.	District wide	Streets of Busunya have been named.	Street naming exercise resumed and completed.	—————▶							Physical Pla. Dept	GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Develop Amowi Tourist site at Pinihin for public patronage	Pinihini	The site is available but not developed	Trees planted, Signage for the center created, access route constructed and historical artifacts Labelled.	—————▶							DA	MOT TAs DPCU
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	2. Develop Bono Manso Slave cave site for public patronage	Bono Manso	The cave is available but not developed	Trees planted, Signage for the center created, access route constructed and historical artifacts Labelled.	—————▶							DA	MOT TAs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Liaise with the government to recruit 5 additional sanitary workers	Busunya	The entire environmental health staff is 37	5 additional sanitary workers recruited								DA	DEHU GOG MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Lobby for the supplying of 4 skip containers by Zoomlion GH Ltd	Busunya	9 skip containers are available in the district	4 additional skip containers supplied by Zoomlion GH Ltd								DA	DEHU Zoomlion GH Ltd MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Conduct 4 No. Fumigation exercises	Busunya Dromankese	Fumigation Exercise takes place each quarter	4 No. fumigation exercises conducted								DEH U	DA DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Procure 2 No. motorbikes for 2 sub-district officers of Environmental health	Busunya	None	2 No. motorbikes procured for 2 sub-district officers of Environmental health								DEH U	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Reduce the incidence of violence and crime among young people															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Liaised with the government to recruit 20 additional police officers	Busunya	The district has 12 police personnel	20 additional police personnel recruited									DA	GPS GOG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Establish 3 No. block farming in maize	Dromankese, Dinkra and Sikaa	None	3 No Block farms in maize established.	→							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Institute yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers	Every electoral area	None	yam multiplication programme and grafted cashew seedling centers established at each electoral area	→							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3. Establish 3 No. Demonstration farms for maize and cassava	Bonte, Dwenewoho, and Yefri (Cassava) Pienyina, Tom, and Asekye (Maize)	10 No demonstration farms on maize are ongoing	3 No. demonstration farms for maize and cassava established within the year	→							DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.

Economic Development	Agricultural development	1.Ensure easy access to fertilizers and agro-chemicals	District wide	8000 bags of fertilizers have been supplied for Planting for Food and Job Programme	12000 bags of NPK fertilizers supplied to 7000 farmers made up of 4000 male and 3000 female at subsidized price								DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2.Supply insecticides to maize farmers	District wide	97 boxes of chemicals supplied for the fight of army worm	400 boxes of insecticides supplied to 2400 maize farmers made up of 1600 males and 800 females								DADU	DPCU MOFA FBOs
Economic Development	Agricultural development	3.Conduct Farmers Day Celebration	Busunya		One farmers' day celebration well organized								DA DPCU	FBOs MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructura 1 Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Reshape and gravel Senya-Konkrompe-Fiema	Senya-Konkrompe-Fiema	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	8km length of feeder road reshaped and graveled.								DA	FRD GOG DWD TAs
Infrastructura 1 Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	5. Rehabilitate Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina Feeder road	Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina	The road is motorable but highly dilapidated	Dromankese-Apenkro-Pienyina feeder road rehabilitated								DA	FRD GOG DWD TAs

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	Construct Bridge over Tankor river between Dromankese and Amanda	Dromankese -Amanda	None	Concrete bridge constructed over tankor river between Dromankese and Amanda								DA	FRD GOG DWD TAs
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	Construct bridge over Tanfe River between Senya and Chirehi	Senya-Chirehi	None	Concrete bridge constructed over Tanfe river between Senya and Chirehi								DA	FRD GOG DWD TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive governance.														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Procure 2 No. Motorbikes for Monitoring Exercise by Dromankese Health Center	Busunya	None	2 No. Motorbikes procured for M&E								DA	MLGRD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	2. Conduct 4 No. Monitoring and Evaluation exercise on projects implementations	District wide	M&E Plan for 2017 is available M&E exercise take place every quarter	4 quarterly results-based M&E exercises undertaken					60,000			DPC U	DA TAs CSOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Construct and equip theater room at Busunya Health center	Busunya	None	1 No. 3 unit Theater room constructed	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Expand Busunya Laboratory Center	Busunya	The available Lab. Center is inadequate	1 No 2 unit Lab. Center constructed and furnished	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Construct accommodation for Medical Doctor at Busunya.	Busunya	None	1 No. semi-detached quarters constructed for Medical Doctor at Busunya								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Construct and Furnish 1 No CHPS compound	Asuoti	Temporal structure is being used for CHPS	1 No CHPS compound constructed and furnished	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Construct shelter for weighing of children at Yefri Health Center	Yefri	None	1 No. makeshift structure constructed for weighing children at Yefri health center .	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	6. Equip ANC & PNC unit	Dromankese	The available unit is not well equipped	ANC & PNC unit at Yefri well equipped	→							DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	7. Provide Solar Energy for Dinkra CHPS compound	Pienyina	The CHPS compound has no access to electricity	Solar energy fixed at Pienyina CHPS compound								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU NGOs
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	8. Provide funds for case search	District	Funds are inadequate	TB and Cholera programmes sponsored								DA	DHMT GHS DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Conduct regular audit on the management of water facilities in the communities.	District wide	None	Operations of water facility managers audited periodically								IA	CWSA DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Mechanize 4 No. boreholes	Bodom Yefri Bonte Dromam kuma	42 boreholes have been mechanized and are functioning in the district	4 additional boreholes mechanized to supply water to 1500 households								DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	4. Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Madina Boama Motoase Bonte Baafi	41 Non-mechanized boreholes are functioning in the district	5 new boreholes constructed in the district to supply water to 1500 persons								DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	6. Construct 4 No. Boreholes in schools	Bomini D/A Kranka D/A JHS Boama D/A and Fiema Saviour	16 schools out of 71 have water facilities	4 new boreholes constructed at 4 basic schools to supply water to 800 girls and 1000 boys									DA CWSA	DWD TAs GOG
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Construct NHIS Office at Busunya	Busunya	Two rooms have been hired for NHIS	1 No. office complex constructed for NHIS									DA NHIA	TAs MOH DHMT
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Construct 2 No. Bungalows for health directorate staff	Busunya	One apartment is available for DDH	2 No. semi-detached bungalows constructed for health directorate staff									DA NHIA	TAs MOH DHMT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	1. Procure materials to extend electricity to new sites of 3 communities and repairs of street lights	Fiema Boana Tom/Adoe	71.7% of households had access to electricity	Electricity extended to cover 93% of households								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	2. Connect two communities to the national grid	Frema and Betoda	71.7% of households had access to electricity	2 No. communities connected to the national grid								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development	3. Extend electricity to 3 No basic schools	Fiema saviour, Busunya SDA and Senya D/A	46 Basic Schools do not have access to electricity	Electricity extended to 3 basic schools								DA NEDC o	DWD ECG

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Sponsor 2 physician assistance and 2 laboratory technicians in school	District wide	None	4 students sponsored to further their education as physician assistance and					21,00 0.00	7,00 0.00		DA	DHD GHS

					lab. Technician									
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Expand the school feeding programme to cover Bonte community	Sikaa	None	Sikaa D/A KG Primary benefitted from the programme	→							DA	GES

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Procure a cesspool emptier	Busunya	None	One cesspool emptier procured			→					DPCU	DEHU Zoomlion GH. Ltd
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	2. Construct 2 No. institutional latrines with hand washing facilities for basic schools	Asuoti D/A Basic and Madina D/A KG	25 Basic schools do not have school latrines	2 No 10 seater gender friendly latrines with handwashing facilities provided	→				300,000.00			DA	DEHU GES
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	3. Construct 1 No. slaughter slabs	Yefri	2 No slaughter slabs are available in the district	1 No. slaughtetr slab constructed		→						DA	DEHU
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	4. Organize community durbars to educate the public to	District Wide	There are 808 drop holes for	Drop holes for households' latrines increased from	→							DA	TAs DEHU

		construct households latrines		Households ' latrines	808 to 1,700									
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. Organize education programmes in schools on teenage pregnancy	District wide	Adolescent reproductive health programme was ongoing but has ended in 2016	Teenage pregnancy education organized in 71 basic schools and 2 SHS to sensitize 6,000 females and 8000 males								DHD	DA SW/CD Dept.

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure child protection and family welfare

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Train existing community structures to be child friendly	District wide	None	At least one community structure in each of 10 electoral areas trained by end of yr						2000	8000	SWC D	DA NCCE TAs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2.Organize workshops in schools and communities to build children's capacity on gender	District wide	None	Workshops on gender violence organized in 30 schools and communities					20,000	1000	40,000	SWC D	DA DHD NCCE TAs FBOs

		based violence												
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	3. Organize stocktaking workshop for formal and informal actors of child protection	Busunya	None	A stocktaking workshop organized for formal actors, CSOs, FBOs and TAs	→					2000	400	8000	DA SWCD NCCE TAs CSOs FBOs
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Update child protection register for case management	Busunya	None	Database on child protection updated by end of year	→						500	5000	SWCD DA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct social enquiries on all reported cases	Selected communities	14	Social enquiries conducted on 100% of reported cases	→						2000	8000	SWCD DOVVS U, CHRAJ
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct follow ups on reported cases on case by case basis		14	Follow ups conducted on all reported cases and bringing closure to at least 50% of cases	→						2000	8000	SWCD DATAs CHRAJ DOVVS U
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct evaluation on Child and Family welfare interventions	Selected communities	None	Impact assessment of CFW Intervention conducted in 4 communities each of the 4 Area councils	→					10,000		20,000	DA All Stakeholders

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Organize community education on the need to pay property rate	District wide	None	4 No community durbars organized in each area council to educate the people on the need to pay property rate								DA	DPCU GRA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Designed planning schemes for communities	Bomini	Only Busunya has completed planning scheme	Planning scheme designed for Bomini								Physical Plan, Dept.	DPCU DA TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable industrialization														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Construct 2 No. irrigation facilities	Asuoti and Tanfiano	None	2 No. Irrigation facilities constructed								DADU	DA MOFA TAs FBOs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	1. Construct 4 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KGs	Junction D/A Pruso D/A, Taaho KG and Betoda KG	There are 56 public KGs in the district	4 No. 2 unit classroom block for KGs constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	2. Renovate and landscape 2 No. Basic	Madina KG and Dwenewoho Primary	4 No Basic schools rehabilitated (2 at Fiema, 1 at Yefri and 1 at Busunya)	Madina KG and Dwenewoho Islamic primary rehabilitated	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	3. Construct 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Busunya Methodist JHS	The classroom is a wooden structure	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	4. Construction of 3 No. 6 unit classroom blocks	Junction Betoda and Pruso	The schools are under tree	3 No. 6 unit classroom blocks completed.	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs NGOs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	5. Supply 1500 mono desk and 1600 dual desk for Basic schools	District wide	There are 2946 furniture for KGs, 6431 for Primary and 3136 for JHS	1800 mono desk and 2000 dual desk supplied to basic schools	→							DA GES	DPCU PTAs

Social services delivery	Education and youth development	6. Construct 4 No. Gender Friendly urinals in basic schools	Kuuso D/A Primary, Betoda D/A, Asuoti D/A, Kranka R/C B	24 basic schools do not have gender friendly urinals	4 No. gender friendly urinals constructed								DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	7. Construct and complete 3 No. teachers bungalows	Konkrompe Boabeng and Asekye	34 Teachers bungalows are available in the district.	3 No. teachers bungalow constructed								DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	8. Construct 1 No. ICT center in school	Manso D/A	None	1 No. ICT center constructed								DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	9. Supply Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) to basic schools and SHS	District wide	TLMs have been provide for schools but not adequate There are 7152 and 2839 science text books for Primary and JHS respectively	2000 maths text books, 2000 for science and 2000 for English supplied to basic schools								DA GES	DPCU PTAs
Social services delivery	Education and youth development	10. Conduct Independence Day Celebration	Busunya	Independence day celebration is held every year	One Independence day celebration was held successfully in March.								DA GES	DPCU GNAT PTAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. lobby for recruitment of more health professionals	Kranka	Doctor patients ratio is zero and nurse-patient ratio is 1:1189	5 additional health professionals recruited into the district	—————→							DA DHD	GHS DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Provide funds for public sensitization on malaria	District wide	Insecticide Treated Nets have been distributed but most people don't use them due to ignorance	One education programme organized at each of the area councils on malaria control	—————→							DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	3. Organize public education on stigmatization against TB patients	District wide	None	4 No. community durbars organized to sensitize 2000 males and 3000 females on stigmatization against TB	—————→							DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	4. Intensify free HIV Counseling and Testing programme	District wide	The programme is ongoing	100 people freely tested their status on HIV.	—————→							DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	5. Continue implementation of Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme	District wide	The programme is ongoing	40 Pregnant women underwent PMTCT programme	—————→							DA DHD	GHS TAs DPCU

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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure Disaster Management															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	1. Procure relief items for disaster victims	Busunya	None	50 packets of roofing sheets, 500 pieces of mattress, 100 bags of rice, 50 boxes of cooking oil, 1000 pieces of mosquito net, 800 pieces of blankets and 2000 pieces of mat supplied as relief items									NADM O	DA TAs NGOs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls															
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Organize 4 No. Community education on women exploitation	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation									SW/C D Dept.	DA TAs NGOs

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council to educate 500 women on the need to take part in public activities									SW/C D Dept.	DA TAs NGOs
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Educate and encourage women on the need to take part in public activities	Dromankese Busunya Kranka Yefri	None	1 No community education organized at each area council on women exploitation									DPCU	DA TAs NGOs SW/CD Dept

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.	
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	1. Construct 1 No. bungalow for police personnel at Busunya	Busunya	One semi-detached quarters is available for ASP	1 No. bungalow for police personnel constructed at Busunya									GPS	DA DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	Planning, budgetary and coordination	1. Manage and sustain GSOP climate change projects	Bomini, Bonte, Konkrompe, Senya, Bodom, Manso, Dromankuma, Timiabu and Asekye	130ha of degraded land is being restored with cashew, mango and Teak trees under GSOP	6 Ongoing GSOP climate change projects and 5 completed sub-projects sustained and maintained.	→							DA	GSOP TAs MOFA
Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management	2. Plant trees along Tankor river at Dromankese	Dromankese	None	200 trees planted along Tankor River at Dromankese	→							DADU	EPA DA DPCU TAs

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	1. lobby for recruitment of more mental health personnel	District wide	3 mental health professionals are available in the district.	2 additional Mental Health professionals recruited into the district	→							DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	2. Equip the mental health units in the health centers	Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri	Mental health units are not well resourced	Medicines supplied to the three metal health units at Busunya, Dromankese and Yefri.								DHD	DA GHS DPCU NGOs TAs
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Provide support (materials and financial) to people with disabilities	District wide	There is existence of disability association 2.5% of DACF is given PLWD	Crutches, wheel chairs and funds supplied to PLWD								SW/C D Dept.	DA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Diversify products and markets for merchandise exports														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industry	1. Construct market facilities at market centers in communities	Bonte and Dwenewoho	Available market stalls are inadequate No gender	1 No. 20 market stalls and gender friendly urinal constructed								DA	DPCU TAs DWD

				friendly urinal at the market place										
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Maintain office vehicles	Busunya	Maintenance of official vehicles takes place quarterly	Broken down official vehicles are fixed and monthly maintenance of vehicles	→							DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Busunya	Stationary are always supplied when they are in short	Stationary supplied periodically for administrative activities	→							DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. Conduct End of year review of plan implementation	Busunya	End of year review of plan implementation takes place every year	One end of year review of plan implementation conducted in December				→				DPCU	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Conduct quarterly statutory meetings for the administration of the DA	District wide	Existence of General Assembly Existence of Sub-committee	DA general meetings, Sub-committee meetings, Executive committee	→							DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D

					meetings and other statutory meetings organized									
Management and Administration	General Administration	5. Construct 1 No. office complex for DA	Busunya	Office annex has been constructed for DA	1 No. office complex constructed	→							DPCU	DA TAs RCC DPCU MLGR D

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Renovate 1 No AEAs' bungalows	Manso	The walls are cracked, foundation exposed and roof leaking.	1 No. AEAs bungalows renovated	→							DA	DADU
Economic Development	Agricultural development	2. Provide logistics (GPS, measuring tapes, motorbikes and weighing scales) for AEAs	Busunya	None	GPS, measuring tapes, motorbikes and weighing scales provided to AEAs	→							DA	DADU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote sustainable agriculture

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Facilitate access to tractors by farmers	District Wide	Tractors are inadequate for farmers	1 No. tractor made available to each area council for farming activities								DA	DADU MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote Livestock and Poultry Development

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Agricultural development	1. Vaccinate and treat 83,412 livestock in the district	District wide	One annual vaccination on anti-rabies and six treatment exercise was undertaken in 2016	83,412 livestock vaccinated and treated								DADU	DA MOFA

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Continue Street naming and property addressing exercise.	District wide	Streets of Busunya have been named.	Suspended Street naming exercise resumed.								Physical Pla. Dept	GOG

Infrastructural delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	2. Construct drains and walkway at the premises of the District Works Department	Busunya	None	Walkways with Drains constructed at premises of DWD								DWD	DA
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Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Increase share of high-value services in overall exports

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Develop Amowi Tourist site at Pinihin for public patronage	Pinihini	The site is available but not developed	Trees planted, Signage for the center created, access route constructed and historical artifacts Labelled.	—————▶							DA	MOT TAs DPCU
Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	2. Develop Bono Manso Slave cave site for public patronage	Bono Manso	The cave is available but not developed	Trees planted, Signage for the center created, access route constructed and historical artifacts Labelled.	—————▶							DA	MOT TAs DPCU

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	1. Lobby for the supplying of 4 skip containers by Zoomlion GH Ltd	Busunya	9 skip containers are available in the district	4 additional skip containers supplied by Zoomlion GH Ltd								DA	DEHU Zoomlion GH Ltd MLGRD
Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Conduct 4 No. Fumigation exercises	Busunya Dromankese	Fumigation Exercise takes place each quarter	4 No. fumigation exercises conducted								DEH U	DA DPCU

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 MONITORING & EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

6.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan have been identified to ensure their active participation as well as continuous capacity building.

These stakeholders have been classified under primary and secondary depending on their level of involvement in monitoring each indicator. The interests and responsibilities of stakeholders have been analyzed in the table below;

N	Stakeholders	Classification	Interest	Responsibility/involvement
1	Local Community: Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Unit Committees	Primary; they are the direct beneficiaries of the projects and programmes to be implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely delivery of services for use • Transparency and Accountability • Quality deliverables • Cultural context • Local content • Social acceptance/integration • Community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations of plans • Supervision of programme and projects • Data collection • Dissemination of M&E Reports • Community interface • Conflict management
2	District Assembly / Assembly Members	Primary; The DA initiates and formulates policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation • Development Planning • Approve budget • Track/inspect/assess projects and programmes to ensure value for money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare M&E Plan/Report • Dissemination of reports • Establish database • Facilitate field trips
3	Civil Society/ Non- Governmental Organizations	Secondary; CSO/NGOs play intermediary role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand accountability • Transparency • Advocacy • Dissemination of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination • Data collection • Funding of M&E Activities • Facilitate Capacity building
4	MMDAs' Departments and Agencies	Primary; They directly implement policies, programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy implementation • Source for funding • Standards • Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advise • Capacity building • Harmonize plan
5	Regional Coordinating Council	Primary ; Has the mandate to supervise efficient allocation of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards • Stakeholders participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical backstopping • Coordination and harmonization
6	Political Parties/MP	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand accountability and transparency • Champion government agenda • Assess government policy 	Participate in M&E meetings

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide alternative scenarios • Tracking of project implementation 	
6	Development Partners	secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilization of funds • Demand accountability and transparency • Track project execution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess project's outcomes • provide funding
7	Researchers Institutions	Secondary	Input for research	Data for policy planning and implementation
8	Media	secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination • Demand accountability/transparency 	Participate in M&E meetings and disseminate information

Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacities

This is to assess resource availability: financial and human; to implement M&E activities.

The objective of the assessment is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 2018–2021 DMTDP.

Management and Capacity Index

This section deals with;

1. Analysis of the status, conditions, needs and existing district's capacity to undertake M&E activities and also address the aspirations of the people
2. Assessment of the district's ability to manage her information systems and
3. Finally, examination of the appropriate resources, incentives and human capacities which have been put in place for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DMTDP

DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Capacity Indicators	Score=1-4	Score=5-9	Score = 10	Score
Qualifications of personnel	Qualifications of personnel	Some staff have the required education, but not all	All staff have the required educational level	7
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	6
3. Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite skills and knowledge to complete basic job tasks	Some staff have requisite skills and knowledge in some areas, but not all	All staff have requisite skills and knowledge to complete even advanced job tasks=	6
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	5
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	5
6. Timely Access to Fund	Funds released up to 12 months behind schedule	Funds released up to 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5
7. Leadership	Leadership is not adequate to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	6
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Management is present but not able to handle all management functions e.g. planning, budgeting, procurement, financial reporting, M&E, etc	Management is technically skilled in all components	6
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete	Staff are able to complete their jobs within regular	8

	complete even basic administrative tasks	administrative and programming functions	working hours	
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access, and some development partner incentives exist	8
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and technology are not adequate to serve all staff	Office space is adequate, but furniture and technology are still lacking for some staff	staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and technology	3

(Average Score = 7+6+6 +5+5+5+ 6 +6 + 8 +8+3 = 65 = 5.9)

The average score of 5.9 at the stakeholders’ workshop suggests an average performance; and has implications for the delivery of superior services to meet the aspirations of the people as well as government.

It calls for the need to address some of the issues relating to;

- Skills and knowledge in budgeting, procurement, spatial planning, architectural and structural engineering
- Revenue generation and central government transfers
- Utilization of funds to reflect the priority areas of the Medium Term Development Plan
- Leadership & Management
- Motivation/Incentives
- Logistics for monitoring projects and programmes

It is recommended that management re-examines how schedule of duties are assigned, coordination styles, capacity building modules and ensure team work.

DPCU Staff & Logistics

The tables below details out the Human and Logistical Requirements:

Table 3: Human and Logistical Requirements

S/N	ELEMENTS	DETAILS	NO.
1	Human resource requirement	DPCU members	20
		contractor	
		consultant	
		Traditional Authorities	
		Identifiable groups(CBOs, NGOs)	6
	Funding Agencies		
2	Logistical requirements	Computer Accessories	2
		Laptops	2
		Vehicles,	1
		Digital Cameras	1
		Stationeries	Assorted
		Files	100pcs
		Projector	1
		Flip Board	1
		Pen Drive	20
		Internet Connectivity	1
		Photocopier	1
		Scanners	1
		Printers	2

Table 4: Budget for Human and Logistical Support

No	Item	Qty	Frequency	Unit cost (Gh¢)	Amount (Gh¢)	Remarks
A	logistics					
	Purchase of Vehicle	1	1	120,000	120,000.00	
	Computer and accessories	2	1	3,000	6,000.00	
	Digital Camera	1	1	600	600.00	
	Stationery	1	4	500	2,000.00	Assorted items
	Projector	1	1	6,500	6,500.00	
	Photocopier Scanners	1	1	5,000	5,000.00	
	Modem	1	1	400	400.00	
	Internet Connectivity	1	12	400	4,800.00	
	Air	1	1	1,400	1,400.00	

	Condition					
	Fuel and lubricants	50	4	25	5,000.00	
	Per diem	24	16	50	19,200.00	
	Maintenance	1	4	1,200	4,800.00	This includes repairs of vehicle and office computers
	Sub-total				Ghs175,700.00	

B	TRAINING					
	Participatory M&E	1	1	7,500	7,500	
	Computer skills	1	1	7,850	7,850	
	Data Collections and Analysis	1	1	7,500	7,500	
	Procurement	1	1	6,850	6,850	
	Project Planning and management	1	1	7,500	7,500	
	Report Writing	1	1	7,500	7,500	
	Leadership & Communication Skills ,Team Building	1	1	6,780	6,780	
	Conflict Management	1	1	5,400	5,400	
	Quality Control	1	1	6,500	6,500	
	TOTAL				Ghs65,380.00	

The Technical Support Required

Consultancy/Facilitation for:

Establishing an electronic database for property identification and tax

Editorial assistance

Table 5: The Necessary M&E Training for the District

S/N	STAKEHOLDER	Training needs
1	DPCU	Participatory M&E Computer skills Data Collections and Analysis Procurement, Project Planning and Management Report Writing Leadership & Communication Skills Team Building Conflict Management
2	Contractor	Quality Control Procurement Bills of Quantities Conflict Management
3	consultant	Quality Control Conflict Management Procurement
4	Traditional authorities	Participatory M&E, Conflict Management, procurement
5	Identifiable groups (CBOs, NGOs)	Participatory M&E, Conflict Management, Procurement

Monitoring Indicators and Targets

The indicators and targets of the M&E Plan are achievable and directly relate to the DMTDP goal and objectives. The indicators will measure progress whilst targets will serve as the signpost that will lead us to the stated goal and objectives. Based on guidelines given by the NDPC, the DPCU has come up with some core indicators to be monitored in the district. The core and district specific indicators were chosen with due consideration to the following factors:

1. Categorization into outcome or impact indicators
2. Disaggregation (where possible) by age, gender, settlements, themes etc.
3. Information on how it will be measured and by whom
4. Indication of the frequency of monitoring
5. Setting targets for the DMTDP implementation period
6. Baselines

M&E Matrix M&E Matrix

The matrix has been developed for each of the objectives of the DMTDP. The matrix provides a format for presenting the indicators for each DMTDP objective. It further outlines the methods to be used in collecting data.

LTNDP Goal: <i>From 2018-2021 NMTDF</i>										
Development Dimension: Economic Development										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: <i>From 2018-2021 NMTDF</i>										
NMTDF: 1. Increase agricultural productivity										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage of farmers with access to mechanization centres	Easy access to mechanization centres	Outcome	1	3	5	7	10	Tractors, shellers	Quarterly	DCE/DCD
Number of grafted cashew seedlings supplied to farmers	Improve access to agro technologies	Outcomes	0	80,200	100,000	120,000	150,000		Annually	DCE/DCD
Quantity of quality seed maize supplied to farmers	Improve access to agro technologies	Outcome	7,570kg	8,550kg	9,900kg	10,800kg	11,700kg		Half yearly	DCE/DDA

Increase in yield of selected crops and livestock	Measuring productivity to ascertain the effectiveness of new technologies adoption	Outcome	Maize 1.82 mt/ha Cassava 23.31mt/ha Yam 19.0 mt/ha Plantain9.91 mt/ha Groundnut1.2 mt/ha Cowpea 1.2 mt/ha Cashew 2.0mt/ha Goat (3459) Sheep(4684) Cattle (491) Poultry (32,768) Guinea fowl (1,315)	Maize 2.2 mt/ha Cassava 1.8 mt/ha Yam 19.0 mt/ha Plantain 9.8 mt/ha Groundnut 1.3 mt/ha Cowpea 1.2 mt/ha cashew 2.2mt/ha Goat (4200) Sheep(5184) Cattle (612) Poultry (34,768) Guinea fowl (2,115)	Maize 2.4 mt/ha Cassava 19.8 mt/ha Yam 19.2 mt/ha Plantain 9.9 mt/ha Groundnut 1.4 mt/ha Cowpea 1.3 mt/ha cashew 2.4mt/ha Goat (5820) Sheep(5684) Cattle (824) Poultry (35,200) Guinea fowl (2,615)	Maize 2.6 mt/ha Cassava 21.8 mt/ha Yam 19.6 mt/ha Plantain10.0 mt/ha Groundnut1.5 mt/ha Cowpea 1.4 mt/ha cashew 2.6mt/ha Goat (6340) Sheep(6084) Cattle (910) Poultry (36,425) Guinea fowl (2,962)	Maize 2.8 mt/ha Cassava 23.9 mt/ha Yam 19.0 mt/ha Plantain6 11.0mt/ha Groundnut1.6 mt/ha Cowpea 1.5 mt/ha cashew 2.8mt/ha Goat (6,860) Sheep(6590) Cattle (1120) Poultry (38,625) Guinea fowl (3,362)		Annually	DCD/DDA
Objective 2: Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency										
IGF Performance	Increase local source of revenue	output	98%	98%	98%	100%	100%		Annually	DCE/DCD

Number of citizens group/CSOs demanding information on budget	Social Accountability	Outcome	1	4	6	8	10	Fee-fixing Resolution, use of IGF, use of other funds	Annually	DCD/DBA
Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Number of tourist arrival	People visiting the tourist site to pay a token fee	Outcome	8,842	10,610	12,732	15,278	18,334	Male Female Foreign Local	Annually	DCE/DCD
Objective 3: Strengthen economic planning and forecasting										
Number of development partners requesting for updated socio-economic data	Access to disaggregated data by development partners	Outcome	2	5	8	10	10	Agribusinesses & others	Annually	DCD/DPO

Table: Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

LTNDP Goal: *From 2018-2021 NMTDF*

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: *From 2018-2021 NMTDF*

NMTDF: 1. Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% of unemployed Youth benefiting from skills training and employment opportunities	Given employable skills and start ups	Outcome	0	5	10	20	50	Agribusinesses Artisans	Annually	DCE/DCD
Number of businesses established	Creating job opportunities	Outcome	0	5	10	20	50	Agribusinesses Artisans Manufacturing	Annually	DCE/DCD

Number of people employed by the private sector	Job creation	Outcome	0	10	20	40	100	Male Female Youth	Annually	DCE/DCD/Private sector
Objective 2: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services										
Proportion of population with geographical access to quality healthcare	Communities with Functional CHPS compounds and other health facilities	Outcome								
Maternal Mortality Ratio		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	DCE/DDH
Under – five mortality rate		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	DCE/DDH
Malaria case fatality in children under 5years per 1000 population		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	DCE/DDH
Infant Mortality per 1000		Outcome	0	0	0	0	0		Annually	DCE/DDH
% of family planning acceptance	Percentage of acceptors over women in fertility age (15-49)	Outcome	64.1%	70	75	80	85		Annually	DCE/DDH

Teenage Pregnancy cases	Cases reported at health facilities and household level	Outcome	18.7%	15	12	9	2	12-15yrs 16-19yrs	Annually	DCE/DDH/SWCD
Patient:			1;2,088	1;1800	1;1600	1;1400	1;1200			
.Objective 3: Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities										
% of Population with sustainable access to safe and clean water	Existence of functional pipe system and boreholes	Outcome	78.8%	82.7	86.8	91.1	95.7	Rural Urban	Annually	DCE/DCD
Number of water facilities with functional management	Community ownership, repair and maintenance of facility	Outcome	40%	50%	60%	80%	100%	Pipe systems Mechanized boreholes Hand pumps	Annually	DPO/DWST
Objective: Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities										
% of Rural Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation facilities	Reduced Open defecation	Outcome	53%	55.7	58.5	61.4	64.5	Wc Households latrines	Annually	DCE/DCD

Objective: .Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels											
Gross Enrolment Rate	Total enrolment taken at a level with respect to the population age of that level								Male Female	Annually	DCE/DDE
-Pre-school		113.6%	116.4%	119.4%	122.3%	125.4%					
- Primary		75%	76.9%	78.8%	80.8%	82.9%					
- JHS		60.5%	62%	63.5%	65.2%	66.8%					
-SSS		25%	25%	25%	25%	25%					
b. Net Admission Rate in Primary School		24.2%	25.6%	26.3%	27%	27.6%					
<u>Pupil -Teacher Ratio</u>	Number of pupils per number of teachers								Professional Non-professional	Annually	DCE/DDE
-KG		1:22	1:22	1:22	1:22	1:22					
-Primary		1:28	1:28	1:28	1:28	1:28					
-JHS		1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20					
-SHS		1:19	1:19	1:19	1:19	1:19					
BECE Pass Rate		95.50%									
Gender Parity index	Gross enrolment of females over gross enrolment of males								Male Female	Annually	DCE/DDE
-KG		1	1	1	1	1					
-PRIMARY		0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96					
-JHS		0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70					
-SHS		0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87					
-TVET		-	-	-	-	-					
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels											

Percentage of JHS graduates accessing free SHS education	Assessing free access to SHS education	Outcome	90	90	95	98	100	Male Female	Annually	DPO/DDE
Objective: Strengthen Child Protection system										
Number of actors participating in planning, implementation, M%E of CP activities	Formal and informal actors playing active roles in activities that prevent and respond to child protection issues	Outcome	1 (SWCD)	8	10	10	10	Institutional programmatic	Annually	DCD/SWCD
Number of Child friendly communities	Consciously using community structures to address CFW issues	Outcome	0	4	14	24	34	Violence Abuse Child neglect Exploitation	Annually	DCD/SWCD

% change in child protection cases closed	No of reported cases resolved and closed	Outcome	2017					Male Female	Annually	SWCD/DDE/DOVVSU
Teenage pregnancy										
Violence										
Abuse										
Neglect										
Exploitation										
percentage of children population participating in decision making	Children participating in decisions that affect them	Outcome	2017	10	20	30	40	Male Female	Annually	SWCD/DDE

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: From 2018-2021 NMTDF

NMTDP: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion/Length of roads maintained/rehabilitated - Tarred (in km) - Reshaping (in km)	New portions of road maintained or rehabilitated		22km 46.70km	40km 76.70km	44km 106.70km	60km 136.70km	70km 166.70km	Tarred Reshaped	Annually	DCE/DWE

Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export

% change in number of households with access to electricity	Houses connected to the national grid		86.1	87	90.4	94.9	99.6	Rural Urban	Annually	DCE

Objective: Improve investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience

Length of drains in km constructed at flood prone communities		Output	2017	4km	10km	15km	20km	Residential Area Industrial Area	Annually	DCE/DWE
Objective: Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development										
size of degraded land restored		Outcome	90ha	90ha	130ha	160ha	190ha		Annually	DCE/DCD
Percentage of farmers applying ISFM and climate smart technologies		Outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	60%	Arable Tree crop	Annually	DCE/DDA

LTNDP Goal: From 2018-2021 NMTDF

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: From 2018-2021 NMTDF

NMTDF: Enhance public safety

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Improve Police citizen ratio	Measuring adequacy of police personnel	Output	1:5022	1:5000	1:4500	1:4000	1:3000	Rural Urban	Annually	DCE/Police commander

Objective: Promote effective accountability for Gender Equality at all levels

% of women population involved in Decision making process		Outcome	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Formal Informal	Annually	DPO/Gender Desk

Objective: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization

Number of monitoring reports showing efficient utilization of resources	Ensuring that resources are disbursed according to the priority projects and programmes in the AAP	Outcome	16	16	16	16	16	Procurement processes Physical projects Interventions in Agriculture Interventions for vulnerable groups	Quarterly	DCD/DPO
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Data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Yield of selected crops maize	October to November 2018	Survey covering all 2,000 maize farmers in a district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male farmers • Female farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2 tonnes per hectare ii. 5% increase in yield from 2018 iii. 7% increase for males, and 4% for females
Proportion of households with access to electricity	January 2018	Sample survey of grid communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Male-headed households ii. Female-headed households iii. Urban iv. Rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 50% of all households - 2% increase from 2018 ii. 70% for male headed - 2% increase from 2017 iii. 40% for female headed - 5% decrease from 2018 iv. 80% for the North - 7% increase from 2018 v. 40% for the South - 2% increase from 2018

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Question	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	How compatible is resource allocation with policy priority areas?	<p>Did the budget reflect priorities of Development plan of the District?</p> <p>If budget reflected Development plan priorities, Did the Assembly spend proportionally to allocations made to programmes and sub-programmes?</p>	<p>Policy intervention projects and programmes</p> <p>Budget programmes and sub-programmes</p> <p>Update on sources of Fund and disbursement</p>	<p>D-Plan</p> <p>Composite Budget</p> <p>Accounts Statements and Trial balance</p>	Desk review of Secondly data
Efficiency	To what extent has the process been efficient?	<p>What alternative actions were available to achieving policy objectives?</p> <p>To what extent was least cost resources used to achieve desired end?</p> <p>Are the benefits worth the cost? (value for money)</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>Outputs</p>	<p>Progress Reports</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Reports</p> <p>Financial reports</p> <p>Prevailing Market Value</p>	<p>Cost-Benefit Analysis</p> <p>Value for Money Analysis</p>
effectiveness	To what extent did intervention strategies help achieve policy objectives?	<p>What significant changes occurred?</p> <p>To what extent did the intervention strategies cause the change?</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Employment created over the medium term</p> <p>Change in income levels</p>	<p>Primary Data from communities; secondary data from CSOs, Departments</p>	<p>Survey</p> <p>Focus group discussions</p> <p>Key informant interview</p>

			<p>of beneficiary farmers</p> <p>Food Safety & Quality Standards and Access to High Earned Markets</p> <p>Child friendly communities</p> <p>Open defecation free communities</p> <p>Degraded land and water bodies restored</p> <p>Stakeholders participation in governance</p>		
Impact	To what extent has the outcomes of policy intervention affected intended beneficiaries?	<p>What are the positive changes caused by policy interventions on the target beneficiaries?</p> <p>What are the negative changes caused by policy interventions on the target beneficiaries?</p> <p>Which changes (positive or negative) were unintended?</p>	<p>Unemployment rate</p> <p>Purchasing power of target beneficiaries</p> <p>Proportion of household with improved nutrition</p> <p>Proportion of girls furthering education in tertiary institutions</p> <p>Access to improved social services</p>	<p>Primary data from communities;</p> <p>Project specific evaluation reports</p> <p>Sector evaluation reports</p>	<p>Survey</p> <p>Desk review of other evaluation reports</p>
Sustainability	To what extent can the benefits of policy outcomes	Can benefits transcend political regimes?	<p>Sustainable jobs</p> <p>Extent of land degradation</p>	<p>Primary data from communities</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>Survey</p> <p>Desk review of reports</p>

	continue into the future?	Are the outputs of the interventions environmentally friendly?	Extent of forest degradation Systemic reforms of existing community structures to address Child protection issues	by development partners Annual progress reports	
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Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar (Work Plan)

This is an Annual M&E calendar or Work Plan which has been developed in a participatory manner. It indicates the time frame and a budget relating to each activity and actors.

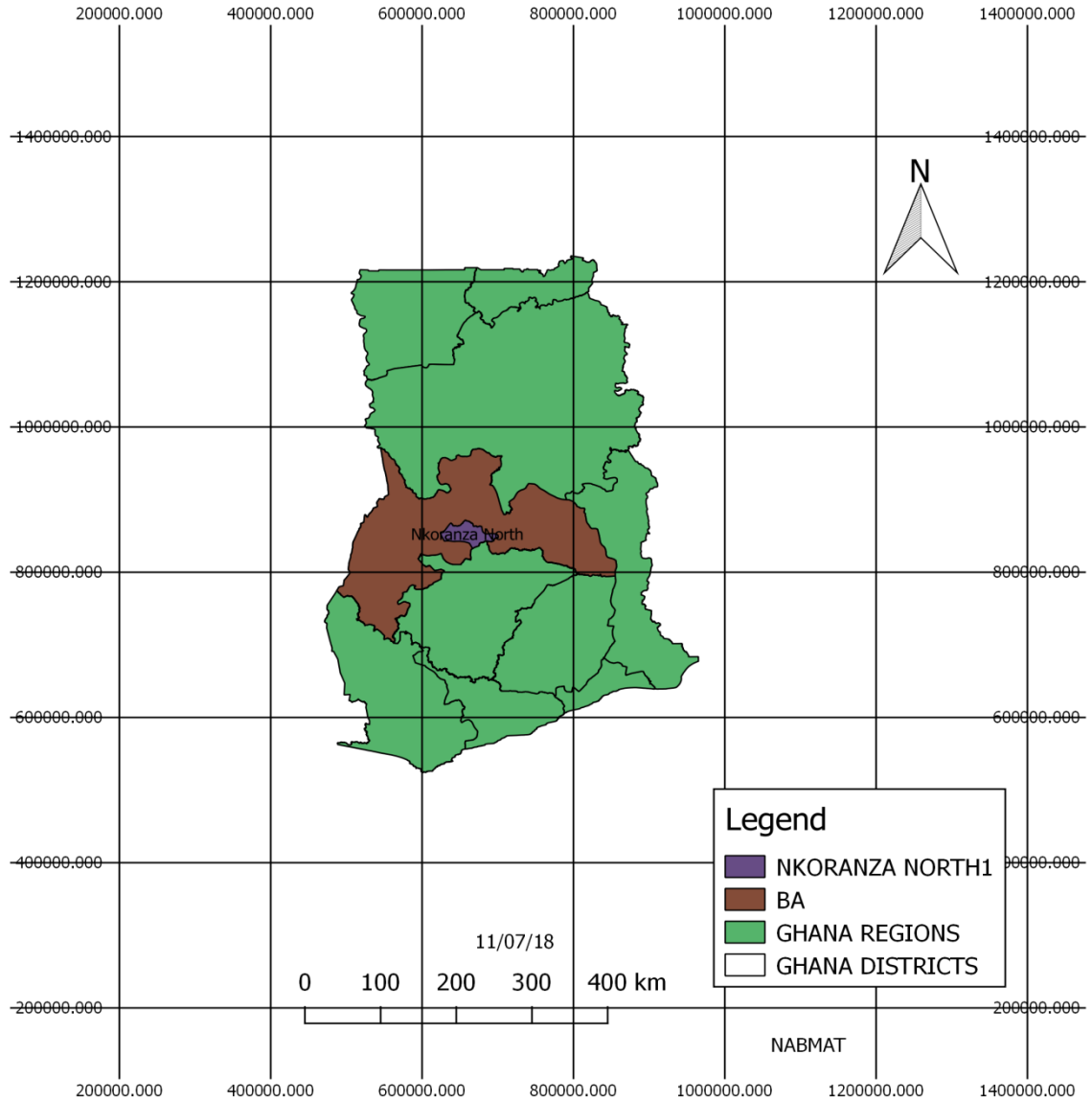
Table : M&E Work plan and Calendar (2018 - 2021)

ACTIVITIES	2018				2019				2020				2021				BUDGET (GHC)	ACTORS	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Monitoring of development projects																			
Organize quarterly project monitoring visits	Mar 21th	June 20th	Sept. 24th	Dec. 17th	Mar 11th	June 9th	Sept. 11th	Dec. 8th	Mar 11th	June 6th	Sept. 12th	Dec. 8th	Mar 10th	June 6th	Sept. 12th	Dec. 8th	64,480.00	DPCU	RPCU NDPC
Preparation of M&E reports																			
Preparation of quarterly progress reports	Mar 23rd	June 22th	Sept. 26th	Dec. 19th	Mar 14th	June 16th	Sept. 16th	Dec. 16th	Mar 14th	June 16th	Sept. 16th	Dec. 16th	Mar 14th	June 16th	Sept. 16th	Dec. 16th	3,200.00	DPCU	HODs, Area councils
Data collection, collation and analysis for APR	Jan. 8th				Jan. 5th				Jan. 5th				Jan. 5th				8,000.00	DPCU	HODs, Area councils
Organize APR validation workshop	Feb. 13th				Feb. 10th				Feb. 10th				Feb. 10th				6,000.00	DPCU	HODs, Area councils, RPCU
Print and submit APR	Feb. 28th				Feb. 26th				Feb. 25th				Feb. 28th				2,000.00	DPCU	RPCU, NDPC
Preparation of revenue database																			
Collect data on revenue items in the District								Oct. 1st									19,000.00	DPO	DPCU, Consultant, Business/Property owners, Traditional

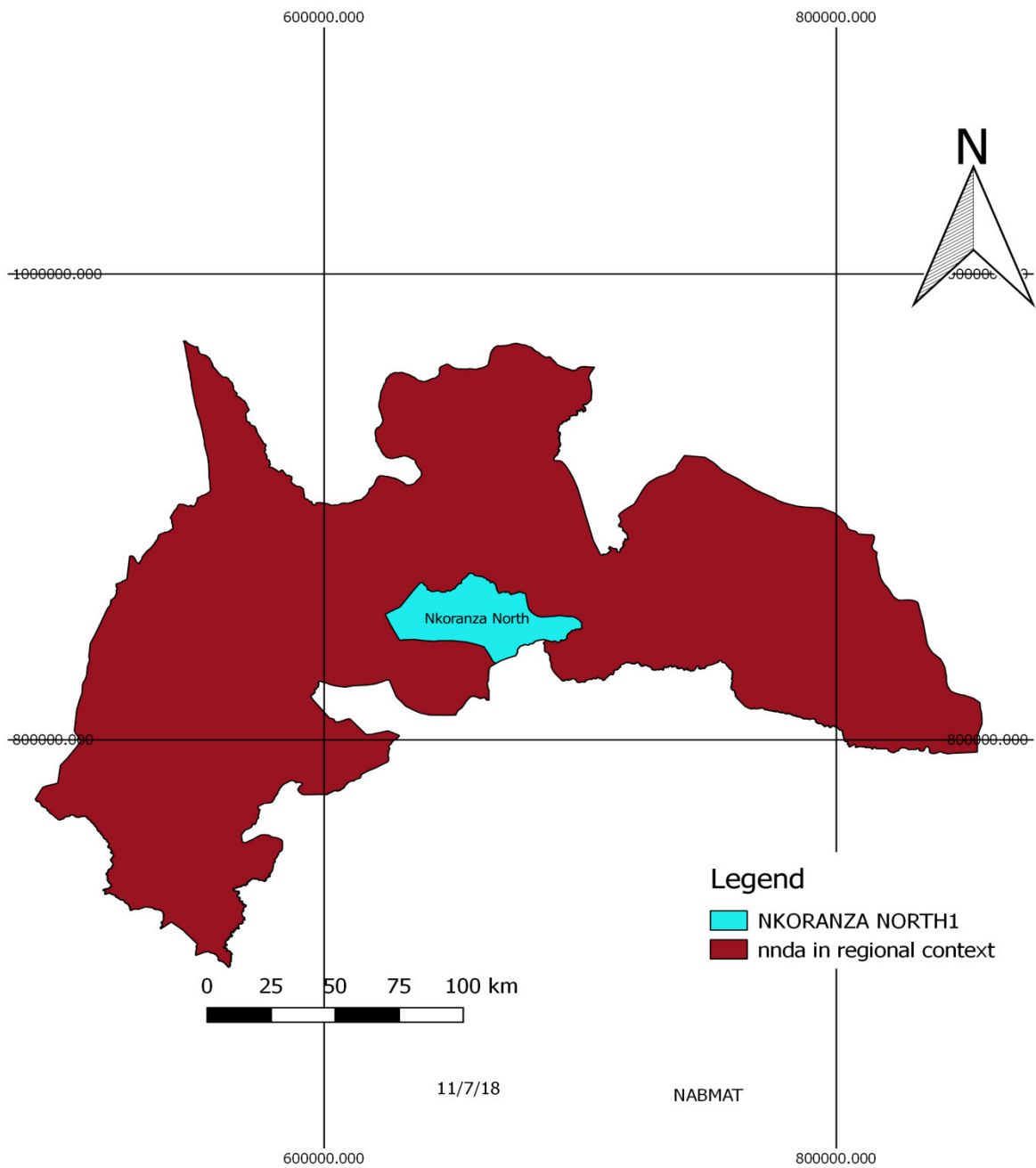
																			Authorities, Area Councils		
Compile revenue database								Nov. 16th										1,000. 00	DPO	DPCU, Consultant	
Update revenue database									June 20th				Jan. 9th			June 20th		4,000. 00	DPO	DPCU	
M&E plan																					
Annual review and update of M&E plan				Dec. 11th				Dec. 8th					Dec. 5th				Dec. 8th		4,000. 00	DPC U	RPCU, NDPC
Capacity building for project monitoring and evaluation																					
Training workshop on basic M&E tools/methods and participatory M&E for DPCU & relevant staff																			1,620. 00	DPC U	NDPC, MLGRD
Dissemination and Communication of M&E results																					
Conduct quarterly DPCU meetings	Mar. 25th	June 28th	Sept. 26th	Dec. 18th	Mar. 25th	June 23rd	Sept. 23rd	Dec. 18th	Mar. 25th	June 23rd	Sept. 23rd	Dec. 16th	Mar. 22nd	June 23rd	Sept. 21st	Dec. 18th		750. 00	DPC U	RPCU, NDPC	

APPENDICES

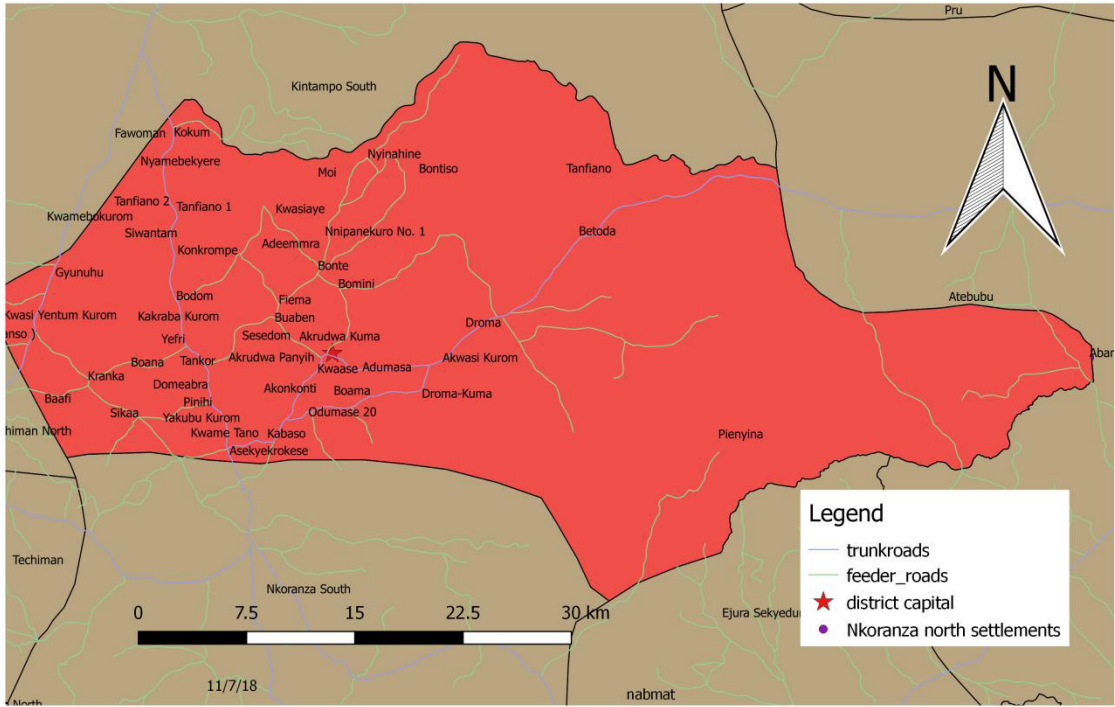
NKORANZA NORTH IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



NKORANZA NORTH IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



nnda_settlements_07



Appendix iii

A cross-section of Hon. Assembly members listening to presentation of the Development Plan.



Appendix iv

Meeting with Chiefs on land for Agricultural zone.



Appendix v

Meeting with communities on sustainability plans for GSOP plantations.



Appendix vi

NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



**REPORT ON
NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIZATION
FOR 14 SELECTED COMMUNITIES**

MAY 2017

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Planning seen as a humanistic activity is sensitive to the needs of the people and carried out within an appropriate institutional framework, thus planning seeks to meet the aspirations of people and solve problems as identified by the beneficiaries of the plan

The development of any economy is highly dependent on the availability and provision of basic needs and services. The provision of basic services however depends on the existing condition of facilities and what will be needed with respect to changes in population with time. This report therefore assessed development gaps (needs) of the people in the district. The needs were identified during a field survey in some selected communities in the district.

1.2 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIZATION

Needs assessment for fifteen (15) communities in the district was carried out. This was in line with NDPC's requirements on preparation of DMTDP, thus making sure planning processes will be participatory and representative of the people's needs and aspirations.

Considering the scarcity of resources against the needs of man, it is imperative to prioritize the development issues. In line with this, the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency. The development issues are prioritized by testing the strength of each community need against the following criteria;

- ❖ Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- ❖ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- ❖ significant multiplier effect on the local economy

Twelve development indicators were assessed during the exercise. These are Education, Health, Agriculture, Water and sanitation, Environment (Climate change), Energy, Security, Local Economic Development (LED), Gender and Vulnerability, Roads, ICT and STI.

1.2.1 Prioritized needs of Bonte Community

The exercise was carried out with 116 community members. This included 85 males and 31 females. Their needs were assessed in accordance with the twelve development indicators used for the exercise.

Pair wise ranking was used to prioritize their needs. These needs are shown under the various development indicators in order of their weight during the ranking.

A. Educational needs

1. Extension of electricity to primary and JHS
2. Construction of Teachers Quarters
3. Construction of Teachers Quarters
4. School feeding programme
5. Furniture for schools

B. Health Needs

1. Nurses for CHPS compound
2. Drugs for CHPS compound
3. Toilet facility for CHPS compound

C. Water and Sanitation needs

The community has 7 No boreholes. 4 are functioning with 2 mechanized. 3 boreholes out of the 7 are not functioning and need repairs

1. Provision of 2 skip containers
2. Construction of 1 No 20 seater public toilet
3. Construction of 3 No. boreholes

D. Energy needs

1. Extension of electricity to new sites
2. Replacement of 51 broken light poles
3. Street bulbs.

E. Agricultural needs

1. Extension officer
2. Tractor to plough farm lands
3. Easy access to farm inputs

F. Local Economic Development

1. Cashew processing plant
2. Irrigation system
3. Construction of market
4. Logistics for bee keeping (beehives, smokers)

G. Road needs

1. Tarring of Busunya-Bomini-Bonte road
2. Construction of Bonte-Akrudwa Road
3. Gravelling of Busunya-Bonte-Fiema road

H. Gender and vulnerability needs

1. Establishment of child and family welfare committee

I. Security needs

1. Logistics for community volunteers (wellington boots and torch lights)

Figure 1: Needs assessment and prioritization at Bonte



1.2.2 Prioritized needs of Senya community

A total of 31 community members participated in the exercise. This included 20 males and 11 females. The people poured out their needs under each development indicator.

Using pair wise ranking, the needs were arranged in order of their weight under each indicator.

A. Educational needs

1. Construction of Teachers Quarters
2. Construction of 6 Unit Classroom block for D/A primary school
3. Furniture for Primary and JHS
4. Construction of school library

B. Health needs

1. Mid-wife for the CHPS compound
2. Construction of maternity block
3. Supplying of drugs for the CHPS compound
4. Supplying of fridge for the CHPS compound
5. Supplying of beds

C. Agricultural needs

Tomato production is one of the major farming activities in the community.

1. Easy access to farm inputs
2. Ready market for tomato produce.

D. Local Economic Development

1. Logistics for Bee keeping
2. Gari processing materials
3. Fertilizers for maize production
4. Irrigation for dry season farming

E. Water and Sanitation needs

There are 6 No. Boreholes and only one is functioning.

1. Construction of 1 No. 20 seater public toilet
2. Repair 5 No boreholes and mechanize 2
3. Provision of 1 No. skip container

F. Energy Needs

1. Extension of electricity to new sites
2. Maintenance of street bulbs

G. Road Needs

1. Gravelling of Senya-Konkrompe-Bodom road
2. Reshaping of Senya-Bonte road
3. Construction of bridge on Tanfi River
4. Construction of coverts alongside Senya-Konkrompe road.

H. Gender and vulnerability

1. Establishment of child and family welfare committee
2. Nutritional Food supplement

I. ICT

1. Complete construction of ICT center for the community
2. Supplying of computers for school

J. Security

1. Employment of school watchman
2. Construction of police post

Figure 2 below shows some of the participants during the exercise.

Figure 2: Needs assessment and prioritization at Senya



1.2.3 Prioritized needs of Dromankese community

The exercise was carried out with 60 community members. Out of this, 46 were males while the remaining 14 were females. Their needs were identified and prioritized using pair wise ranking. The order in which the needs were arranged are shown below.

A. Educational needs

1. Establishment of SHS

2. Construction of 6 unit classroom block for R/C Primary
3. Construction of 6 unit classroom block Anglican Primary B
4. School feeding programme for all schools
5. Library center for the community
6. Construction of 3 unit classroom block for SDA primary
7. Supplying of furniture for schools
8. Construction of Teachers' quarters
9. Supplying of computers to schools
10. Recruiting security personnel for schools

B. Health Needs

1. Medical Assistance
2. Maternity Ward
3. Mid-wife
4. Furnishing of OPD
5. Upgrading of the pharmacy center
6. Ambulance
7. Expand health center to hospital

C. Agricultural Needs

1. Access to market
2. Easy access to farm inputs
3. Standardization weight for commodities (Maize)
4. Aggregation center or storage center
5. Cashew processing plant

D. Water and Sanitation Needs

The community has 7 boreholes with 6 mechanized.

There are 2 skip containers which are all spoiled.

1. Small Town Water Project
2. Construction of 2 No. boreholes at Islamic/Solid Rock and SDA each

3. Construction of 2 No 16 seater KVIP
4. Supplying of Skip containers
5. One borehole at Pentecost
6. Regular evacuation of refuse dump
7. Regular cleaning of Town streets

E. Environment (Climate Change)

1. Afforestation around Tankor River

F. Energy Needs

2. Extension of electricity to new sites
3. Provision of street light
4. Provision of Transformer
5. Poor services by VRA

G. Road needs

1. Tarring of Busunya-Dromankese
2. Tarring of Dromankese - Dinkra
3. Tarring of Dromankese Town roads
4. Gravelling of Dromankese -Ampesika
5. Construction of Dromankese-Pienyina

H. Security

1. Launching of Police Post

I. Gender and Vulnerability

1. Formation of family and child welfare committee
2. Reduction of regular discotheque
3. Stop children from going to drinking spot
4. Report irresponsible parents

J. Local Economic Development

1. Gari processing factory

2. Skill training on fish farming
3. Skill training on mushroom farming
4. Skill training on liquid soap making

Figure 3: Needs assessment and prioritization at Dromankese



1.2.4 Prioritized needs of Fiema Community

The needs and aspirations of the people were recorded and prioritized using pair wise ranking. One hundred and eleven community members took part in the exercise. 60 of them were females while the remaining 51 were males.

Their needs have been arranged in order of their weight, per the ranking used.

A. Educational needs

1. Construction of 6 unit classroom block for Fiema Anglican primary
2. Renovation of Anglican JHS

3. Completion of Community Library
4. Extension of electricity to schools
5. Construction of computer lab.

B. Health needs

1. Completion of CHPS compound
2. Posting of Nurses
3. Nurses' quarters
4. Ambulance

C. Water and Sanitation

The community has 7 No. boreholes. 4 of them are mechanized

1. Construction of 2 No. boreholes (One at Asikafo amma ntem and one at new site)
2. Construction of 1 No. 16 public toilet

D. Agricultural needs

1. Tractor for farming
2. Farm inputs

E. Local Economic Development (LED)

1. Tarring of Tankor-Fiema road
2. Proper management of the monkey sanctuary
3. Skills training in Bee keeping
4. Skills training in bread baking

F. Energy Needs

1. Extension of electricity to new site
2. Transformer
3. School electrification
4. Supplying of light poles for street lights

G. Road Needs

1. Tarring of Fiema-Tankor road
2. Tarring of Fiema-Busunya
3. Tarring of Township roads
4. Tarring of Fiema-Nana Ameyaw
5. Re-gravelling of Fiema-Bonte

H. Security

1. Construction of Police Post
2. Recruitment of forest guard

I. Gender and vulnerability

The main challenge in the community is child neglect

1. Child welfare
2. Medication for mentally disabled
3. Snail rearing for vulnerable

Figure 4: Needs assessment and prioritization at Fiema



1.2.5 Prioritized needs of Yefri community

The exercise was very fruitful. Ninety-Five (95) community members including chiefs and opinion members participated keenly in the assessment and prioritization process. Out of the 95 community members, 56 were females while the remaining 39 were males.

Their needs have been arranged in order of their weight, per the ranking method adopted (pair wise ranking)

A. Educational needs

1. Construction of 3 Unit classroom block at R/C JHS
2. Renovation of R/C Primary
3. Construction of Teachers' quarters
4. Supplying of computers for schools

B. Health Needs

1. Ambulance
2. Expand maternity ward
3. Renovation of Nurses quarters
4. Construction of shelter for child weighing

C. Agricultural Needs

1. Credit facilities for maize and groundnut farmers
2. Standardization of weight for maize marketing
3. Chemicals for cashew spraying
4. Tractor for farming

D. Local Economic Development (LED)

1. Cashew processing plant
2. Silos
3. Mango juice factory
4. Construction of market

E. Water and Sanitation needs

The community has 10 No. boreholes. 6 of them are working with 4 mechanized. There are 2 hand pump working and 1 broken down.

1. Construction of 1 No. 20 seater KVIP toilet
2. Construction of 2 No. boreholes
3. Supplying of 2 No skip containers

F. Gender and vulnerability needs

1. Establish child and family welfare committee
2. Capacity building for Assembly members on child and family welfare

G. Security

The community has only 3 police men

1. Recruitment of more police personnel (at least 5 in addition)
2. Renovation of police post

H. Road needs

1. Tarring of Yefri- Manso
2. Drains and coverts along Town roads

I. Energy needs

Extension of electricity to new sites

Replacement of 40 electric poles which are faulty

Figure 5: Needs assessment and prioritization at Yefri



1.2.6 Prioritized needs of Kranka community

The exercise was carried out with 61 community members. This included 52 males and 9 females.

Pair wise ranking was used to prioritize their needs. These needs are shown under the various development indicators in order of their weight during the ranking.

A. Educational needs

1. Establishment of SHS
2. Construction of 6 unit classroom block at R/C primary
3. Construction of 6 unit classroom block at Islamic primary
4. Construction of Teachers' quarters
5. Supplying of computers to schools
6. Playing grounds for Islamic primary school

B. Health needs

1. Construction of laboratory for CHPS compound
2. Recruitment of Physician Assistant
3. Construction of maternity ward
4. Construction of nurses' quarters

C. Agricultural needs

1. Easy access to farm inputs
2. Standardization of weighting system
3. Extension officer

D. Local Economic Development

1. Skills training in fish farming

2. Skills training in Bee keeping
3. Skills training pig rearing
4. Gari processing plant
5. Poultry rearing
6. Skills training in sheep rearing
7. Inputs for Bee keeping

E. Gender and Vulnerability needs

1. Sponsorship for needy but brilliant children in education
2. Abolish jackpot “Chacha” from Chinese
3. Establish child and family welfare committee

F. Energy Needs

1. Electricity extension to new sites

G. Road needs

2. Tarring of Kranka-Manso
3. Tarring of Kranka-Tano Boase
4. Tarring of town roads

H. Security needs

1. Completion of police post
2. Construction of Police quarters
3. Training for community volunteers
4. Logistics for community volunteers

I. Water and Sanitation needs

1. Supplying of one skip container
2. Construction of 3 No boreholes
3. Repairing of broken boreholes
4. Construction of slaughter slabs

Figure 6: Needs assessment and prioritization at Kranka



1.2.7 Prioritized needs of Dinkra community

Dinkra community is a small community with population of about 600. Their needs and aspirations were not that much as compared to the urban areas of the district. Therefore needs were put together and prioritized using pair-wise ranking.

The assessment was carried out with 47 participants from the community. 32 of them were males while the remaining 15 were females

The needs of Dinkra in order of priority

1. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block
2. Tractor for farming

3. Electrification of the town
4. Construction of 1 No. 16 seater KVIP
5. Construct metal bridge on Tanfe River
6. Tarring of Dinkra-Atebubu
7. Construction of 2 No. Boreholes
8. Fighting of Fulani herdsmen
9. Repair the broken boreholes
10. Construction of teachers' quarters
11. Credit facilities to farmers
12. Agric extension services
13. Construction of storage facilities for food item

Child and family welfare

1. Establish child and family welfare committee

Figure 7: Needs assessment and prioritization at Dinkra



1.2.8 Prioritized needs of Pienyina community

The people met in their numbers to make the exercise a successful one. The total participants were 78. Only 11 were female and the remaining 67 being males. Their needs were arranged in order of their priority as shown below;

A. Local Economic Development

1. Gravelling of accessible roads to have access to market
2. Irrigation on Pru River to facilitate all-year farming
3. Construct Bridge on Nyina River
4. Pumping Machine

B. Child and family welfare

1. Construction of 3 unit classroom block for JHS to keep teenage children in the community
2. Establish child and family welfare committee

Prioritization of others needs

1. Gravelling of Pienyina-Bredi
2. Construction of 2 No boreholes
3. Community electrification
4. Community health assistant or nurse for the CHPS compound
5. Complete renovation of 1 No six unit classroom block for primary school

Figure 8: Needs assessment and prioritization at Pienyina



1.2.9 Prioritized needs of Sikaa Community

The exercise was very successful. Forty-Seven (47) community members including chiefs and opinion members participated keenly in the assessment and prioritization process. Out of the 47 community members, 16 were females while the remaining 47 were males.

Their needs have been arranged in order of their weight, per the ranking method adopted (pair wise ranking)

A. Educational needs

1. Construction of 6 unit classroom block for primary school
2. Supplying of furniture for school
3. School electrification
4. Construction of borehole in the school
5. Supplying of computers for schools
6. Construction of teachers' quarters

B. Health needs

1. Nurses for the community
2. Clinic

C. Water and sanitation needs

The community has 6 No boreholes and only 2 are working. All the 2 working have been mechanized.

1. Construction of 1 No 20 seater KVIP
2. Construction of 3 No boreholes (one at Zongo, one at market and one at school)
3. Fix one broken borehole

D. Local Economic Development (LED)

1. Logistics for Bee keeping

E. Road needs

1. Re-gravelling of sika to Kranka
2. Re-gravelling of Sikaa to Asekye
3. Reshaping of Sikaa to Wanzam
4. Gravelling of Sikaa to Wantotah
5. Construction of Sikaa to Boana

F. Agricultural needs

1. Credit facilities to support cashew and groundnut farmers
2. Farm inputs
3. Guarantee price for cashew

G. Energy needs

1. Extension of electricity of new sites

H. Gender and vulnerability

2. Extension of school feeding programme to KG and Primary
3. Banning “Jakpot chacha” from Chinese
4. Establish child and family welfare committee

Figure 9: Needs assessment and prioritization at Sikaa



1.2.10 Prioritized Needs of Boabeng Community

The needs of the people were prioritized and categorized under the various development indicators used for the study. A total number of twenty four (24) community members took part in the exercise. Out of the 24, only 5 were females and 19 males.

A. Educational needs

1. Computers for school
2. Teachers' quarters
3. School electrification
4. Construction of borehole at school

B. Health needs

1. Complete construction of 1 No CHPS compound
2. Construction of Nurses' quarters

C. Water and Sanitation

1. Construction of public toilet
2. Construction of borehole at New Town
3. Creation of dumping site

D. Energy needs

1. Extension of electricity to New Town
2. Solar system to power mechanized boreholes

E. Agriculture

1. Farm inputs
2. Tractor for farming
3. Pumping machine for farming

F. Local Economic Development

1. Logistics for bee keeping
2. Mushroom farming
3. Snail rearing
4. Tarring of Busunya –Tankor road to boost tourism
5. Advertisement for the sanctuary
6. Rules and regulations to guard the sanctuary

G. Gender and Vulnerability

1. Establish child and family welfare committee

H. ICT

1. Telephone network

Figure 10: Needs assessment and prioritization at Boabeng



1.2.11 Prioritized needs of Boana

The exercise was carried out with 30 community members. Out of this, 21 were males while the remaining 9 were females. Their needs were identified and prioritized using pair wise ranking. The order in which the needs were arranged are shown below.

A. Local Economic Development

1. Credit facilities for Cashew and cassava farmers
2. VSLA group

B. Child and Family welfare

1. Sponsorship for brilliant girls
2. Education on teenage pregnancy
3. Care for orphans
4. Establish child and family welfare committee
5. Good cultural practices

Prioritization of other needs

1. Gravelling of Yefri-Kranka
2. Construction of CHPS compound
3. Construction of KG block
4. Drains on town roads
5. Poles for light extension to new site
6. Extension of mechanized borehole to new site.
7. School electrification
8. Farm inputs
9. Standardization of weight for maize
10. Construction of 1 No 20 seater KVIP

Figure 11: Needs assessment and prioritization at Boana



1.2.12 Prioritized needs of Dwenewoho community

The members showed their concerned during the exercise by clearly pointing out their needs and prioritizing them to suit their development gaps.

Seventy-One (71) community members helped to complete the exercise. 10 of them were females while the remaining 61 were males.

A. Educational

1. Construction of KG classroom block
2. Furniture for KG block
3. Construction of 3 unit classroom block at Azuria Islamic
4. School electrification
5. School borehole

B. Health Needs

1. Construction of CHPS compound
2. Mid wife
3. Extension of light to CHPS compound
4. NHIS renewal center

C. Water and Sanitation needs

The community has 4 bores. Two have broken and the remaining two are mechanized for use.

1. Mechanization of 2 No boreholes at East and West each.
2. Creation of dumping site
3. Supplying of skip container
4. Extension of light to the toilet facility

D. Agricultural needs

1. Tractor for farming
2. Distribute the pesticide and abolish the spraying gang
3. Farm inputs
4. Standardization of weight for maize
5. Access to farm land

E. Road needs

1. Re-surfacing of Dwenewoho-Asuoti
2. Re-surfacing of Dwenewoho-Saah

F. Local Economic Development (LED)

1. Gari processing plant
2. Construction of shed for marketing

G. Gender and Vulnerability

1. Establishment of child and family welfare committee
2. Ban “Jackpok Chacha game” from Chines
3. Education on teenage pregnancy and child prostitution
4. Night vigil
5. Formation of disability group
6. Credit facility for women

H. Energy Needs

1. Extension of electricity to new sites

2. Chokes for street lights
3. Street light remote places

I. Security Needs

1. Construction of speed rumps
2. Shelter for Police patrol team at check point
3. Establish community volunteers

Figure 12: Needs assessment and prioritization at Dwenewoho.



1.2.13 prioritized needs of Pinihini Community

The people met in their numbers to make the exercise a successful one. The total participants were 60. Out of the total participants, 27 were female and the remaining 33 being males. Their needs were arranged in order of their priority as shown below

A. Educational needs

1. Primary school electrification
2. Supplying of books for library

B. Health needs

1. Construction of CHPS compound
2. Mid wife

C. Water and Sanitation needs

1. The community has only 2 No. boreholes
2. Construct and mechanized 2 No. boreholes
3. Construction of 1 No. 20 seater KVIP

D. Agricultural needs

1. Standardization of weight for maize and other farm products
2. Regulate pricing of farm produce
3. Ready market for farm produce
4. Farm inputs
5. Tractor for farming

E. Local Economic Development

1. Upgrading of Amowi Tourist center

-Planting of trees

- Signage for the center
- Construction of access route
- Labeling of historical artifacts

2. Cashew processing plants
3. Improved variety of cashew seedlings

F. Child and family welfare

1. Establish child and family welfare committee
2. Sponsorship for orphans

G. Energy needs

1. Extension of electricity to new site
2. Street light bulbs
3. Education on energy conservation
4. Poor service by VRA
5. Replacement of 10 electric poles
6. Compensation for cashew farmers along the high tension poles

H. Road needs

1. Reshaping of Pinihin-Sikaa
2. Construction of Pinihin-Amowi
3. Construction of Pinihin-Busunya
4. Construction of Pinihin-Botobi
5. Construction of Pinihin-Yaamu

I. Security

1. Police post
2. Community volunteers

Figure 13: Needs assessment and prioritization at Pinihin



1.2.14 Prioritized needs of Odumase Community

The community is one of the fast developing rural centers in the district because of its location. Despite its small size and population as compare to urban centers, the people’s needs were similar to the big communities in the district.

Their needs were categorically stated and prioritized under the development indicators used for the assessment.

A total number of 38 community members participated in the exercise. Out of this, 18 were females whiles the remaining 20 were males.

A. Educational needs

- A. School electrification
- B. Supplying of books for library
- C. Electrification of Teachers’ quarters

D. Accommodation for Teachers

B. Health needs

1. Construction of CHPS compound

C Gender and Vulnerability

1. Support for disabilities
2. Establish committee for child and family welfare
3. Extension of LEAP to cover those who registered

D. Water and Sanitation needs

Mechanization of one borehole in the community is ongoing and it is sponsored by the community themselves. It has left with meter to complete the project.

1. Construction of 1 No. 20 seater KVIP
2. Mechanization of 1 No borehole
3. Supplying of meter for ongoing mechanization of borehole

E. Agricultural needs

1. Farm inputs
2. Credit facilities for farmers
3. Standardization of weight for maize and other farm produce
4. Pricing of farm produce
5. Irrigation

F. Local Economic Development

1. Improved variety of cashew seeds for planting
2. Cashew processing plant

G. Energy needs

1. Extension of light to Zongo
2. Replacement of broken electric poles

3. Electricity extension to new site

H. Security needs

1. Establishment of community volunteer
2. Creation of Police duty post

I. Road needs

1. Construct speed rumps
2. Organized road safety campaign

J. Environmental needs

1. Planning scheme for the community

Figure 14: Needs assessment and prioritization at Odumase



1.3 CONCLUSION

The exercise was very successful and participatory. The tenets of decentralization were heightened by giving the people the chance to voice out their needs and aspirations to be constituted in the DMTDP.

Some of the communities like Dinkra and Pienyina were very delighted because it was their first time of experiencing that gesture.

The predominate development challenges across all the communities visited were standardization of weight for agricultural produce, poor road network, extension of electricity to new sites and classroom issues.

This report will be a fertile input to enable DPCU prepares a holistic and representative plan that will bring development to every facet of the district.

NKORANZA NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ADOPTION OF THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

At its Third Ordinary Meeting held on 22 December 2017, the General Assembly discussed and adopted the draft District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) as a development blue print for implementation over the next 4-year period and recommended same for approval by the National Development Planning Commission.

The undersigned testify to the adoption.



(Hon. Michael Obour)

Presiding Member
20/7/2018



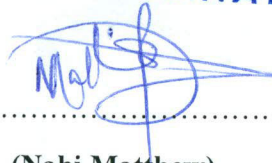
(Gado Musah)

District Coordinating Director
23/7/18



(Hon. Gifty Akosah Arthur)

District Chief Executive ASSEM.
BUSUNTA D/A 23-07-18



(Nabi Matthew)

District Planning Officer
23/7/18