

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Republic of Ghana



WEST GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

**DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WEST GONJA
DISTRICT**

**UNDER THE AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

POLICY FRAMEWORK (2018 – 2021)

PREPARED BY THE DPCU

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Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS	V
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VI
EXPECTED OUTCOMES	VIII
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	1
1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS.....	1
1.2 ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DA IN IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS 2014-2017.....	2
1.3 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SITUATION AND PROFILE OF THE DA.	35
1.3.1 Location and size	35
1.3.2 Relief and drainage	37
1.3.3 Climatic conditions	38
1.3.4 Climate Change.....	38
1.3.5 Bio-Diversity and Green Economy	39
1.3.6 Soil	40
1.3.7 Vegetation	40
1.4 DEMOGRAPHY	41
1.4.1 Population size and Distribution	41
1.4.2 Sex ratio	41
1.4.1 Age dependency ratio.....	41
1.5 POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	42
1.5.1 Organizational structure.....	42
1.5.2 Functions of the assembly.....	42
1.6 SOCIAL STRUCTURE	42
1.6.1 Ethnicity	42
1.6.2 Festivals	42
1.6.3 Religion.....	43
1.7 ECONOMY	43
1.7.1 Transportation	43
1.7.2 Agriculture	43
1.8.1 Health Facilities.....	44
1.8.2 Education	44
1.8.3 Water Security.....	45
CHAPTER TWO	48
2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021	49
2.1 PRIORITISED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES LINKED TO THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS - 2018 - 2021.....	49
2.2 POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC) ANALYSIS	51
2.3 SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES AS CATEGORIZED UNDER THEMES AND GOALS	60

CHAPTER THREE	61
3.0 DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	61
3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018-2021	61
3.2 THE EXPONENTIAL METHOD	61
3.3 EDUCATIONAL PROJECTIONS	62
3.4 HEALTH PROJECTIONS	67
3.5 AGRICULTURE	68
3.6 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS	68
3.7 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT GOAL	68
3.8 ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES, 2018-2021	69
CHAPTER FOUR	74
4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DA	74
4.1 WEST GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)	74
4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SUB-PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POA) OF THE DA FOR 2018-2021	79
4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY	92
CHAPTER FIVE	94
5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DA	94
5.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018 – WEST GONJA DISTRICT	95
5.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2019 – WEST GONJA DISTRICT	103
5.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2020 – WEST GONJA DISTRICT	113
5.4 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2021 – WEST GONJA DISTRICT	123
5.1 STRUCTURE PLAN OF WEST GONJA DISTRICT	131
CHAPTER SIX	135
6.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	135
6.1 MONITORING MATRIX OR RESULTS	135
6.2 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION, AND M&E	144
6.3 QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTING FORMAT	144
6.4 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY	145
6.5 EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT WITH AN EVALUATION FRAMEWORK OR MATRIX	146
6.6 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT	146

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Position of West Gonja in Ghana	36
Figure 2: West Gonja Map in Regional Positioning	37
Figure 3: Altitude of West Gonja.....	38
Figure 4: Mole National Park in West Gonja District	40
Figure 5: Existing Health Facilities in West Gonja District	44
Figure 6: Existing Educational Facilities	45
Figure 7: Existing Water Facilities in West Gonja District	46
Figure 8: Structural Layout of Health Facilities of West Gonja.....	131
Figure 9: Structural Layout for West Gonja	132
Figure 10: Sanitation situation and future desired state.....	133
Figure 11: Communities and Electricity Connectivity	134

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Financial Strategy	viii
Table 2: Performance Review Matrix	3
Table 3: Functionality of Hand Pumps	46
Table 4: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implication for AJ 2018 – 2021	47
Table 5: Prioritized Key Development Issues Linked to Development Dimensions 2018 – 2021.	48
Table 6: POCC Analysis of Prioritised Development Issues.....	51
Table 7: Sustainable prioritised Issues.....	60
Table 8: Population Projections From 2018 - 2021	61
Table 9: Projected Classroom Needs for KGs in West Gonja District	63
Table 10: Primary Schools Infrastructure Requirements Projections	65
Table 11: Projected Infrastructure Needs for JHS	66
Table 12: Health Staff needs Projections.....	67
Table 13: Adopted Development Issues, Development Dimensions, Objectives and Strategies	70
Table 14: Programmes and Sub-programmes of West Gonja MTDP	75
Table 15: Indicative Financial Strategy	93
Table 16: Annual Action Plan for 2018.....	95
Table 17: Annual Action Plan for 2019	103
Table 18: Annual Action Plan for 2020.....	113
Table 19: Annual Action Plan for 2021	123
Table 20: Results Framework	136
Table 21: Dissemination and Communications Strategy.....	145
Table 22: Evaluation Matrix	146

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ATO	-	Agric Technical Officer
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DA	-	District Assembly
DPAT	-	District Performance Assessment Tool
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DDF	-	District Development Facility
NHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	-	District Medium-Term Development
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
LED	-	Local Economic Development
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	-	National Development Planning Systems
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PA	-	Planning Authority
PNDC	-	Peoples National Defense Council
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PPPs	-	Public Private Partnerships
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
SNV	-	Netherlands Development Organisation
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Summary

The West Gonja District is one of the 28 administrative assemblies in the Northern region of Ghana. It was established on the 23rd of December 1988 by PNDC Law 207. In 2004 however, the Central Gonja District was carved out of it with the passage of a new legislative instrument (L.I.1775) and also the North Gonja District was carved out of the West Gonja District in 2012 by (L.I. 2069). The capital of the district has nonetheless remained at Damongo which is also the seat of the Overlord of the Gonjaland. The District capital of the West Gonja is also the proposed capital of the conceived Savanna Region that is being worked on by the current government.

The West Gonja District in its effort to develop and make the land a home worthy of living set itself the vision and mission as follows:

Vision

The West Gonja District Assembly is to ensure the overall social and economic development of the District such that the standard of living of the people would be improved in line with the National Policy on social and economic development.

Mission

The West Gonja District Assembly exists to improve the standard of living of the people by coordinating the activities of all stakeholders to ensure improved service delivery.

Core values

The core values of the West Gonja District are in line with the Local Government Service of Ghana. These are: Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeliness and Transparency.

Functions

The West Gonja District Assembly subject to article 245 of the Constitution and Act 462 shall;

1. Exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district.
2. Perform deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. responsible for the overall development of the district and shall
4. ensure the preparation and submission through the regional co-ordinating council the development plans of the district to the National Development Planning Commission for approval, and budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister responsible for Finance for approval;

5. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
6. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
7. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
8. responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
9. responsible in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
10. shall ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
11. shall initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the performance of a function conferred by this Act or by any other enactment; and
12. Perform any other functions provided for under any other enactment.

Under Ghana's decentralization programme, Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs) are required to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) and plan preparation guidelines issued by the NDPC. Ghana has already gone through the preparation of Ghana vision 2020 plan, the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I, Ghana Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II, Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I), Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) and has to currently formulate another MTDP in line with the new NMTDPF under the current government spanning 2018-2021.

The preparation of this backs by the act 480 and its enabling LI 2232 of 2016. By these it is incumbent for every district to formulate a plan in line with the national policy vision. These plans are line with the decentralized planning to meet the needs of the local people. As such Decentralized planning under Ghana's decentralization is supported by the following specific legal documents:

- The 1992 Constitution of Ghana
- The Local Governance Act 936 of 2016
- The National Development Planning Commission Act 478
- The Development Planning System Act 480.

The current Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) has been prepared for West Gonja District Assembly under the NMTDPF conform to the government aspiration of addressing issues of water and Sanitation, education, health, economic transformation or promotion of local economic development, revenue mobilization, among others. It is expected that the smooth implementation of these programmes will turn the fortunes of the people around.

It will cost the District about **GHC18,653,910.80** to implement the four-year medium term plan. The cost of has been summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue			
1. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	3,206,510.80	1,250,000.00	230,000.00	1,130,500.00	45,800.00	2,656,300.00	550,210.80	To implement the MTDP the District expects to mobilise resources from GoG/DACF sources, DPAT funds, IGF sources, Donor support, raising of grant proposals and Support from NGOs.	Alternative funding sources could be community self-help projects using communal labour, seeking private participation and PPP arrangements. GETFUND and other GoG sources that the DA has no control over are possible funding sources for the plan.
2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	4,911,600.00	3,850,000.00	58,000.00	750,500.00	35,000.00	4,693,500.00	218,100.00		
3. SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	4,712,200.00	2,782,050.00	65,000.00	900,000.00	65,000.00	3,812,050.00	900,150.00		
4. INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	3,477,600.00	2,450,000.00	589,000.00	375,000.00	37,000.00	3,451,000.00	26,600.00		
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	2,346,000.00	1,250,000.00	820,000.00	75,800.00	120,000.00	2,265,800.00	80,200.00		
TOTAL	18,653,910.8	11,582,050	1,762,000	3,231,800	302,800	16,878,650	1,775,260.8		

Expected outcomes

The expectation of the people expressed in the formulated Medium Term Plan and based on the mandate of the Assembly captured in the five main programme areas include but not limited to the following:

- a. Deepen decentralisation and citizens participation in development at all levels of the decentralised structure of the District.
- b. Improve security and safety to allow citizens free movement to conduct lawful productive ventures.
- c. Improve transparency, accountability and local governance
- d. Improve employment and incomes of the citizens and expand opportunities for choices.
- e. Build capacity of local government actors to improve service delivery to citizenry.
- f. Raise social safety opportunities for the vulnerable in society.
- g. Improve socio-economic infrastructure to increase access to services and economic opportunities.
- h. Improve environmental governance, promote green economy and adapt to effects of climate change.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

This chapter examines the performance of the District for the period 2014 to 2017 and diagnoses the profile and ground situations of the District that have implication of informing the future development effort of the district. The mission, vision and the values of the assembly have been clearly highlighted here. Let's take a look at these in detail next.

1.1 Description of the Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions.

Vision: A safe Healthy Environment with equal opportunities and range of choices for all citizens.

Mission: To mobilize physical and financial resources towards provision of quality socio-economic services in a safe lawful environment to enhance the quality of life of citizens of West Gonja District.

Core Values: The core values of the West Gonja District are in tandem with the Local Government Service of Ghana. These are:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ✚ Accountability, | ✚ Equity, |
| ✚ Client-oriented, | ✚ Integrity, |
| ✚ Creativity, | ✚ Innovativeness, |
| ✚ Diligence, | ✚ Timeliness and |
| ✚ Discipline, | ✚ Transparency. |

The functions of the District Assemblies are basically derived from statute, as mandated by Local Government Act Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) and LI 2066 of 2012, which created West Gonja District.

These functions, which are broadly aimed at attaining its objectives and fulfilling its mission of improving the quality of life of its people, are to:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district and ensure the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant Central Government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC).
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiate development.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.

- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- Ensure ready access to courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of justice.
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Act 462 or any other enactment.
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.
- To effectively and efficiently perform these functions, the Assembly requires variety of skills and professionals to man its various posts created to operate its organizational structure.

1.2 Analysis of the performance of the DA in implementing programmes/projects 2014-2017.

This section aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the medium term plan and other supportive interventions implemented for the period 2014 to 2017. The assessment considers the targets that were set and the level of achievements. At the end the implementation challenges that marred the progress and led to low achievements in certain targets are identified and prioritised to form the basis for reprogramming in the next planning phase of the Assembly. The criteria of assessment defined by the NDPC are set out in a tabular form to conform to some universal order for all districts. The table capturing these assessed performances based on each thematic area of the GSGDA II policy framework is detailed below.

Infact based on the headings, captured in the template, the assessment took into account the key mandate areas of the district assemblies as the programmes and sub-programmes of which each departments fits in. these programmes and sub-programmes are to form the basis of the formulation of the new medium term development plan for the West Gonja District spanning 2018 to 2021 since the Assemblies mandate fall exactly in line with these programmes.

Table 2: Performance Review Matrix

PERIOD	Thematic area: Infrastructure, energy and human settlements						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BASELINE (2013)	MTDP TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of a 1 No. slaughter slab in Damongo		1	-	
2014			Construct 2No. 10 Seater Enviro Loo Toilet with hand washing facilities		2	-	
			Construct 4No. 16 Seater Aqua Privy		4	-	
			Construct 3 No. Urinal		3	-	
			Renovate 5 NO. Institutional latrines		5	-	
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
			Construct of 30 No. boreholes		30	-	
			Construct of 5No. mechanized boreholes		5	-	
			Renovate 20 NO. boreholes		20	-	
Policy Objective : Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs							
			Carry out annual routine maintenance, reshaping and creation of access roads in newly built up areas		489km	8km	
			Rehabilitate 2 roads linking communities to farmlands and market centers annually		2	-	

			No. of culverts constructed		2	-	
Police Objective: Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix							
			Connect communities to National Grid		18	-	
			Expand electricity to communities.		2	-	
			Install streetlights		450	52	
			Rehabilitate streetlights		100	-	
			Distribute solar lamps		30	-	
			Distribute electricity poles		180	-	
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system							
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Intensify the sensitization on Land Administration Act, the need for orderly development and proper land use planning and management	-	1 (100%)	1(20%-)	Inadequate funds
			Carry out street Naming and Property numbering in 3 towns and update them annually	-	100%	15%	Inadequate resources
			Develop the District Spatial Development Framework	1	100% district wide	0	Delay in passing bill
			Prepare 20 local Plans	6	20	2	Inadequate funds
			Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	1	4	2	Inadequate funds
			Organize Technical Sub-Committee meetings	0	4	0	Funds were not made available
2015	Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system						

	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Intensify the sensitization on Land Administration Act, the need for orderly development and proper land use planning and management	-	80%	0	Spatial component not implemented
			Carry out street Naming and Property numbering in 3 towns and q them annually	-	85%	0	Funds were not made available
			Develop the District Spatial Development Framework	1			
			Prepare 20 local Plans	6	18	2	Inadequate funds
			Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings		4	0	Funds were not made available
			Organize Technical Sub-Committee meetings		4	0	Funds were not made available
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system							
2016	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	Intensify the sensitization on Land Administration Act, the need for orderly development and proper land use planning and management	-	80%	0	Spatial component not implemented
			Carry out street Naming and Property numbering in 3 towns and update them annually	-	85%	0	Funds were not made available
			Develop the District Spatial Development Framework	1			
			Prepare 20 local Plans	6	18	0	Inadequate funds
			Organize quarterly		4	0	Funds were not

			Statutory Planning Committee Meetings				made available
			Organize Technical Sub-Committee meetings		4	0	Funds were not made available
2014	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved sanitation.						
	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development	Community sensitization on hygiene and sanitation		4 times	3 of the communities are; Ngbaripe, Canteen & Kikilinpa	3 were achieved out of 4
2015			Community sensitization on hygiene and sanitation		4 times	2 of the communities are; Laribanga&Hangali ne	2 were achieved out of 4
2016			Community sensitization on hygiene and sanitation		4 times	2 of the communities are; Kojope&Bidima	2 were achieved out of 4
	Policy Objective: Assist &Support the vulnerable groups to have their own household latrine.						
2014			Household toilet for vulnerable houses who cannot construct their own toilets.	-	700 household toilets	0	No donor supported due CLTS approach.
2015			Household toilet for vulnerable houses who cannot construct their own toilets.	-	700 household toilets	0	No donor supported due to CLTS approach
2016			Household toilet for vulnerable houses who cannot construct their own toilets.	-	600 household toilets	0	No donor supported due to CLTS approach
	Policy Objective: Minimize open defecation in our institutions						
2014			Construction of institutional latrines to enhance improvement of sanitation in institutions.	-	5	6 Canteen Prim, Canteen JHS, Frafra Settlement, Kpiri, Jakpa Prim and	Achieved

						Mole	
2015			Construction of institutional latrines to enhance improvement of sanitation in institutions.	-	5	Falahiyat 2, Dass 2 Separate for teachers & students	4 achieved out of 5
2016			Construction of institutional latrines to enhance improvement of sanitation in institutions.	-	5	-	Not achieved
Policy Objective: Accelerate proper solid waste disposal							
2014			Identification and construction of final refuse disposal site	-	1	-	
2015			Identification and construction of final refuse disposal site		1		
2016			Identification and construction of final refuse disposal site		1	-	1 was identified around Agric settlement gravels pit.
Policy Objective: To ascertain environmental sanitation and cleanliness							
2014			Disilt toilets and gutters to improve environmental cleanliness	3	11	6 KVIP's were dislodged at Hangaline, Canteen, and Town park.	Along the line funds were not forth coming to continue
2015						-	
2016						-	
Policy Objective: Accelerate communities to be open defecation free							
2014			Community Led- Total Sanitation (CLTS) carried out in our communities	0	20	20 communities triggered by SNV.	Poor attitude from community members for not achieved more ODF.

2015			Community Led- Total Sanitation (CLTS) carried out in our communities	0	20	4 communities triggered by SNV & 3 by RING 5 also WV	Poor attitude from community members for not achieved more ODF.
2016			Community Led- Total Sanitation (CLTS) carried out in our communities	6	10	5 communities triggered by RING and 5 RING communities & 1 SNV are certified ODF	Poor attitude from community members for not achieved more ODF.
Policy Objective: Accelerate food safety to the public							
2014			Medical screening for food venders	302	500	409 food handlers were screened out of 607 represents 67.4%	
2015			Medical screening for food venders	400	500	413 food handlers were screened out of 607 represents 68%	
2016			Medical screening for food venders	500	500	–	The exercise delayed and because of the transitional period it was not implemented.
Policy Objective: Accelerate environmental cleanliness and improved sanitation in our schools and communities.							
2014			Issuance of awards for basic schools & communities	0	18	Nil	Lack of funds
2015			Issuance of awards for basic schools & communities	0	18	Nil	Lack of funds
2016			Issuance of awards for basic schools &	0	18	Nil	Lack of funds

			communities				
.	Policy Objective: Accelerate effective school health education						
2014			School health education to improve hygiene and sanitation	3	10	20	CLTs enhance community and school outreach programs.
2015			School health education to improve hygiene and sanitation		10	7	
2016			School health education to improve hygiene and sanitation		10	5	
	Policy Objective: Accelerate effective and regular dislodgement of our public & private toilets						
.							
2014			Procurement of cesspit emptier for proper liquid waste management.	0	1	–	Lack of funds
2015						–	
2016							
	Policy Objective: For effective and proper solid waste management in the district.						
2014			Provision of waste containers for storage of solid waste before transportation to final disposal site.	5	10	3	
2015			Provision of waste containers for storage of solid waste before transportation to final disposal site.	7	5	2	
2016			Provision of waste containers for storage of solid waste before	9	5	2 1 out of 2 was given to Busunu	There are 15 containers in the district but 9 are

			transportation to final disposal site.				in use.
Policy Objective: Accelerate storage of solid waste at all levels.							
2014			Procurement of bins for private places and usual vantage points	–	100	250	DA and Zoomlions supplied many litter bins.
2015			Procurement of bins for private places and usual vantage points	150	50	150	Zoomlion supplied number of litter bins.
2016			Procurement of bins for private places and usual vantage points	150	100	140	Zoomlion supplied number of litter bins.
Policy Objective: Accelerate solid waste collection at all levels to final disposal site.							
2014			Trucks and motor kings collecting waste containers and bins to final disposal sites when they are full.	1	1	0	No truck added to the existing one.
2015			Trucks and motor kings collecting waste containers and bins to final disposal sites when they are full.	-	-	-	
2016			Trucks and motor kings collecting waste containers and bins to final disposal sites when they are full.	1	2	2	One truck added to the existing one.
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental cleanliness							
2014			Acquisition of sanitary Materials and tools	2 wheel barrows, 10 slash hooks 20 hand gloves 10 nose and	3 wheelbarrows 10 Wellington boots 10 slash hooks 20 nose masks	5 Wellington boots 1 wheelbarrow No slash hook 10 nose masks Cutlasses – nil	

				mouth cover	20 cutlasses 20 hand gloves	10 hand gloves	
2015			Acquisition of sanitary Materials and tools		3 wheelbarrows 10 wellington boots 20 slash hooks 20 nose masks 20 cutlasses 20 hand gloves	No Wellington boot No wheel barrow No slash hook 10 nose masks No cutlass 10 hand gloves	
2016			Acquisition of sanitary Materials and tools		3wheelbarrows 10 Wellington boots 10 slash hooks 20 nose masks 20 cutlasses 20 hand Wellington gloves	4 Wallington boots 4 shovels 2 wheel barrows	
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation.							
2014			Organization of Clean-up exercises	-	10	Nil	
2015			Organization of Clean-up exercises		10	6 times	
2016			Organization of Clean-up exercises		10	9 times	
Policy Objective: Accelerate good health and also prolong life in various households							
2014			Routine House to House inspection	4,828 Out of 9,546 Represents50.6 %	100%	5015 houses were inspected out of 9546 represent 52.5%	
2015			Routine House to House inspection		100%	4828 houses were inspected out of 9546 represent	

						50.6%	
2016			Routine House to House inspection		100%	6002 houses were inspected out of 9546 represent 62.9%	
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate safe and affordable water.							
2014			Provision of portable water	56%	70% 90% 30% 3 20	65.37 70% 14% 0 4	
2015			Provision of portable water			65.55% 73.45% 21% 0 17	
2016			Provision of portable water			62.47% 73.23% 20.32% 0 7	
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development							
Policy Objective: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Resource Management & Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities							
Economic development	Agricultural development		Lay crop demonstrations on good agronomic practices (line planting, fertilizer application etc), for maize, rice, sorghum, cowpea, groundnuts, soybeans, cassava.	3 demonstrations on Maize 3 Demonstration on Rice 3 Demonstration on Sorghum 3 Demonstration on Cowpea 3 Demonstration on groundnut 3 Demonstration	4 demonstrations on Maize 4 Demonstration on Rice 4 Demonstration on Sorghum 4 Demonstration on Cowpea 4 Demonstration on groundnut 4 Demonstration on cassava	4 demonstrations laid on maize 4 demonstration on cassava	Inadequate funding resulting inability to establish demonstration for the other crops.

				on cassava			
			To organise field days on recommended cultural practices at demonstration	3 field days for each crop	3 field days for each crop	3 field days organized during land preparation, planting and fertilizer application for maize Land preparation, planting and weeding field days organized for cassava	
			Carry out block farm activities to support Youth in-Agric. programme	412 youth	500 youth	50 youth supported to produce maize	
			Organise 3 radio programmes on crop production by Dec. 2014	2 radio programme	3 radio programme	3 radio programme on drought resistant crop varieties	
			Form and develop inputs dealer groups and link them to sources of credit	3 input dealers	10 input dealers	1 input dealer group formed and developed	
			Carry out disease surveillance monthly	4 area council	3 area councils	Disease surveillance carried out in 3 area councils	
			Vaccinate livestock against schedule disease	Vaccinate livestock against schedule disease	10,000 livestock & Birds	5,000 livestock and birds vaccinated against identifiable diseases	
			Carry out market surveys and collect market information for analysis.	52 weeks	52 weeks	Market prices on selected commodities collected on weekly bases	

			Conduct supervisory and monitoring visits by DDA, MISO and DAOs	42 visits for DDA 50 visits for MISO 50 for each DDO 2 review meetings	48 visits for DDA 52 visits for MISO 52 for each DDO 2 review meetings	36 visits made by DDA 42 visits made by MISO 98 visits made by 2DDOs 2 review and planning sessions held	
			Support the District food security network	2 quarters	4 Quarters	District food security network	
			Organise National Farmers day celebration at the district level by the first Friday in Dec. annually	20 awards	30 Awards	22 famers awarded at the famers day	
			Organise 12 monthly management review meeting by Dec. annually	12 meetings	12 meetings	6 monthly staff and management meeting held	
2015							
			Lay demonstration on recommended livestock production and management practices (housing and sanitation, supplementary feeding and medication) for small ruminants,	4 demonstrations	9 demonstrations	1 demonstration executed	
			Organise field days on recommended livestock production	3 field days on each demonstration	3 field days on each demonstration	3 field days held on improved housing construction husbandry practices	

						and medication	
			Introduce improved Small ruminants and poultry birds to 120 livestock farmers by Dec. 2015	Nil	800 Ewes and 20 Rams 1,500 Exotic birds	750 Ewes and 12 Rams	
			0018 Organsie 4 radio programmes on breed improvement, housing and management by Dec. 2012				
			0019 Train 5 FBOs on improved				
			Train 20 community livestock workers on identification of diseases and its treatment by Dec. 2015	Nil	20 CLWs	6 CLWs trained in animal husbandry, disease identification, prevention and control and supplementary feeding	
			Train 40 women groups in soy fortification of staples (maize, cassava for marketing. etc) and link school feeding programme	10 women groups	40 women groups	4 women groups trained in soy fortification with cassava	
			Educate and train 200 consumers on balance diet by Dec.2015	100 consumers	200 consumers	100 consumers educated on the consumption of balance diet	
			Organise forum to sensitize 50 communities on consumption	25 communities	50 communities	10 communities sensitized on the consumption of	

			of micro-nutrient rich food (eg eggs, meat/fish, leafy vegetables, fruity) by children and women of reproductive age by Dec 2015.			micronutrient rich food	
			Train 20 women and youth groups in improved processing of Root and Tubers cassava, sheanut and Dawadawa by Dec. 2012.	10 women groups	20 women and youth groups	10 women and youth trained in improved processing of cassava in 5 communities	
			0032 Organise study tour to good processing centers to sensitise women on food mixtures, combinations and fortification				
			Train youth in beekeeping, grass cutter farming, guinea fowl rearing, rabbit rearing, vegetables farming, mango farming,	50 youth	500 youth	50 youth trained in mango farming	
			0038. Train 200 farmers in 3 bagging				
			Organise field day for farmers on chemical treatment of cereal grain and legumes for storage	100farmers	500 farmers	Field day organised for 250 farmers on use of storage chemicals	
			Carry out disease surveillance monthly	4 area councils	3 area council	Disease surveillance carried out in 3 area councils	
			Vaccinate livestock	5,000 Livestock	10,000 livestock	5,400 livestock and	

			against schedule disease	& poultry	and poultry	poultry vaccinated against identifiable diseases	
			Carry out market surveys and collect market information for analysis.	52 weeks	52 weeks	Data collected on food stuff prices in the local market weekly	
			Conduct supervisory and monitoring visits by DDA,MISO and DAOs	42 visits for DDA 50 visits for MIS 50 for each DDO	48 visits for DDA 52 visits for MIS 52 for each DDO	42 visits made AEAs and farmers at the community level by DDA 48 visits made AEAs and farmers at the community level by MIS 49 visits made AEAs and farmers at the community level by DDOs	
			Organize bi-annual review and planning session for 100 stakeholders by December annually	2 review meeting	2 review meetings	2 review and planning session held for 100 stakeholders draw the work plan on their activities	
			Support the District food security network	2 quarters	4 quarters		
			Organise National Farmers day celebration at the district level by the first Friday in Dec. annually	20 awards	30 Awards	22 gallant farmers awarded at the District farmers day celebration	
			Organise 12 monthly management review meeting by Dec. annually	12 monthly meetings	12 monthly meetings	6 monthly staff and management review meeting held	
2016							

			Carry out post-harvest losses assessment	4 area councils	3 area councils	Post-harvest losses assessment carried out in 15 communities within the 3 area councils	
			Organise study tour on storage structures for farmers	1 study tour	2 study tours	1 study tour for 20 farmers from Murugu to Damongo canteen storage structure	
			Carry out market surveys and collect market information for analysis.	52 weeks	52 weeks	Data collected on food stuff prices in the local market weekly	
			Train 10 women groups in agro processing.	5 women groups	10 women groups	5 women groups trained in cassava processing	
			0053. Establish and collect data at sentinel sites on monthly basis				
			.Conduct yield studies (MRACLS) in the District by Dec. annually	5 enumeration area	10 enumeration areas	Yield studies conducted in 10 enumeration areas in the district	
			.Stock chemicals, drugs and equipment against pests and Diseases outbreak e.g. Matabianti-bush fire spray machines etc	10 cartons of pesticides	20cartons of pesticides	4 mist blowers in place	
			Carry out disease surveillance monthly	4 area councils	3 area councils	Disease surveillance carried out in 3 area councils	
			Vaccinate livestock against schedule disease	5,000 Livestock &	10,000 livestock's and poultry	5,000 livestock and poultry vaccinated against identifiable	

						diseases	
			Train extension staff in irrigated agriculture	10 extension staff	17 extension staff	10 extension staff knowledge and skills enhanced in irrigation principles and practices	
			Organise study tour for extension staff on irrigated agriculture.	1 study tour	2 study tours	2 extension staff visited irrigated site at Golinga to study the drip irrigation systems	
			Train farmers in farming systems for water management and control of the dam to prevent drying up.	250 farmers	500 farmers	200 farmers trained in water management and control	
			0061. Form and develop water board to manage dam water.				
			Train farmers in water harvesting e. g. Bundling.	100 farmers	250 farmers	120 farmers trained in water harvesting	
			Build capacity of 10 tree nursery operators in nursery establishment and management by the end of Dec. 2016	2 nursery operators	10 nursery Operators	3 tree nursery operators knowledge and skills enhanced	
			Train 20 seed growers on good agronomic practices and support them to expand and improve the quality of seed. land preparation and cultural practices	5 seed growers	10 seed growers	2 seed growers trained in good agronomic practices	
			Train 50 cash crop farmers on good land	40 cash crops farmers	50 cash crop farmers	50 cash crop farmers knowledge and skills	

			preparation and cultural practices to improve productivity and produce quality fruits by Dec. 2016.			enhanced in good agronomic practices	
			Form and Develop cash crop farmers association and link them to credit source producers to marketers/industries by Dec.2016	1 Association	1 Association	1 cashew farmers association formed	
			Train 5 farmer groups in livestock management, record keeping and financial management by Dec. 2016.	2 farmer groups	5 farmer groups	3 farmer groups knowledge and skills enhanced in livestock management record keeping and financial management	
			Establish legume fodder banks in 3 area councils by Sept. 2016. the communities with contact farmers	3 acres	9 acres	4 acres of fodder bank established in four communities	
			Train 10 women and youth groups in preservation and storage of vegetables.	5 women and youth groups	10 women and Youth groups	3 women and youth groups knowledge and skills enhanced in vegetable preservation	
			Train 20 youth groups in bee keeping (harvesting, processing, blending and packaging by Dec. 2016.	10 Youth groups	20 Youth groups	2 groups trained in bee keeping at Damongo Canteen and Laribanga	
			Link Honey producers to markets to generate more income.	4 area councils honey producers	3 area council honey producers	2 honey producer groups linked to markets	

			Train 20 farmer groups on effective application of chemicals.	10 farmer groups	20 farmer groups	10 farmer groups knowledge and skills enhanced in effective application of chemicals	
			Train and resource 15 non-traditional agricultural commodity producers to meet standards of international market	10 non-agricultural commodity producers	15 non-agricultural commodity producers	5 non-traditional agricultural commodity producers trained in honey harvesting and packaging to meet international standard	
			Train 100 traders and processors on grading and standardization of processed foods and to use weights and standards for sale of foods and to use weights and standards for sale of their produce	20 traders and 20 processors	50 traders and 50 processors	10 traders and 10 processors were trained in grading and standardization	
			Build capacity of DoA staff on soil fertility management systems and sensitize stakeholders on environmental issues in the district by Dec. annually	12 DoA staff 100 stakeholders	17 DoA staff 200 stakeholders	10 DoA staff knowledge and skill enhanced in soil fertility management systems. 50 stakeholders sensitized on environmental issues	
			Carry out SLWM activities in 3 communities by December annually	2 communities	3 communities	3 farmer groups were trained in correct land preparation	
			Organize district RELC meeting	2 quarters	4 quarters	1 district RELC meeting held	

			Train extension staff and farmers on the application of biotechnology and its benefits	12 DoA staff 50 farmers	17 DoA staff 100 farmers	10 Extension staff and 20 farmers trained in technology application and its benefits	
			Upgrade the skills of MOFA staff in ICT by dec. 2016	1 DoA staff	3 DoA staff	1 DoA staff skills enhanced in ICT	
			Train DDA,DDOs and MIS in report writing, data collection and analysis by Dec. 2016	5 DoA Officers	8 DoA officers	3 officers knowledge and skills enhanced in report writing,data collection and analysis	
			Train accounting staff on the use of electronic framework	1 accounting staff	2 accounting staff	1accountng staff knowledge and skills enhanced in electronic framework	
			Upgrade the skills of accounting staff in financial management	1 accounting staff	2 Accounting staff	1accountng staff knowledge and skills enhanced in financial management	
			Train the store keeper in assests record keeping and management.	1 storekeeper	1 store keeper	1 storekeeper knowledge and skills enhanced in assets record keeping and management	
			Conduct supervisory and monitoring visits by DDA ,MISO and DAOs	42 visits DDA 50 visits MIS 50 visits DDO	48 visits for DDA 52 visits for MIS 52 for each DDO	36 visits made by DDA 44 visits made by MIS 90 visits made by 2 DDOs	
			Organize bi-annual review and planning	2 review and planning session	2 review and planning session	1 review and planning session	

			session for 100 stakeholders by December annually			held	
			Support the District food security network	Quarterly	Quarterly	District food security supported for 1 quarter	
			Organise National Farmers day celebration at the district level by the first Friday in Dec. annually	22 awards	30 awards	24 farmers were award their contribution towards agric. Development	
			Organise 12 monthly staff & management review meeting by Dec. annually	12 monthly meeting	12 monthly meeting	9 monthly & management review meeting	
GES	Thematic area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
2014	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at the basic level						
	Social services delivery	Education and youth development	To provide schools with essential supplies – chalkboards, mono desks, teacher’s tables, KG furniture etc.		All schools	0	Inadequate
			To provide gender friendly sanitary facilities in basic schools (Urinals and toilets)		All basic schools	3	86.49% of schools have sanitary facilities
			Implement SHEP programmes i.e. Sanitation, Environment and safety system in schools.			1 programme	
			To provide bicycles to young and vulnerable children who live far away from schools			150	86.49% of schools have sanitary facilities
			To provide additional			0	

			Capitation Grant Public Basic Schools in Deprived District				
			To organise enrolment drive in communities			1	
			Construct 3- Unit classroom blocks		7	3	
			Renovate 3-unit classroom blocks		2	2	
			Renovate 3-storey GES Block		3	-	
			Renovate 6- Unit classroom blocks		3	1	
			Construct KG blocks		5	2	
			Provide furniture for 10 deprived schools		500	0	
			No. of 6- Unit classroom blocks constructed		4	2	
			No. of teachers quarters constructed		4	0	
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
			To organise INSET – Math, science and Literacy.			400 trs	Further training still required
			provide non salary incentives to teachers in deprived areas		All teachers	58 trs	
			To implement award scheme as an incentive to hard working teachers			0	
			Provide support for teachers on UTDBE Programme			20	
			To provide teaching and learning materials			920 pieces	

			(TLMs), learning kits etc				
			Organise literacy and art competition			1 competition	
			Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) at the district level			1 SPAM	
Thematic Area: Gender							
Policy Objective: bridge gender gap in access to education							
			Undertake scholarship programmes for the girl child in deprived areas.			0.9 for KG 0.99 for Prim 0.83 for JHS	
			Support girls camps.				
			Organised STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) clinics in schools for girls and boys				
Thematic Area: Management							
Policy objective: Improve management of education service delivery							
			Organise workshops on the preparation of Annual District Education operational Plans (ADEOP)			4 reports	
			Conduct training for head teachers in the use of school grant			2 training	
			Train and build capacity of SMCs and PTAs about SPIP, SPAM, SRCs (USAID & GPEG)			1 training	
			Monitor and support school grant planning and expenditure			6 monitoring	Monitoring is a challenge

			Monitor and evaluate teacher deployment			1 transfer	
			Conduct regular school inspection and disseminate reports in a timely manner			3 inspections	
			Provide support to incorporate SRC and EMIS reporting for improved planning			1 EMIS	
			Ensure SPIPs are drawn up and readily available			1 SPIPs	
Social welfare	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups						
	Social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	Formation of adult study groups		10 groups with membership of 300	0	Lack of funds
			Organisation of mass meetings on various developmental issues		24 mass meetings in 24 communities	28	Support from development partners. Eg RC
	Policy Objective: Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient, timely, effective performance and service delivery						
			Building the capacity of staff		5 trainings to be organized	0	Lack of funds
	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
	Social services delivery	Health delivery	Complete the construction and furnishing 1 No. 2- Unit Nurses Quarters		1	1	
			Complete the construction and furnishing of 4 No. CHPS compounds		4	1	
			Construct of 2 No. CHPS		5	1	

			Compound				
			Construct of 1 No. Sick bay		1	1	
NHIS	Thematic area: Human development productivity and employment						
	Police objective: To increase membership to 60% of population by 2016						
2014			Intensify membership drive and organize two mass registration exercises each year	61,052 60%	48,396 (49.04%)	48,396 (49.04%)	
	Police objective: To increase coverage of the vulnerable, including the poor and the indigent, to 70% by 2016						
			Intensify membership drive and organize two mass registration exercises each year	70% of 13,920= 9,744	21,743 (162.43%)	21,743 (162.43%)	
	Thematic area: to secure stakeholder satisfaction						
	Police objective: To improve the quality of services accessed by members in the national health insurance scheme						
			Institute quality improvement measures	80%	60%	60%	
ENHU							
2014	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective: Assist the public to have their household latrines to prevent diseases						
	Intensify public education on the acquisition and the use of latrine	Mini durbars with community members	Zonal level awareness campaign in the form of community durbar		12	3 of the communities are; Ngbaripe, Canteen & Kikilimpa	7 were achieved out of 12
	Intensify public education on the acquisition and the use of latrine	Mini durbars with community members	Zonal level awareness campaign in the form of community durbar			2 of the communities are; Laribanga & Hangaline	
	Intensify public education on the acquisition and the use of latrine	Mini durbars with community members	Zonal level awareness campaign in the form of community durbar			2 of the communities are; Kojope & Bidima	

	Policy Objective: Support the vulnerable groups to have their own household latrine.						
2014	Establish & execute sanitation fund to construct latrines at cost sharing basis.	Lobby NGO's for funds	Sanitation support fund establish to households latrines.	–	2000	0	No donor support to achieve it.
2015	Establish & execute sanitation fund to construct latrines at cost sharing basis.	Lobby NGO's for funds	Sanitation support fund establish to households latrines.			0	
2016	Establish & execute sanitation fund to construct latrines at cost sharing basis.	Lobby NGO's for funds	Sanitation support fund establish to households latrines.			0	
	Policy Objective: To control open defecation among pupils and teachers in our schools.						
2014	To improve hygiene and sanitation in 20 institutions	Construction of 10 institutional KVIPs Installation of hand washing facilities in 10 institutions	KVIP's Intended constructing in 10 school's	–	10	6 Canteen Prim, Canteen JHS, Frafra Settlement, Kpiri, Jakpa Prim and Mole	
2015	To improve hygiene and sanitation in 20 institutions	Construction of 10 institutional KVIPs Installation of hand washing facilities in 10 institutions	KVIP's Intended constructing in 10 school's	–		Falahiyat, Dass 2 2 Separate for teachers & students	
2016	To improve hygiene and	Construct 10 institutional	KVIP's Intended constructing in 10	–			

	sanitation in 20 institutions	KVIPs & Installation of hand washing facilities in 10 institutions	school's				
Policy Objective: To minimize crude dumping in our district							
2014	Improve in management of solid waste.	Construction of final disposal site	Final disposal site Identification	–	1	–	
2015	Improve in management of solid waste.	Construction of final disposal site	Final disposal site Identification			1 was identified around Agric Extension gravels pit.	
2016	Improve in management of solid waste.	Construction of final disposal site	Final disposal site Identification			-	
Policy Objective: To ensure sanity in our environment and also prevent many diseases							
2014	Ensure sanity at all areas in the district.	Distill toilets and gutters annually	KVIP toilets dislodged	3	11	6 KVIP's were dislodged at Hangaline, Canteen, Town park.	
2015	Ensure sanity at all areas in the district.	Distill toilets and gutters annually	KVIP toilets dislodged			-	
2016	Ensure sanity at all areas in the district.	Distill toilets and gutters annually	KVIP toilets dislodged			-	
Policy Objective: To promote good health without oro-faecal borne diseases district wide							
2014	Carryout CLTs in communities.	Community sensitization in 50 communities	Communities certified ODF	0	50	20 communities triggered by SNV.	
2015	Carryout CLTs in communities.	Community sensitization in 50 communities	Communities certified ODF			4 communities triggered by SNV & 3 by RING 5 also WV	

2016	Carryout CLTs in communities.	Community sensitization in 50 communities	Communities certified ODF			5 communities triggered by RING and 5 RING communities & 1 SNV are certified ODF	
2014	To screen food vendors in the District.	Continues radio announcement and sensitization	Medical screening for food vendors	302	1,500	409 food handlers were screened out of 607 represents 67.4%	
2015	To screen food vendors in the District.	Continues radio announcement and sensitization	Medical screening for food vendors			413 food handlers were screened out of 607 represents 68%	
2016	To screen food vendors in the District.	Continues radio announcement and sensitization	Medical screening for food vendors			–	
	Policy Objective: To encourage the schools and communities to be clean.						
2014	Revamping school health in our schools and communities	Institute best awards for the neatest communities & schools annually.	Issuance of awards for basic schools & communities	0	54	Nil	It is going to be pursued
2015	Revamping school health in our schools and communities	Institute best awards for the neatest communities & schools annually.	Issuance of awards for basic schools & communities			Nil	
2016	Revamping school health in our schools and communities	Institute best awards for the neatest communities & schools annually.	Issuance of awards for basic schools & communities			Nil	
.	Policy Objective: For sensitization and education on Basic hygiene principles to prevent environmental related diseases						

2014	Carryout hygiene education in schools and selected communities.	School health education	Improvement in sanitation in our schools	3	10	20	CLTs enhance community and school outreach programs.
2015	Carryout hygiene education in schools and selected communities.	School health education	Improvement in sanitation in our schools			7	
2016	Carryout hygiene education in schools and selected communities.	School health education	Improvement in sanitation in our schools			5	
.	Policy Objective: For effective and regular dislodgement of our public & private toilets						
2014	Effective liquid waste management (dislodgement of toilets)	Procure cesspit emptier	Procurement of cesspit emptier	0	1	–	Preparation is underway to purchase.
2015	Effective liquid waste management (dislodgement of toilets)	Procure cesspit emptier	Procurement of cesspit emptier			–	
	Effective liquid waste management (dislodgement of toilets)	Procure cesspit emptier	Procurement of cesspit emptier			–	
	Policy Objective: For effective and proper solid waste management in the district.						
2014	Promotion of waste management from generation to storage level	Procure liter bins for public and households	Provision of waste containers.	5	20	3	Laribanga has no waste container

2015	Promotion of waste management from generation to storage level	Procure liter bins for public and households	Provision of waste containers.			2	
2016	Promotion of waste management from generation to storage level	Procure liter bins for public and households	Provision of waste containers.			2 1 out of 2 was given to Busunu	
Policy Objective: To manage our solid waste properly at the household level.							
2014	Promotion of waste management from generation to storage level	Procure liter bins for private and households	Procurement of bins for private places and usual vantage points	–	100	250	
2015	Promotion of waste management from generation to storage level	Procure liter bins for private and households	Procurement of bins for private places and usual vantage points			150	
2016	Promotion of waste management from generation to storage level	Procure liter bins for private and households	Procurement of bins for private places and usual vantage points			140	
Policy Objective: Ensure that the private services would collaborate with DA for effective waste management from generation to final disposal.							
2014	Private/public collection of house hold waste	Procure the services of private company for household collection	Private collection services refuse (door to door)	–	2	0	
2015	Private/public collection of house hold waste	Procure the services of private company for household collection	Private collection services refuse (door to door)			0	

2016	Private/public collection of house hold waste	Procure the services of private company for household collection	Private collection services refuse (door to door)			1 truck	
	Policy Objective: To enhance daily cleaning activities on daily basis by sanitary laborers employed						
2014	Resourcing staff to perform their daily duties	Acquire working materials for EHSU	Acquisition of sanitary Materials and tools	2 wheel barrows, 10 slash hooks 20 hand gloves 10 nose and mouth cover	30Wellington boot 5 wheelbarrows 20 slash hooks 50 nose masks 30 cutlasses 50 hand gloves	5 Wellington boots 1 wheelbarrow No slash hook 10 nose masks Cutlasses – nil 10 hand gloves	
2015	Resourcing staff to perform their daily duties	Acquire working materials for EHSU	Acquisition of sanitary Materials and tools			No Wellington boot No wheel barrow No slash hook 10 nose masks No cutlass 10 hand gloves	
2016	Resourcing staff to perform their daily duties	Acquire working materials for EHSU	Acquisition of sanitary Materials and tools			4 Wallington boots 4 shovels 2 wheel barrows	
	Policy Objective: To ensure total cleanliness district wide to avoid environmental related diseases.						
2014	Ensure total cleanliness in our communities	Organised monthly clean-up exercise in 16 communities.	Organization of Clean-up exercises	-	30	Nil	
2015	Ensure total cleanliness in our communities	Organised monthly clean-up exercise in 16 communities.	Organization of Clean-up exercises			6 times	
2016	Ensure total cleanliness in our communities	Organised monthly clean-up exercise in 16	Organization of Clean-up exercises			9 times	

		communities.					
	Policy Objective: To promote health and also prolong life in the various households						
2014	Intensification of routine house to house inspection	Carryout house to house inspection to enforce laws.	House to house inspection.	4,828 Out of 9,546 Represents 50.6 %	100%	5015 houses were inspected out of 9546 represent 52.5%	
2015	Intensification of routine house to house inspection	Carryout house to house inspection to enforce laws.	House to house inspection.			4828 houses were inspected out of 9546 represent 50.6%	
2016	Intensification of routine house to house inspection	Carryout house to house inspection to enforce laws.	House to house inspection.			6002 houses were inspected out of 9546 represent 62.9%	
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate safe and affordable water.						
2014	Increase portable water supply.	Lobby NGOs to support DA in providing portable water	Provision of portable water	56%	70% 90% 30% 3 20	65.37 70% 14% 0 4	
2015	Increase portable water supply.	Lobby NGOs to support DA in providing portable water	Provision of portable water			65.55% 73.45% 21% 0 17	
2016	Increase portable water supply.	Lobby NGOs to support DA in providing portable water	Provision of portable water			62.47% 73.23% 20.32% 0 7	
PERIOD	Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining micro-economic stability						
	Policy Objective: to empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development						
2014	social services	social welfare	re-organise women	2	10 women groups	6	support from

	delivery	and community development	groups in the district		to be re-organised		partners
			training of women groups leaders in home management , health care and nutrition	12	30 women group leaders, 3 from each group	0	
			training of women groups in income generating activities	4	10 women groups to be trained	1	
			train and sensitize parents on child rights issues and parenyed responsibilities	24	24 women groups to be trained on child right and parented issues/ responsibilities	0	lack of funds
			monitor rounds of leap payment	6	6 rounds of leap payment to be monitored	6	support from partners
2015	social services delivery	Social welfare and community development	re-organise women groups in the district	2	10 women groups to be re-organised	5	support from partners
			profiling of day care centres in the district	5	5 day care centres to be profiled	0	lack of funds
			training of women groups leaders in home management , health care and nutrition	12	30 women group leaders, 3 from each group	0	
			training of women groups in income generating activities	4	10 women groups to be trained	5	
2016	social services delivery	social welfare and community development	re-organise women groups in the district	2	10 women groups to be re-organised	7	support from partners
		social welfare and community development	training of women groups leaders in home management , health care and nutrition	12	30 women group leaders, 3 from each group		

		Social welfare and community development	training of women groups in income generating activities	4	10 women groups to be trained	12	
Thematic Area: Transparent and accountable governance							
Policy Objective: Enhance community participation in governance and decision making							
2014	social services delivery	social welfare and community development	24 mass meetings in 24 communities	2	10 groups with membership of 300	0	luck of funds
			organisation of mass meetings on various developmental issues	8	24 mass meetings in 24 communities	28	support from partners
2015	social services delivery	social welfare and community development	24 mass meetings in 24 communities	2	10 groups with membership of 300	0	
			organisation of mass meetings on various developmental issues	8	24 mass meetings in 24 communities	32	support from partners
2016	social services delivery	social welfare and community development	24 mass meetings in 24 communities	2	10 groups with membership of 300	0	
			organisation of mass meetings on various developmental issues	8	24 mass meetings in 24 communities	35	support from partners

1.3 Analysis of Current Sector Development Situation and Profile of the DA.

The West Gonja District Assembly is one of the old Districts created in the late 80s following the introduction of the new decentralization programme in 1988. It was perhaps the biggest District in land area in the country. Out of it the Central Gonja District was created and recently the North Gonja District. The District is home to the largest game reserve in Ghana.

1.3.1 Location and size

West Gonja District is located in the Northern Region of Ghana. It lies on longitude $1^{\circ} 51'$ and $2^{\circ} 58'$ West and Latitude $8^{\circ} 32'$ and $10^{\circ} 21'$ North. It shares boundaries in the south with Central Gonja District, Bole and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District in the West and North Gonja District to the North and East. The District is about 130km away from the regional capital, Tamale and has total land area of 4,008.96sq.Km as shown in Fig. 1.

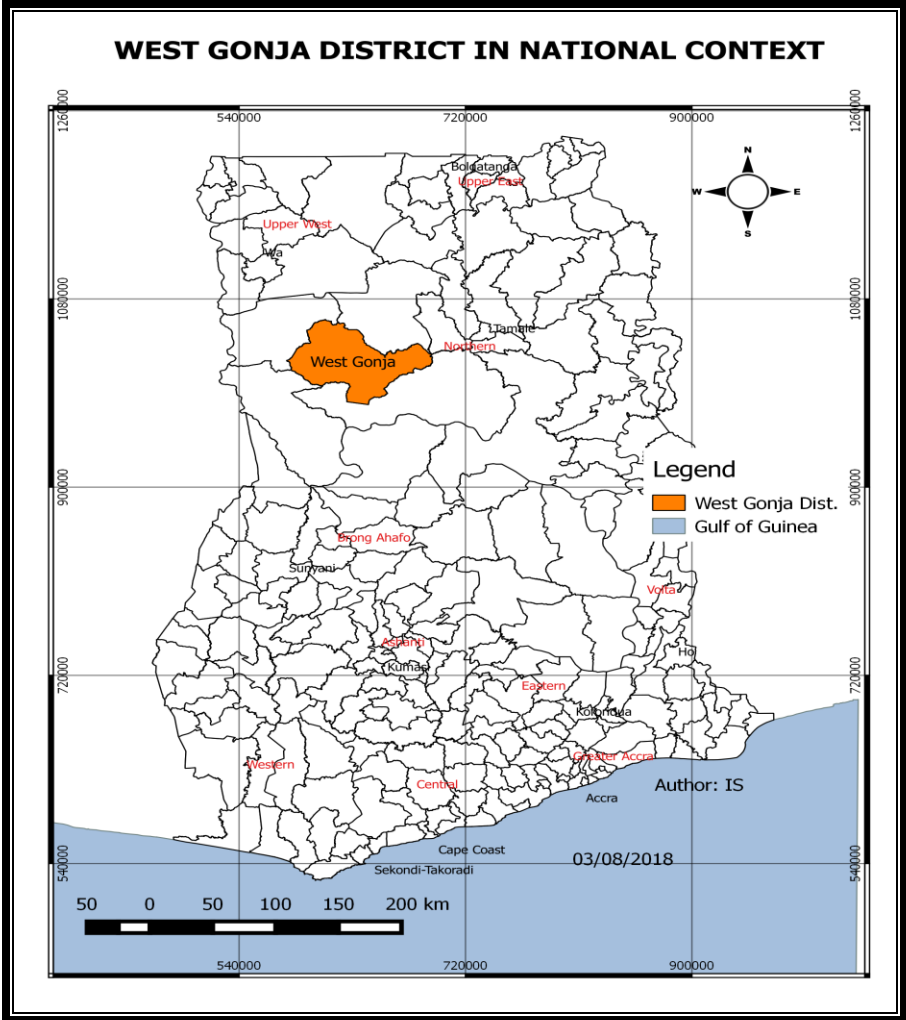


Figure 1: Position of West Gonja in Ghana

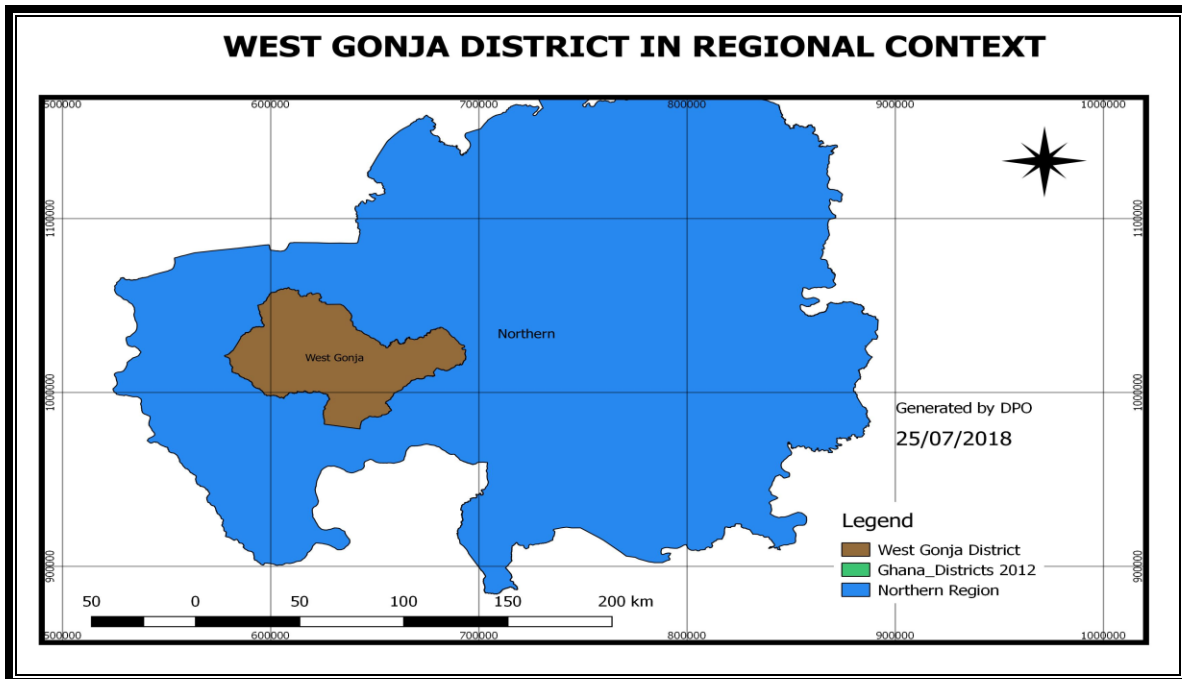


Figure 2: West Gonja Map in Regional Positioning

1.3.2 Relief and drainage

The topography is generally undulating with altitude between 150-200 meters above sea level. The only high land is the Damongo Escarpment located north of the district capital. The Mole River from the northern boundary joins the White Volta to the east of the district capital and joins the Black Volta around Tuluwe in the Central Gonja District. The White Volta forms the Eastern boundary of the district. The scarp at the outskirts of Damongo if developed could serve as an alternative ground for picnicking. The river that washes the boundaries of Moagnori and Murugu offers a great potential for fish farming and dry season irrigation farming necessary to keep farmers in employment and income generation.

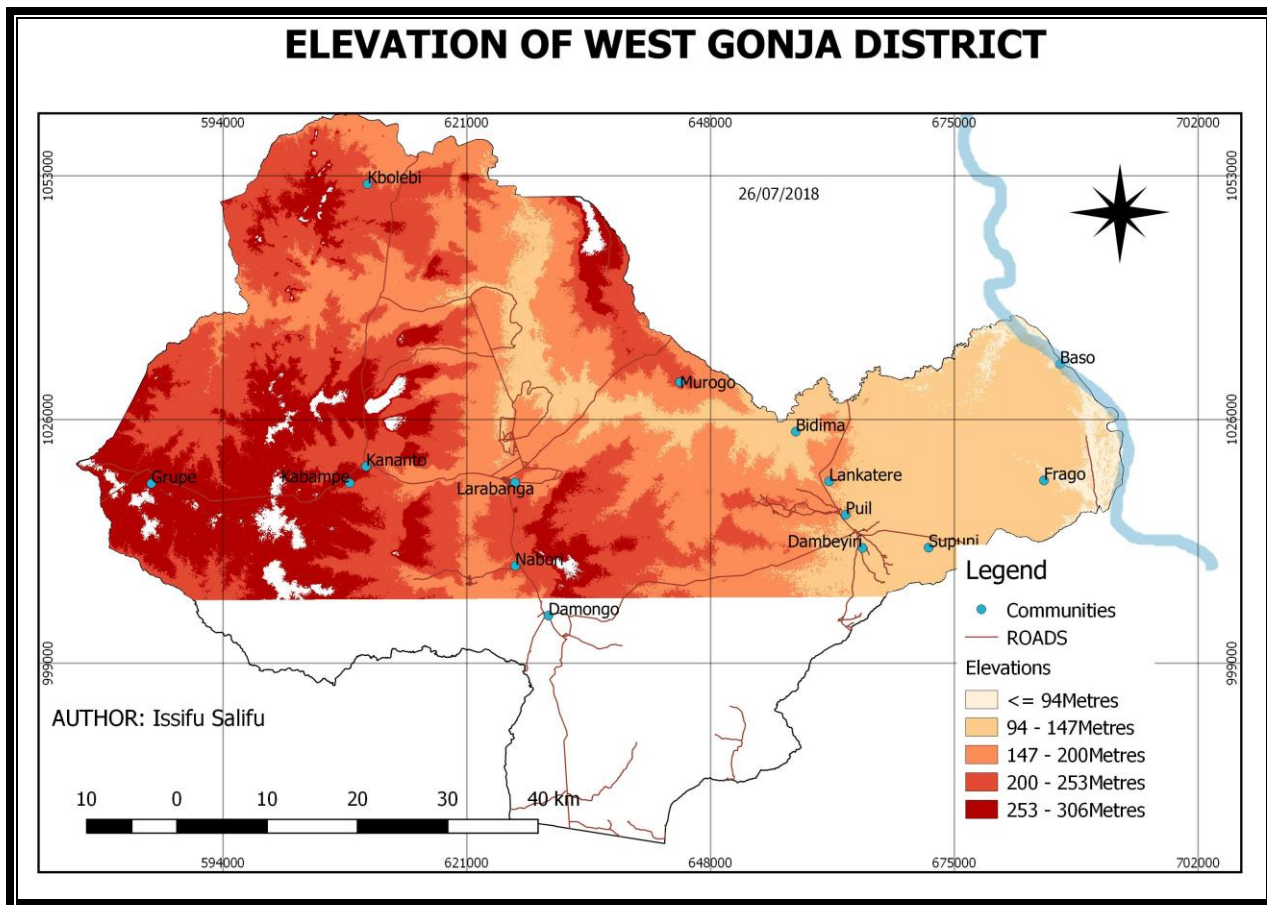


Figure 3: Altitude of West Gonja

1.3.3 Climatic conditions

Temperatures are generally high with the maximum occurring in the dry season, between March/April and the lowest between December/January. The mean monthly temperature is 27°C. The dry season is characterized by the Harmattan winds which are dry, dusty and cold in the morning and very hot at noon. Evaporation is very high causing soil moisture deficiency. Humidity is very low resulting in dry skin and cracked lips in humans especially within the Harmattan period. Rainfall is bimodal with the average annual precipitation being 1,144mm. The rainfall pattern is erratic, beginning in late April and ends in late October. The peak of rainfall is in June/July with prolonged dry spell in August. The rains are stormy and torrential up to 300mm per hour. Erosion and floods are common due to the torrential nature of the rains. The climatic condition here has major influence in economic activities especially farming. Seasonal cereal crops like maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts, soya beans and cowpea perform well but needs to be properly targeted to avoid crop failure with the start of the rainy season.

1.3.4 Climate Change

Temperatures are generally high with the maximum occurring in the dry season between March/April and are lowest between December/January. The mean monthly temperature is 27°C. The dry season is characterized by the Harmattan wind, which is dry, dusty and cold in the morning and very hot at noon.

Evapotranspiration is very high causing soil moisture deficiency. Humidity is very low causing dry skin and cracked lips during this period.

Rainfall is unimodal with the average annual precipitation being 1,144mm. The rainfall pattern is erratic, beginning in late April to late October. The peak of the rainfall is in June/July with prolonged dry spell in August. The rains are stormy and torrential up to 300mm per hour. Erosion is therefore a common phenomenon due to the torrential nature of the rains. However, climate variability has been observed.

Farming which is the mainstay of the people is therefore done once a year as it is rain-fed. The erratic rainfall pattern makes farming risky and therefore low yields. Some activities during the dry season are collection of sheanuts, wild honey harvest, agro processing, fuel wood harvest etc. Thus, they turn to the natural commons which endanger the environment.

The human activities such as charcoal burning, logging and overgrazing have also aggravated the climate situation. These activities have contributed to prolong drought, windstorms, soil erosion and threat to the food security of the District.

1.3.5 Bio-Diversity and Green Economy

West Gonja District has six protected areas. These are the Mole National Park, Kenikeni Forest Reserves, Damongo scarp forest reserve, Nyembong Forest reserve, Bombi and Damongo Town Plantation with a rich array of flora and fauna. All the forests are natural except Bombi and Damongo Town forests which are artificial. Mole Park which is located about 23km North-west of Damongo, is the largest Protected Area in the country and one of the best managed game and wildlife parks not only in Ghana but Africa, south of the Sahara desert. The park covers an estimated area of about 4,577sq km and is a major tourist attraction not only for the North, but nationally and also of significant conservation value at sub-regional and international level. In the year 2013, 14,500 people (both Ghanaians and foreigners) visited the park. The constructed Ffulso-Sawla road is expected to boost both domestic and international visitors to the park significantly.

The Mole National Park attracts both foreign and local tourists and offers direct employment and indirect employment through services delivery and facilities to some people in the district. However some communities had to relocate to make way for the creation of the park. Opportunities for revenue generation either direct or indirect exists for the District Assembly to explore in relation the tourism potential within the district.

Other forest Reserves are: Damongo scarp located north of Damongo (38.50 km²); Nyembong located south East of Damongo (10.25km²); Bombi (5.75km) after the Damongo Hospital towards Kotito No. 1 and Damongo Town Plantation (7.12km). Thus, the total area of the remaining four forest reserves is 61.62km. These are potential tourist sites which are not developed.

TOURISM IN WEST GONJA DISTRICT - MOLE NATIONAL PARK

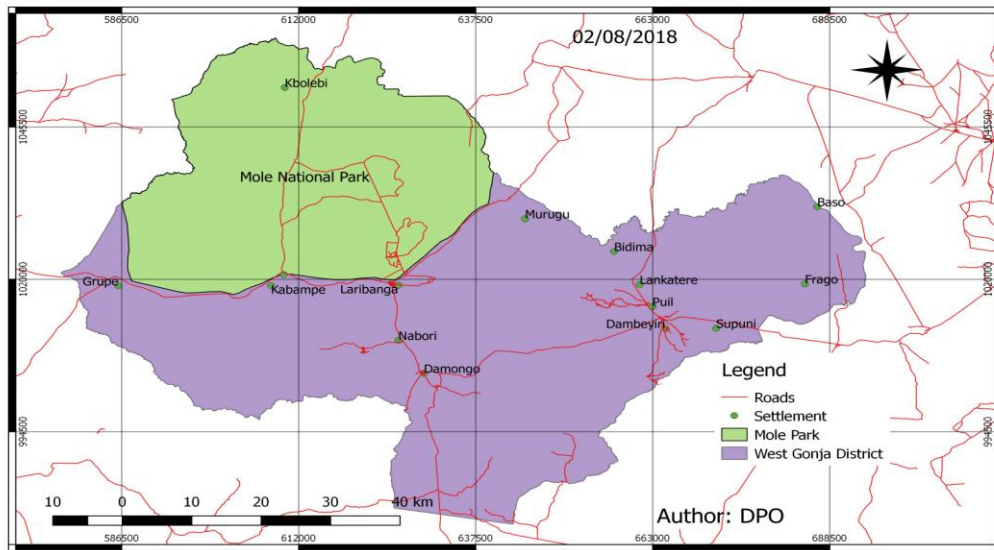


Figure 4: Mole National Park in West Gonja District

1.3.6 Soil

The district is situated in an old geological area. The rocks are mainly of Voltaian gold. There are mudstones and sandstones in the Alluvial Damongo Formations. The extreme western part of Damongo is composed of granite material of low fertility. Rich alluvial sandy deposits occur around Damongo and the Kenikeni Forest Reserves. The soil around Kotito is said to be fertile and suitable for cereals, legumes and root crops including livestock production. Site selection to meet good crop yield is therefore of critical importance. Underground water potentials are limited due to the Voltaian Formation. This affects water supply situation leading deep scramble for water especially in the dry season.

1.3.7 Vegetation

The natural vegetation is Guinea Savanna. The vegetative cover of the district is dictated by the soil types and human activities including shifting cultivation, slash and burn method of land preparation and illegal chain-saw operations. The major tree species are shea, dawadawa, baobab, acacia, nim and some ebony. The trees are scattered except in the valleys where isolated woodland or forests are found. Most trees are deciduous, shedding their leaves during the dry season in order to conserve water.

Grass grows in tussocks and may reach a height of 2.7m during the rainy season. This indicates that the area is suitable for crops such as millet, sorghum, maize and groundnuts. The original vegetation in major settlements such as Damongo and Busunu has been destroyed by human activities. The grassland has

recently attracted a lot of nomadic fulanis across the stretch of Gonjaland with accompanying concomitant effects of attacks on

1.4 Demography

1.4.1 Population size and Distribution

The total population of the District is 41,180, comprising 50.2 percent of males and 49.8 percent of females. Along the urban-rural divide, the populations are 21,188 persons and 19,992 persons respectively. It is observed that, the male dominate in the District which is at variance with the national and regional pattern have females outnumbering males. Nonetheless, this is not peculiar to the West Gonja District as districts such as Bole, East Gonja and Kpandai have demonstrated similar patterns.

Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid Data in Table 2.1 further shows that, the District generally depicts a youthful population with 42.9percent of the population aged below 15 years. Persons within the age group of 15-64, that is the working age population, forms 53.0 percent of the population. The District's population generally declines with increasing age, with persons aged 65 and older constituting only 4.1 percent of the population. The table further shows that the age groups 20-24 to 45-49 and 65—69 to 75-79, the proportion of females are higher than that of males.

1.4.2 Sex ratio

Again, with respect to sex ratio, the Table shows that, the District records a ratio of 100.9, this implies that for every 100 females there are about 1001 males. This ratio is higher than the regional ratio of 95.2. The highest sex ratio in the District is 200 and is found in age group 95-99 while the least 78.3 is found in 30-34 years. Also, the sex ratio for persons age 65 years and older is 95.0 while those between ages 15-64 years is 97.0. This means that there are fewer males per 100 females at ages 65 year and older than those between 15-64 years. The sex ratio for the 0-14 year's age group is 106.5.

1.4.1 Age dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio is explained as the ratio of the dependent (0-14years) and economically inactive (65+years) age groups to the working population (15-64years) age group. Table 2.1 further shows that the age dependency ratio of the District is 88.6 which mean that every 100 working population have approximately 89 dependents population. The male dependency ratio (92.4) is higher than that for females (84.9). Across the rural-urban localities, rural dependency ratio (103) exceeds that in urban locality (76.7) and this could be attributed to survival of the extended family system in the rural communities.

1.5 Political and Administrative Structure

1.5.1 Organizational structure

The District Assembly as the Legislative Political and Administrative Authority has twelve (12) electoral areas under one constituency. The Assembly consists of twenty (20) Assembly members, twelve (12) elected and eight (8) appointed. In terms of gender, membership of the assembly is made up of three (3) females and seventeen (17) males, representing 15 percent of females and 75 percent of males. The District Chief Executive is the Political Head of the District and also chairs the Executive Committee. Three (3) Town/Area Councils subsist under the Assembly. They include; Damongo Town Council, Busunu Area Council and Laribanga Area Council. There are 11 decentralized departments in the district. These include central administration, works, physical planning, trade and industry, agriculture, social welfare and community development, legal, waste management, urban roads, budgeting and rating, and transport.

1.5.2 Functions of the assembly

The functions of the Assembly are provided under Article 245 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, which include among other things; the formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district; the levying and collection of taxes, rates, duties and fees; the Assembly also has the mandate to create and foster a peaceful environment for businesses to thrive and to ensure the overall development of the District.

1.6 Social Structure

1.6.1 Ethnicity

There are 22 ethnic groups in the District. The major groups in order of magnitude include Gonja, Hanga, Kamara, Dagomba, Tampulma, Frafra and Dagaaba. The lack of ethnic homogeneity tends to constrain socio-cultural organization and development. However, there is inter-ethnic marriages and peaceful co-existence, which points to unity in diversity.

1.6.2 Festivals

The West Gonja District share similar festivals with other districts in the Northern Region. Prominent among these are Damba and Fire festival (Jintigi).

1.6.3 Religion

There are four major religious groups in the District following the 2010 census. These are Islam (41.7%), Catholic (26.3%), Pentecostal (8.0%) and Traditional Worshipers (5.4%). The most dominant religion in the District is therefore Islam. Christianity and Traditional religion then follows.

1.7 Economy

The main economic activities in the District include farming, agro-processing and trading in foodstuff. Farming is the major economic activity and source of income for the people of the District. The crops produced are maize, cassava, rice, yam, beans, groundnuts and others. Animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls are also reared in the District. The women mainly engage in gari processing and sometimes Shea-butter production. There is a dedicated market day (Saturdays) which comes on weekly, on which day traders from within and adjoining districts and towns including Sawla, Wa, Tamale, Busunu, and Laribanga converge to buy and sell. The District capital is also replete with hair dressing salons, carpentry, electrical, auto mechanics and tailoring shops. Financial institutions in the District include Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd, Buwulonso Rural Bank and Bayport Financial Services.

1.7.1 Transportation

Roads linking communities of the District are largely feeder roads. The main trunk road in the District which is the Sawla-Damongo-Ffulso road is currently being constructed with bitumen surfacing. Total feeder roads length is 154.1km out of which 81.2km is engineered, and 72.9km remains non-engineered.

1.7.2 Agriculture

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it is found that 60.5 percent of the population engaged in agriculture. The District is a major producer of groundnuts, maize and cassava in the region. Agro-based industrial activities focus on Shea-butter extraction, gari and rice processing.

The type of farming system prevailing is mixed farming. Besides crop production, some farming families also engage in livestock and poultry rearing. With regards to crop production, semi-permanent to shifting cultivation is practiced in the remote areas of the District where land availability is not constraint and population density is low. Mixed cropping dominates the cropping pattern. Monocropping in the District is mostly related to commercial rice and maize farming. Most farming practices involved the traditional laborintensive type characterized by the use of hoe and cutlass. Tractor services have become the dominant farming practice use by farmers in the District. Some farming population also relies on animal traction. To a greater extent, agriculture in the District is predominantly small holder, subsistence and

rain-fed. Major traditional crops cultivated in the District include maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts, cowpea, cassava, rice and yam.

1.8 Social Development

1.8.1 Health Facilities.

The West Gonja District Hospital is the highest level of health care facility in the District. This is supported by Health Centres at Langbonto, Laribanga, Achubunyo, Mole and Busunu. The Tamale Teaching Hospital serves as a referral centre for medical conditions which these facilities are unable to contain. Other people also assist to provide health services to the population, namely, Trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), Village health workers and Guinea-worm volunteers.

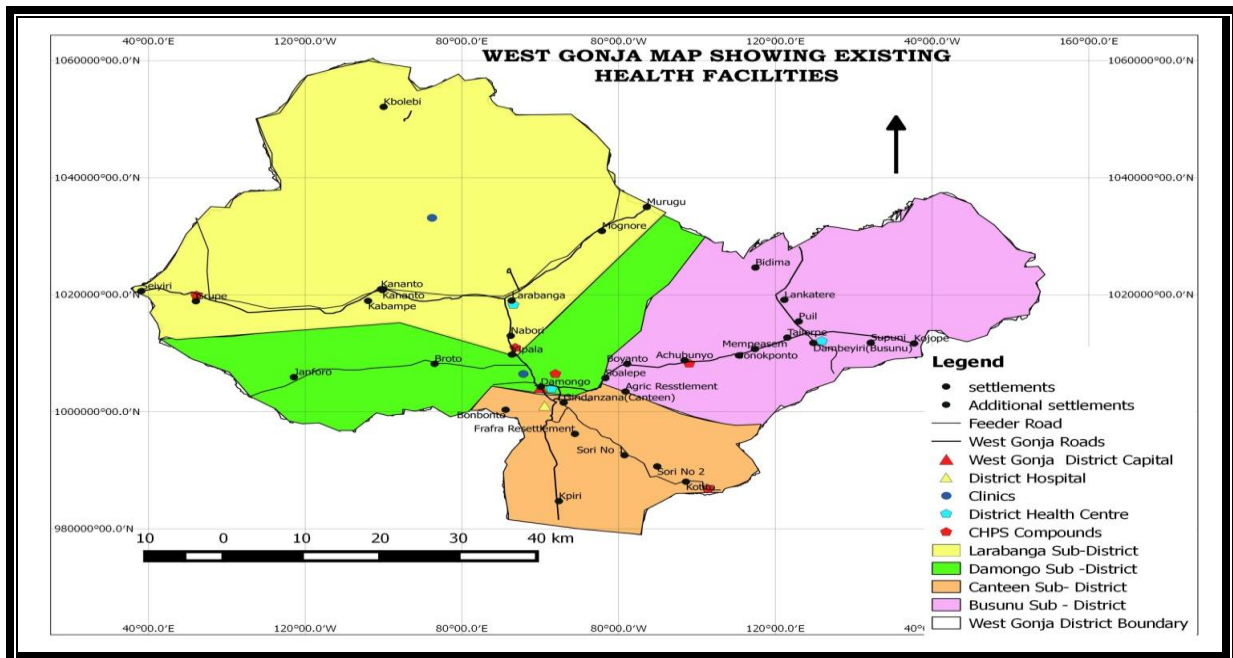


Figure 5: Existing Health Facilities in West Gonja District

There is a Health Assistance Training School in the District to augment the human resource needs of the sector.

1.8.2 Education

The District has eighty five (85) basic and second cycle institutions: Thirty-four (34) are kindergarten and nursery, 33 primary schools, 17 Junior High Schools and only three (3) Senior High Schools. The District is also blessed with an Agricultural Training College and a Health Assistants Training School.

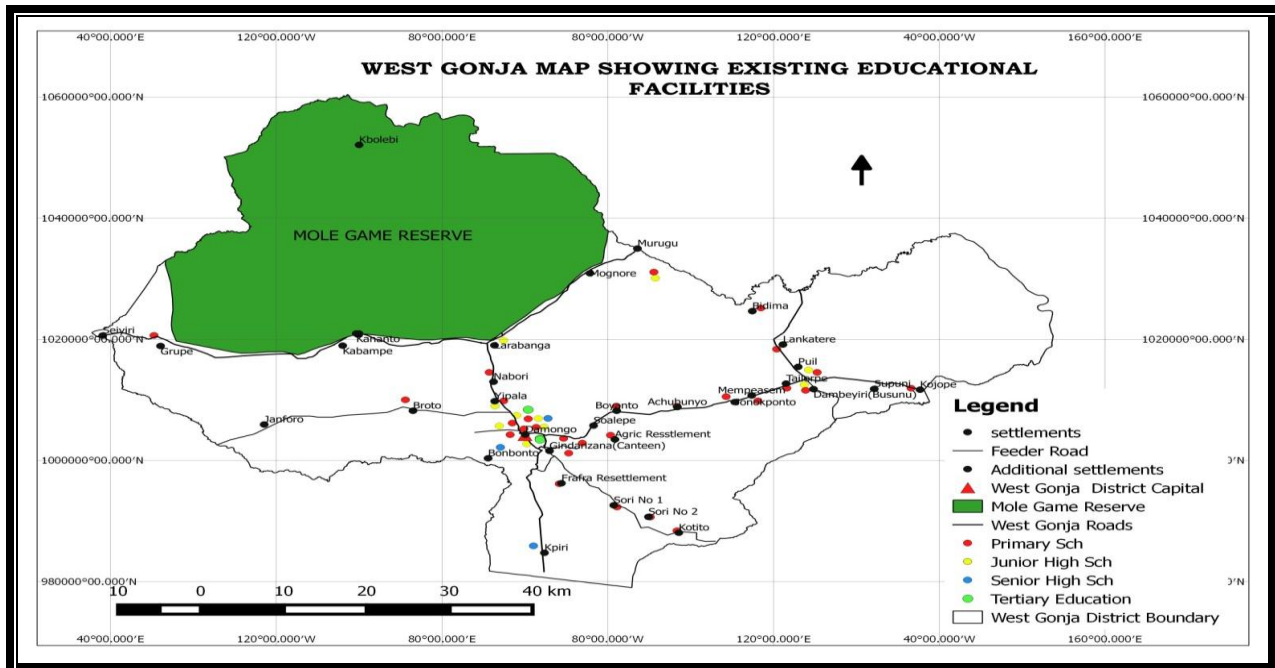


Figure 6: Existing Educational Facilities

1.8.3 Water Security

There are various sources of water in the district for both commercial and domestic purposes. These include limited mechanized boreholes, boreholes, dug-outs and dams. Underground water potentials are limited due to the Voltaian formation.

Because of the low nature of the water table it becomes very difficult drilling for water so most of the boreholes are mechanized into the pipe system since underground water source has not proven successful. The district depends largely on the Damongo and Kpiri dams which serve as sources of water for cooking, building and for irrigation activities in the dry season.

The District has 143 boreholes fitted with hand pumps, 45 mechanized boreholes and 10 dams. There is also a conventional Small Town Water System in Damongo which is broken down for many years now. The portable water coverage however decreased from 73.18% in 2012 to 65.55% in 2015 (CWSA, DiMES) due to low yielding of the boreholes and poor management of water facilities. The Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) in the communities do not function effectively, leading to breaking down and non-repair of many hand pumps and mechanized boreholes. The situation has compelled water users across the district to resort to other sources such as dams, rivers, and streams etc. which are not safe for human consumption.

The District has improved its sanitation situation from 13% in 2014 to 19.5% in 2015. This is as a result of increase in the construction of institutional latrines to 68 and household latrines to 603 through Community- Led Total Sanitation Programme. The public toilets (Shared latrines) remained at 14.

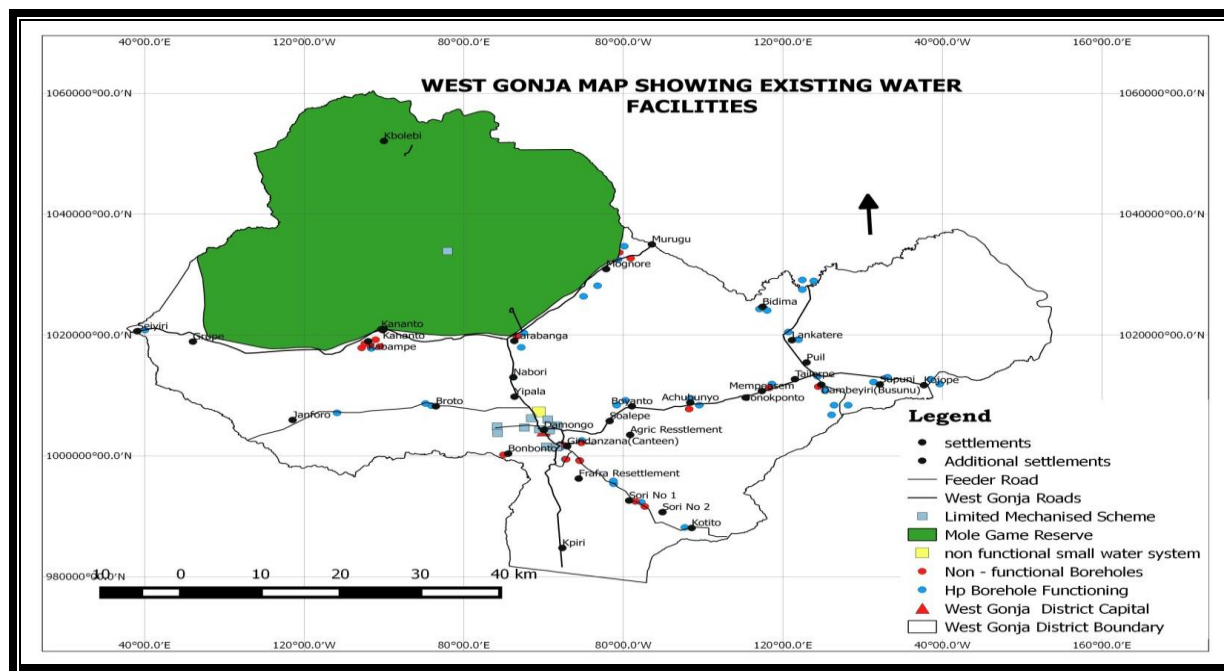


Figure 7: Existing Water Facilities in West Gonja District

1.8.3.1 Hand pump Water Services

The level of service provided by hand pumps has been assessed against the national standards for water quantity and quality, distance from users, the maximum number of people per hand pump (as an indication for crowding), and the reliability of the water services. The Table below provides an overview of the hand pumps in the different Area councils of the district and the level of service they provide. The other table gives an overview of the proportion of hand pumps providing basic services (Level III: meeting the standard on all 5 service level indicators), sub-standard services (Level II: Failing on at least one service level indicator) and no water services (Level I: not functional or broken down). It also shows the proportion of (fully and sub-optimally) functional hand pumps meeting the standard on these services.

Table 3: Functionality of Hand Pumps

Area Councils	No of Hand pumps	Functionality	Providing Basic Services	Proportion of Functional Hand pumps Meeting the Standard				
				Reliability	Non-crowding	Distance	Quality	Quantity Used, Dry Season

Busunu	38	84%	0%	81%	41%	63%	81%	34%
Damongo	73	68%	0%	82%	62%	38%	96%	35%
Larabanga	17	76%	13%	85%	62%	46%	92%	62%
TOTAL	128	74%	2%	82%	55%	47%	91%	38%

Source: CWSA Baseline Data, 2014.

Table 4: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implication for AJ 2018 – 2021

S/N	Thematic Areas of GDGDA II	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
1	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital to start or expand their businesses and management skills • Inadequate marketing outlets and information on business opportunities
2	Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of integrated land use plan and Difficult to farm around the Mole Park fringe communities and poaching • High incidence of forest depletion, biodiversity loss and Weak enforcement of natural resource management regulations • Poor condition of tourism facilities and service delivery • Inadequate Agric. Staff (AEAs and Veterinary officers) • Inadequate and expensive farm inputs and tractor services • Low soil fertilities and destruction of crops by nomadic Fulani herdsmen • Inadequate irrigation facilities • High post- harvest losses
3	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water coverage and management. • Poor Community sanitation and hygiene • Improper human settlement development • Poor roads network and transport systems • Low electricity coverage and renewable energy • Inadequate communication (print and electronic media)
4	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low retention rate at JHS level, particularly the Girl- Child • Poor performance at BECE • Inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure • Inadequate health staff (Medical doctors, Midwives and Community Health Nurses), equipment and drugs • High malnutrition among children and women • Inadequate health infrastructure at CHPS zones, • Inadequate ICT infrastructure and instructors in schools and communities, particularly in underserved communities • Low literacy and skill development among PWDs • High Incidence of HIV/AIDS and stigmatization • High incidence of malaria ,life style and sanitation related diseases • High population growth rate and falling family planning acceptors

S/N	Thematic Areas of GDGDA II	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
5	Transparent & Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak local government structures and Inadequate office and residential infrastructure and other logistics • Poor coordination and synergy among CSOs, Departments and other stakeholders • Low community participation in development • Low women participation in governance • Poor revenue generation and dwindling central and donor resources for develop

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

Chapter two contains a Catalogue of development issues related to 2018 – 2021 as basis for programming into the next four years.

These issues adopted from the Medium Term Policy Framework – Agenda for Jobs – have been classified under the relevant development dimensions with relationship to the GSGDA II issues.

2.1 Prioritised Key Development Issues linked to the development dimensions - 2018 - 2021.

The table below indicates the GSGDA implementation issues identified during the review process cutting across the departmental and community perspective. These have been linked to the new policy framework issues – Agenda for jobs, 2018 – 2021. These issues are further linked to the development relevant development dimensions specifically centred on **Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**. The Firth One, Ghana’s Role In International Affairs is beyond the scope of this plan since the District does not directly get involved on matters on international relations.

Table 5: Prioritized Key Development Issues Linked to Development Dimensions 2018 – 2021.

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
A. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth - Limited access to credit by SMEs 	i. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth - Inadequate access to affordable credit
B. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor access to fertile Agriculture lands. - Low level of irrigated agriculture - Poor adoption of agric research findings - Lack of warehousing and good transport for agro-products - Low crop yield due to poor application of modern technology. - Poor management of ruminants leading to low income 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to land for agriculture production. - Low proportion of irrigated agriculture - Low transfer and uptake of research finding - Poor storage and transportation systems - Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields - Low level of husbandry practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor tourism development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
C. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education - Low quality of education in the district - High incidence of teenage pregnancy - Poor access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 		ii. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health - High level of stigma and discrimination among PLW HIV and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination - Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to 	

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIDs - High levels of morbidity, mortality and disability to diseases - Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical health staff mix - Low coverage for reproductive health and family planning services - Poor access to quality health care 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases - Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services - Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water supply for households - Inadequate household latrines - High incidence of child marriage - Inadequate recreational activities - Low coverage for vulnerable groups 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing demand for household water supply - High prevalence of open defecation - Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates - Limited community-level sports and recreational activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak enforcement of regulations - Weak enforcement of fire regulations - Inability to adapt to climate change - Low gender inclusion in climate change actions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups - Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber - Forest fires - Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change - Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
D. Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper development of settlements - Poor transport network - Low delivery of energy services - Lack of renewable energy generation 	iii. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations - Poor quality and inadequate road transport network - Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
	- Lack of wireless services	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	- Low contribution of renewable energy in the power generation mix - Low broadband wireless access
E. Transparent & Accountable Governance	- Low revenue generation - Ineffective local government systems - Lack of consultation in plan preparation - Low capacity in budgeting and planning	iv. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation - Weak capacity of local governance practitioners - Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans - Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

The prioritized key development issues are further subjected to POCC analysis to find out the degree to which they can be resolved considering the potentials and opportunities available to the District while also identifying the constraints and challenges that may plague the resolution of the development issues identified. The matrix below gives detail POCC analysis of each prioritized development issues identified.

2.2 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The issues teased out from the situation analysis, and community perspective were prioritized and further subjected to analysis for their potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in the table 6 below.

Table 6: POCC Analysis of Prioritised Development Issues

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1. Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth groups • Presence of Business/Occupational groups • Presence of CBOs/NGOs • Availability of land • Peaceful environment • Availability of Rural Enterprise Programme • Presence of Small Scale enterprises • Presence of Commercial and Rural Banks and Micro Finance Companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of MVTI • Presence of GRATIS • Availability of other Training Institutions • Availability of GYEEDA • Availability of BUSAC fund • Availability of MASLOC • Availability of Youth Enterprise Support (YES) fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of credit facilities •Use of Outmoded technologies •Exodus of the youth to south for greener pastures •Inadequate employable skills by the youth •Inadequate training centers in the District •Inadequate entrepreneurial and managerial skills •Inadequate knowledge in record keeping and business proposal writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Large informal sector • Low interest of youth in skill development • Weak business skills & investment opportunities • High investment risk and loan payment default • Limited financial institutions in the District • Inadequate saving and investment culture
CONCLUSION	With the amount of potentials and opportunities available to the District, the constraints could be managed and the challenges resolved with stakeholder participation to resolve the issue of limited access to credit by SMEs.			
2. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturally endowed biodiversity and natural capital • Home to the Mole Game Reserve, the largest protected area in Ghana • Laribanga mosque and Mystic stone and other landmarks • Good road access to Mole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district has both national and international recognition due to the presence of Mole National Park • Abundant human resource capacity within NGO sector working in the District • Existence of adequate donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of holistic District land use plan • Inadequate community involvement and knowledge • Absence of tourism related amenities such as hotels, water etc. • Inadequate promotion of tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing population growth and urbanization • Insufficient cross-sectorial coordination at the national level. • Corruption among office holders and law

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebration of annual Gonja Damba • Relative peace in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for natural capital management program • Availability of both foreign and local investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • related products such as artifacts, smocks etc. • Illegal logging • Poaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enforcement agencies
CONCLUSION	Given the level of potentials and opportunities within the sector, the constraints could be resolved as the district has control over them whilst managing the challenges to address the issue of poor tourism infrastructure and Service.			
3. Poor storage and transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified and well trained staff • Processing centers • Good dry weather for drying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of storage local materials • Adequate predators available to control storage pests • World Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate processing and storage facilities, • Low use of improved technology • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of storage pests • High cost of storage chemicals
CONCLUSION	As a result of the potentials and opportunities that abound, the issue of poor storage and transportation could be resolved by addressing the constraints and challenges.			
4. Low transfer and uptake of research findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well trained agric. Students • Damongo Agric. College • Pong- Tamale Vet. College 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with identified stakeholders • National service personnel • Community livestock workers • Replacement of retired staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resource/funds • Lack of vaccines and drugs for livestock and poultry. • Low AEA/ farmer ratio • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of DACF • Dwindling donor support • Delay in payment of contractors • Inadequate private sector participation in Education
CONCLUSION	With the potentials and opportunities available, the issue of low transfer and uptake of research findings could be addressed by managing the challenges whilst resolving the constraints.			
5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast fertile agricultural land • Competent extension staff • Irrigation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-agric operational • Use of mobile phone to access weather information • AEAs available to help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor loan repayment • High haulage charges • Inadequate input dealers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush fires, • Poor soil fertility • High cost of farm inputs and equipment. • Inadequate market for agricultural produce

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
CONCLUSION	Given the opportunities and potentials, the District can resolve the constraints and manage the challenges to mitigate the issue of low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields			
6. Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly/MP • DOET • Traditional Authorities • Circuit supervisors • District Education staff • Retired educationists • NGOs/CBOs/FBOs • Assembly persons/Opinion leaders • Heads and assistant heads of Basic schools • SMCs/PTAs • Student unions in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPEG • DFID • Camfed • World Vision • Free exercise and Textbooks Programme • GETFund • Unicef 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of logistics for supervision • Inadequate qualified teachers • Teacher absenteeism • Laissez faire attitude of heads of basic schools • Misplacement of specialized teachers • Weak educational foundation • Walking long distances to school • Refusal of postings to the rural areas by teachers • Negative cultural Practices (Early marriages, Child elopement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on mass promotion • Poor parental care • Arbitral change of textbooks and syllabi. • Loss of contact hours through distance learning programmes (teachers) • Dwindling donor support • Delay in payment of contractors • Inadequate private sector participation in Education • Exodus of girls to the south for Kayaaye • Sparse settlement nature of the District limits access.
CONCLUSION	The issue of poor quality of education at all levels could be addressed with the available potentials and opportunities whilst managing the constraints and challenges.			
7. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly/MP • Upgraded Ffulso- Damongo road • Presence of Nursing Training School • High pool of mid- level human resource that can be trained to become medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Development partners • Increase in the number of training institutions • World Vision • Sponsorship Scheme for health personnel • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of District incentive to lure medical officers and other health personnel • Lack of basic amenities • Inadequate health infrastructure and equipment • High cost and long duration of training medical officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost and long duration of training medical officers • Lack of deprived area incentive as a national policy to lure medical officers and other health personnel

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> officers High numbers of students qualifying into health training institutions 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of personal development opportunities in the District Bigger and private health facilities better positioned to attract health personnel
CONCLUSION	With the potentials and opportunities at the District disposal, the challenges could be managed whilst the constraints are resolved to address the issue of inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix			
8. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High traditional support and release of land High community enthusiasm District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Development partners Government policy on provision of CHPS compounds RING Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resource/funds Weak revenue mobilization of District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing demands on budgetary allocations Sparsely population and settler farmers
CONCLUSION	The potentials and opportunities could be utilized whilst steps taken to tackle the constraints and challenges in order to address the gaps in physical access to quality health care			
9. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Relatively high ownership long lasting insecticide treated bed net (LLIN) Presence of CBS in communities Presence of health facilities Presence of Health personnel NHIS Environmental Health Department Chemical Sellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global support due to MDG target Presence of various agencies that support LLIN ownership and use e.g. Network, President's malaria initiative. Indoor Residual spraying programme Malaria vaccine research and development Local Radio Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak community structures Poor community participation Influx of quack medical practitioners and Sub- Standard malaria medicines Poor environmental sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing demands on budgetary allocations Erratic and inadequate supply of Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits, LLINs etc. Lack of effective border controls to check fake anti-malaria medicines and quack practitioners High illiteracy rate

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
CONCLUSION	Given the potentials and opportunities available in the district, the challenges can be managed whilst the constraints are resolved to solve the issue of increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases			
10. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 11. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of CBS • NGOs/CBOs/FBOs • Student unions/associations in the District • Presence of Local Radio • Male involvement in Family Planning • Presence of Health facilities and personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government subsidies on FP commodities • Support for production of FP commodities by Local Pharmaceutical companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak community structures • Poor community participation • Negative socio- cultural beliefs and practices • Long Distances to access Family Planning services • Attitude of some health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of donor support • Frequent shortage of FP Commodities • Family Planning not part of NHIS • Religious beliefs • Non- practice of Family Planning by Catholic facilities, the major health service provider in the District
CONCLUSION	With the potentials and opportunities available, the issue of inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services and growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates can be addressed by resolving the challenges and managing the constraints			
12. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Youth groups • Existence of Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development • CBOs/faith based organs. • Peaceful environment • Availability of Rural Enterprises Programme • Existence of PLWDs groups • Existence of Women groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Internet • Training institutions • YEA • LEAP Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of credit facilities • Untrained and inexperienced staff • Outmoded farming practices • Exodus of the youth to south for greener pastures • Influx of Nomadic Fulani Herdsmen • Inadequate employable skills by the youth • Inadequate training centers in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Erratic rainfall pattern • Inadequate resources/logistics • Limited number of financial institutions • Armed Robbery • Negative cultural and religious practices
CONCLUSION	The potentials and opportunities that abound in the district can be used to address the issues of inadequate and limited coverage of social			

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	protection programmes for vulnerable groups and high levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth whilst mitigating the constraints and challenges.			
13. Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain water • Rivers such as Sori, Mognori, Tachali • Dams such as E. A. Mahama dam, Canteen Dam etc. • Lake Kpiri • Key institutions available (EHU, WSMTs, DWST, DWD) • World Vision Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision International (WVI) • CWSA • SRWSP • Development partners • RING • SNV • World Food Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of means of transport • Mismanagement of some of the water systems • Inappropriate human activities such as illegal logging, use of chemicals for fishing and farming along the river banks and dams • Inadequate capacities of WSMTs, DWST and EHD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying up of rivers and dams • Low water table • Inadequate resources • Sparsely and farm settlement
CONCLUSION	As a result of the available potentials and opportunities in the district, the constraints can be resolved and the challenges managed to address the issue of increasing demand for household water supply			
14. High prevalence of open defecation 15. Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of EHU • Presence of Zoom lion Ltd • EPA • World Vision Ghana • CBOs/NGOs/FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNV • SRWSP • World Food Programme • WVI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate collection points and Final Disposal sites • Inadequate sanitation facilities • Improper management of sanitation facilities • Improper housing system • Low communal spirit in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes • Ignorance • Inadequate resource • Low water coverage
CONCLUSION	With the available potentials and opportunities in the district, the issue of high prevalence of open defecation and poor sanitation and waste management can be addressed by mitigating the constraints and challenges			
16. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs and High incidence of HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High HIV/AIDs awareness level. • Drugs available to make patients comfortable. • Availability of HIV councilors'. • Health NGOs available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary allocation available to support advocacy on stigmatization. • Self-supporting groups. • National and regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudinal barriers. • Effects of Cultural beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding to meet basic cost of advocacy and continuous sensitization.

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
		advocacy support groups.		•
17. Limited community level sports and recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available for sports infrastructure. • Abundant talents to be tapped. • High level of interest in several sporting disciplines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from government officials. • Contribution from the Assembly. • Proposed regional capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local funding limitations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding • Low patronage sporting activities by the youth.
Conclusion	The potentials backed by the opportunities are laudable enough to facilitate the provision of infrastructure to resolve this development issue.			
18. Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of office accommodation for 2 Town/Area Councils • Existence of Electoral Areas and Unit Committees in all Town/Area Councils • Presence of Town/Area Councils Volunteer staff • High interest of Chiefs and Elders • Presence of CBOs/NGOs • Presence of qualified personnel • Existence of Community-Based Organizations (Youth and Women groups) • Existence of the Decentralized sub structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from the MDAs at the Regional and National levels • Support from Development Partners(RING, WVI etc) • Support from National Service and Volunteer Programmes • Support from the Youth Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack permanent staff • No remuneration/ allowance for staff • Inadequate training of Assembly members, Town/Area Council members and staff • No commitment of some Volunteer staff • Lack of means of transport • Inadequate office equipment, logistic and amenities (Computers and accessories, Photocopiers, Telephone, electricity etc) • Inadequate means of Transport for Extension and Field staff • Inadequate Data and participation in Planning and Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support to the sub- structures • Inconsistent and uncoordinated donor support • Establishment of parallel structures in communities • Government employment Policy • Inadequate coordination and cooperation between DA and Area Councils and unit committees • Politicization of Area councils and unit committees. • Incomplete decentralization
19. Weak capacity of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of qualified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacancies exits to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial clearance is difficult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual allegiance of

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> professionals. High interest in working in LGS. Experienced staff to mentor new recruits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> filled. Government flagship interventions available. Large number of training institutions and capacity building consultants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politicization of recruitment. Corruption affects professionalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments Government Employment Policy Inadequate District's Share of the Common Fund Inadequate Departmental budget allocations (MTEF), GOG
CONCLUSION	Given the available potentials and opportunities in the district, the constraints can be managed and the challenges resolved to address the issue of ineffective sub-district structures and weak capacity of local governance practitioners			
20. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibrant Area Councils Traditional Authorities Commissioned collectors available. Markets Available Presence of businesses (both small and medium scale) Presence of occupational/business groups Influx of the nomadic Fulani herdsmen Relative peace in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of the Mole Game Reserve Availability of private companies for revenue collection Ceded revenue to the District Assembly Availability of national and International development organizations Qualification of FOAT assessment for District Development Facility Availability of Yagbon foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak revenue generation and mobilization infrastructure Inadequate data on ratable items Inadequate education on revenue generation Inadequate involvement of stakeholders in revenue generation and mobilization Low capacity of revenue staff Improper record keeping of business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collusion between revenue collectors and payers Freeze on employment Inadequate cooperation between the District Assembly and the Mole Game Reserve Drying up of donor support
CONCLUSION	With the potentials and opportunities available in the district, the constraints and challenges can be mitigated to resolve the issue of Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization			
21. Weak involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of women role models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy among women and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional and

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting, esp. the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of women and physical challenge social and economic groups • Presence of women assembly members • Presence of Peer educators • Presence of Community Based Organizations • DA Support • Presence of CBOs/NGOs • Presence of Unit Committee members and Assembly persons • Presence of dynamic chiefs • Well- structured Chieftaincy institutions • Share of revenue generated from their areas. • Citizens (both home and abroad) support 	<p>Development partners support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support and policies • Use of Bottom- up approach to development by governmental and non-governmental organizations • Interest of Development agencies to use decentralized structures at local level. • Support from Development Partners 	<p>the physically challenged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support to women, the physically challenged and PLWHA • Inadequate education and acceptance of women and physically challenged empowerment • Inadequate education on child rights • Politicization of development issues at the community level • High illiteracy rate in communities • Inadequate education and involvement of communities in development programs • Inadequate orientation of community leaders such as chiefs, assembly members, unit committee members and opinion leaders 	<p>religious beliefs and practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women traditional roles in the household • Poverty • High stigma and discrimination against HIV/AIDS affected and infected • Apathy • Ignorance • Tailor- made development packages • Mistrust among communities, District and National level actors
CONCLUSION	As a result of the potentials and opportunities that are in the district, the issue of weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting, especially the vulnerable can be resolved if steps are taken to mitigate the constraints and challenges			
22. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the District Assembly • Fully complement of all Departments and agencies • High development interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers conferred in the District Assembly by Act 462 • On- going decentralization process and amalgamation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resource by the District Assembly • Absence of programme for coordination of development activities and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual allegiance of some departments and agencies • Inconsistent legal frameworks

Development issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NGOs/CBOs/FBOs Existence of Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> depts. and agencies National Collaboration among stakeholders Interest of Development agencies to use decentralized structures at local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capacity of the DPCU to coordinate development activities Inadequate cooperation of some departments and agencies Lack of adequate data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishing some departments Establishment of parallel structures Inadequate commitment of some leaders
CONCLUSION	The issue of Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans in the district can be addressed given the available potentials and opportunities that are in the district			

2.3 Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals

Table 7: Sustainable prioritised Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018 - 2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	To improve on agricultural productivity and create employment for the citizenry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth Inadequate access to affordable credit Inadequate access to land for agriculture production. Low proportion of irrigated agriculture Low transfer and uptake of research finding Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of husbandry practices Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	The attention of the Assembly is to improve the basic social services of health, education and water and sanitation for the people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Limited access to education for PWDs High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Increasing demand for household water supply 17. High prevalence of open defecation 18. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 19. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber and Forest fires 20. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change 21. Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	To improve and make attractive the built environment and good spatial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 23. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 24. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services 25. Low contribution of renewable energy in the power generation mix
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	To facilitate and build an enabling environment for the citizens to live a life of comfort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 27. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 28. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 29. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

The District has assessed its current situation and identified the development challenges. The District is now carving a development path for the next four (4) years to address the development challenges to better the living conditions of the people of the District. The District has therefore identified its development focus, objectives and strategies to guide its development which will be in tandem with the national goals and aspirations.

3.1 Development Projections for 2018-2021

Projects of development needs of the basic sectors of the District is very necessary to offer an informed insight into what facilities and services need to be provided over the next four years. This ensures resources are utilized to the maximum in providing what is truly needed and ensure value for money. However there has been a big gap in coming by the right data to inform the right informed projections. Nonetheless however, some amount of projections was done in this section to give a clue in the number of interventions to target for the next four years. We will at this section see how some basic facilities needed for the next four years will be identified; The District has projected the various demographic categories based on the District’s demographic characteristics. For the 2010 population and housing census, the total population of the District for 2010 was 41,180 comprising 20,681 male and 20,499 female with an annual growth rate of 3.1% (Source: GSS). The 2017 population of the District was estimated at 50,993 comprising 25,608 male and 25,385 female.

Based on the baseline information and the assumption that all other population variables such as migration, natural and man- made disasters are held constant, the various population categories are projected based on the formula below and targets set therein;

3.2 The Exponential Method

The exponential formula is defined as

$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$, Where P_0 = the current (base-year) population, P_t = the future population, r = the population growth rate, t = the projection period in years and $e = 2.718282$ is a constant.

Table 8: Population Projections From 2018 - 2021

POPULATION	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Age groups															

POPULATION	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
0-4	380 8	365 7	746 5	392 6	377 1	769 7	404 7	388 8	793 5	417 3	400 8	818 1	430 2	413 2	843 5
05-Sep	383 1	367 0	750 1	395 0	378 4	773 4	407 3	390 1	797 4	419 9	402 2	822 1	432 9	414 7	847 6
Oct-14	365 0	326 9	691 8	376 3	337 0	713 3	387 9	347 5	735 4	400 0	358 2	758 2	412 4	369 3	781 7
15-19	311 6	299 0	610 6	321 3	308 2	629 5	331 2	317 8	649 0	341 5	327 6	669 2	352 1	337 8	689 9
20 – 60	970 0	102 56	199 56	100 01	105 74	205 75	103 11	109 02	212 13	106 30	112 40	218 70	109 60	115 88	225 48
61+	150 3	154 3	304 6	154 9	159 1	314 1	159 7	164 1	323 8	164 7	169 1	333 8	169 8	174 4	344 2
Total Pop.	256 08	253 85	509 93	264 02	261 72	525 74	272 20	269 83	542 03	280 64	278 20	558 84	289 34	286 82	576 16

The projected population is necessary as a base for the projection of certain essential infrastructure and services for the next four years. As such the following basic sectors will be considered in projecting the service and or infrastructure needs. These are:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Water and Sanitation

3.3 Educational Projections

The estimation of the classroom accommodation is necessary to ensure adequacy of infrastructure for the basic schools of the District. In this the projects covers KGs to JHS schools. Based on ground assessment, the projections are indicated below.

Classroom needs for Pre-Schools

The data gathering stage revealed that 39 pre-schools had populations that exceeded the available classroom facilities or just did not have standard classrooms at all. Per the standard of 35 pupils in a classroom, only one had 2 classrooms to start with. The rest were housed in either make shift structures or mud structures which were not sustainable and safe for housing children. In effect they all require classrooms at different capacities. The details are tabulated below.

Table 9: Projected Classroom Needs for KGs in West Gonja District

No.	Name of School	Enrolment			Existing No. of Classrooms	Required No. of Classrooms	The GAP	Priority
		Boys	Girls	Total				
1.	LARIBANGA E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	130	146	276	0	8	8	1 st
2.	DAMONGO PRESBY PRIMARY	118	131	249	2	7	5	3 rd
3.	JAKPA D/A KINDERGARTEN	109	120	229	0	7	7	2 nd
4.	LARIBANGA E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	86	94	180	0	5	5	4 th
5.	ST. ANNE'S R/C PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	86	70	156	0	4	4	5 th
6.	ST. ANNE'S R/C PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	73	74	147	0	4	4	6 th
7.	JAFO EXP. PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	65	66	131	0	4	4	7 th
8.	SOR NO. 2 PRIMARY	57	72	129	0	4	4	8 th
9.	DAMONGO KINDERGARTEN	65	56	121	0	3	3	9 th
10.	BUSUNU D/A PRIMARY	62	58	120	0	3	3	10 th
11.	FALAHİYAT E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	38	64	102	0	3	3	11 th
12.	JONOKPONTO D/A PRIMARY	50	50	100	0	3	3	12 th
13.	SOR NO. 3 PRIMARY	47	50	97	0	3	3	13 th
14.	FALAHİYAT E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	49	47	96	0	3	3	14 th
15.	BUSUNU ST. PETER'S PRIMARY	54	36	90	0	3	3	15 th
16.	ST. THERESA'S KINDERGARTEN	40	50	90	0	3	3	16 th
17.	AL-MANARA E/A PRIMARY	46	42	88	0	3	3	17 th
18.	BOYANTO PRESBY BASIC SCHOOL	38	50	88	0	3	3	18 th
19.	KANANTO PRESBY PRIMARY	41	44	85	0	2	2	19 th
20.	CANTEEN D/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	42	35	77	0	2	2	20 th
21.	NABORI D/A PRIMARY	35	42	77	0	2	2	20 th
22.	JAFO EXP. PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	35	39	74	0	2	2	21 st
23.	ACHUBUNYOR D/A PRIMARY	33	40	73	0	2	2	23 rd

No.	Name of School	Enrolment			Existing No. of Classrooms	Required No. of Classrooms	The GAP	Priority
		Boys	Girls	Total				
24	YIPALA R/C PRIMARY	32	35	67	0	2	2	24 th
25	TAILORPE PRIMARY	28	35	63	0	2	2	25 th
26	KOJOPE D/A PRIMARY	34	26	60	0	2	2	26 th
27	FRAFRA RESETTLEMENT	26	32	58	0	2	2	27 th
28	BUSUNU MEMPEASEM D/A PRIMARY	26	30	56	0	2	2	28 th
29	SOR NO. 1 PRIMARY	26	25	51	0	1	1	29 th
30	MURUGU R/C PRIMARY	23	26	49	0	1	1	30 th
31	BIDIMA D/A PRIMARY	21	22	43	0	1	1	31 st
32	GRUPE R/C PRIMARY	22	18	40	0	1	1	32 nd
33	CANTEEN D/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	24	12	36	0	1	1	33 rd
34	KABAMPE R/C PRIMARY	25	11	36	0	1	1	34 th
35	BROTO R/C PRIMARY	15	19	34	0	1	1	35 th
36	LANGANTRE D/A PRIMARY	19	15	34	0	1	1	36 th
37	MOGNORI D/A PRIMARY	21	13	34	0	1	1	37 th
38	AGRIC SETTLEMENT PRIMARY	15	14	29	0	1	1	38 th
39	MOLE D/A PRIMARY	7	6	13	0	0	0	39 th

Due to resources constraints, only the first 15 out of the 39 schools could be prioritized for consideration of support. These will therefore find expression in the programming and annual action plans of the Assembly for the next four years. It is worthy of note that the current population situation generally does not exert high pressure for making allowance for increased population of pupils for the schools identified.

Classroom needs for Primary Schools

The situation analysis for education as reflective of the ground indicates that 13 primary schools had populations that exceeded the available classroom accommodation necessary to house them if a classroom is to take a minimum of 35 pupils. The analysis therefore indicated what is available and the gap to be filled. These are tabulated below.

Table 10: Primary Schools Infrastructure Requirements Projections

No.	Name of School	Enrolment			Existing No. of Classrooms	Required No. of Classrooms	The GAP	Priority
		Boys	Girls	Total				
1.	BUSUNU MEMPEASEM D/A PRIMARY	54	51	105	2	3	1	12th
2.	BUSUNU D/A PRIMARY	158	142	300	6	9	3	7th
3.	CANTEEN D/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	151	149	300	6	9	3	8th
4.	ST. ANNE'S R/C PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	159	154	313	3	9	6	4th
5.	ST. ANNE'S R/C PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	155	160	315	2	9	7	3rd
6.	DAMONGO PRESBY PRIMARY	349	370	719	6	21	15	1st
7.	FALAHYAT E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	136	115	251	5	7	2	11th
8.	FALAHYAT E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	129	115	244	6	7	1	13th
9.	ST. ANNE'S R/C BLOCK 'C'	129	163	292	6	8	2	10th
10.	JAFO EXP. PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	182	194	376	6	11	5	5th
11.	JAFO EXP. PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	201	205	406	4	12	8	2nd
12.	LARIBANGA E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'A'	149	148	297	6	8	2	9th
13.	LARIBANGA E/A PRIMARY BLOCK 'B'	170	167	337	6	10	4	6th

The population estimates of the District are based on the 2010 population and housing census results. The total population of the District for 2010 was 41,180 comprising 50.22% male and 49.78% female with a growth rate of 3.1%. The population is estimated at 57,616 in 2021, representing 23.82% increased.

JHS Classroom Requirements

The assessment on the ground indicates that there are more classrooms in some schools than pupils. In other words, the classrooms are more than the requirements of certain schools. However some of the schools too will require just a few classrooms to meet the needs of the growing pupil population in the next four years. As such a total of 11 JHS needs additional classroom or two to decongest or meet the needs of the population over the planned period. In overall 15 classrooms are needed to meet the needs for the period assuming the current enrolment rates holds. The details of the analysis are tabulated below for ease of reference.

Table 11: Projected Infrastructure Needs for JHS

No.	Name of School	Enrolment			Existing No. of Classrooms	Required No. of Classrooms	GAP	Priority
		Boys	Girls	Total				
1	LARIBANGA E/A JHS	135	125	260	3	7	4	1 st
2	BUSUNU ST. PETER'S JHS	91	80	171	3	5	2	2 nd
3	KURABASO JHS BLOCK 'B'	64	85	149	3	4	1	3 rd
4	KURABASO JHS BLOCK 'A'	77	71	148	3	4	1	4 th
5	JAFO EXP. JHS BLOCK 'A'	68	65	133	3	4	1	5 th
6	MOLE D/A JHS	64	61	125	3	4	1	6 th
7	DAMONGO PRESBY JHS BLOCK 'B'	58	72	130	3	4	1	7 th
8	YABUM JHS BLOCK 'A'	52	74	126	3	4	1	8 th
9	ST. ANNE'S JHS BLOCK 'A'	60	64	124	3	4	1	9 th
10	JAFO EXP. JHS BLOCK 'B'	68	55	123	3	4	1	10 th
11	ST. ANNE'S JHS BLOCK 'B'	54	38	92	2	3	1	11 th

3.4 Health Projections

Though currently the District population is kept in check, the health needs of the populace are growing. The number of health facilities are growing and the standards of geographical location of facilities is closing up. However, the staff necessary to man the health facilities is inadequate. The analysis in the table below depicts the ground situation. The shortfall as indicated in the second half of the table below need to be filled to provide the full complements of the basic staff needed to deliver health care services to the people.

Table 12: Health Staff needs Projections

No.	Name of Facility	Existing No. of Staff					Required No. of Staff				
		Nurses	MWs	CHOs	Doc/PAs	Others	Nurses	MWs	CHOs	Doc/PAs	Others
1.	Damongo H/C	23	3	1	1	8	4	2	2	1	2
2.	Busunu H/C	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	6
3.	Laribanga H/C	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
4.	DASS H/C	7	1	0	1	4	9	1	3	1	2
5.	Mempeasem CHPS	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
6.	Langantre CHPS	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2
7.	Kadedelimpa CHPS	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
8.	Achubunyor CHPS	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
9.	Kojope CHPS	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
10.	Soalepe CHPS	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
11.	Attributo CHPS	3	1	0	0	6	3	1	3	0	1
12.	Yipala CHPS	2	1	0	0	4	3	1	2	0	1
13.	Kotito CHPS	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2
14.	Broto CHPS	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2
15.	Sagiss CHPS	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
16.	Sori CHPS	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
17.	Achilo kura CHPS	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
18.	Kpiri CHPS	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
19.	Hangaline CHPS	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
20.	Mole CHPS	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
21.	Mognori CHPS	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2
22.	Murugu CHPS	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2
23.	Kabampe CHPS	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
24.	Grupe CHPS	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2

No.	Name of Facility	Existing No. of Staff					Required No. of Staff				
		Nurses	MWs	CHOs	Doc/PAs	Others	Nurses	MWs	CHOs	Doc/PAs	Others
25	Ndesco CHPS	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
							48	17	30	5	52

3.5 Agriculture

On the ground, there are 3 Agriculture Extension Agents to take care of a farmer population of 30851 at the close of 2017. However, the standard AEA Farmer ratio is 1:1200. Going by this, $30,851 \div 1,200 = 25.7$ which approximates to 26 AEAs. Assuming the farmer population remains constant, and then the District will require 26 AEAs to meet the needs of technology transfer and technical support to farmers. However, by the operational zones as pertains on the ground, 7 supervisors are required and one director. So in effect 7 plus 26 will take the technical staff capacity to 33. This is what needs to be filled over the next four years.

3.6 Development Focus

The District has made phenomenal strides in infrastructural development over the past four years (2014-2017). Many educational and health infrastructure have been provided. The construction of the Fufulso-Damongo-Sawla road has also been completed. However, these infrastructural development has not translated into results in terms of increased educational and health performance and income levels. Much attention was not also given to the environmental sustainability and settlement development.

The focus of the District development for the next four years (2018- 2021) will be human- centered, Sustainable agricultural development along the value chain through selected crop production will be the core of the District's development. Infrastructure and human capital development will be tailored towards the District potentials on public- private partnership. Health and educational development will concentrate on the quality and equity with active involvement of all stakeholders.

3.7 Adopted Development Goal

The District has adopted the relevant goals related to the mandate of the assembly and has also married them to carve out a single district specific goal to portray its aspirations but hinging directly on the national goals.

The goals are:

- a. Economic Development: To build a prosperous society
- b. Social Development: To create opportunities for all Ghanaians
- c. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements: To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment.
- d. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability: To maintain a stable, united and safe country

Building from the national goals, the goal of the West Gonja District was formulated to reflect the national goals as contained in the national medium term policy document code named, Agenda for Jobs. To portray the aspirations of the people of the District and to fit in the national interest, the goal of the West Gonja District Assembly is: To build a healthy peaceful society opened to opportunities with wide range of choices in a resiliently livable built and natural environment.

This goal is reflective also of human development dimensions that have to do with life longevity, freedom of choices among a range of opportunities and income levels in an atmosphere of peace and security. This is what the people of West Gonja Desires. In the medium term therefore the plan has identified processes and steps necessary to contribute to achieving of the desired state of lives for the citizenry of the West Gonja land.

3.8 Adopted Development issues, Development Dimension goals, Policy objectives and strategies, 2018-2021.

The district goal has been carved to encompass the policy of agenda for jobs. This is to ensure that the achievements envisaged by the Assembly feeds into the broader national outlook. Consequently, the goal of the West Gonja District for the next four years is **to build an equitable, safe and resilient socio-economic society with a wide range of choices in a well-planned built and natural environment.**

Table 13: Adopted Development Issues, Development Dimensions, Objectives and Strategies

AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 – 2021

ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth - Inadequate access to affordable credit. 	<p>TO BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY (Economic Development)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve human capital development and management 2) Enhance business enabling environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy. 2. Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to land for agriculture production. - Low proportion of irrigated agriculture - Low transfer and uptake of research finding - Poor storage and transportation systems - Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields - Low level of husbandry practices 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth. 4) Improve production efficiency and yield. 5) Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation. 6) Improve postharvest management. 7) Improve production efficiency and yield. 8) Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Support the youth to have access to land Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain. 4. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts. 5. Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development. 6. Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities. 7. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme. 8. Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9) Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans. 10. Develop palace museums to preserve national

			culture and promote tourism in the communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor quality of education at all levels - Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates - Limited access to education for PWDs 	TO CREATE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (Social Development)	<p>10) Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.</p> <p>11) Improve population management.</p> <p>12) Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<p>11. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs</p> <p>12. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>13. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>14. Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination - Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases - Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services - Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 		<p>13) Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.</p> <p>14) Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality.</p> <p>15) Improve population management.</p> <p>16) Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).</p>	<p>15. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes.</p> <p>16. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization.</p> <p>17. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases.</p> <p>18. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society.</p> <p>19. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare.</p> <p>20. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition 		<p>17) Strengthen food and nutrition security governance</p>	<p>21. Establish an effective food safety monitoring system</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing demand for household water supply - High prevalence of open defecation - Limited community-level sports 		<p>18) Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>19) Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental</p>	<p>22. Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems.</p> <p>23. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign.</p> <p>24. Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation.</p> <p>25. Monitor and evaluate implementation of</p>

<p>and recreational activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 		<p>sanitation services</p>	<p>sanitation plan.</p>
		<p>20) Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure. 21) Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<p>26. Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure. 27. Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets 28. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable group</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber - Forest fires - Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change - Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions 		<p>22) Protect forest reserves 23) Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>29. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes 30. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management system 31. Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture 32. Develop climate-responsive infrastructure 33. Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations - Poor quality and inadequate road transport network - Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services and Low contribution of renewable energy in the power generation mix 	<p>SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT(Environment, Infrastructure and</p>	<p>24) Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements. 25) Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service. 26) Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible</p>	<p>34. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925). 35. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links. 36. Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact. 37. Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide.</p>

<p>- Low broadband wireless access</p>	<p>Human Settlements)</p>	<p>energy. 27) Enhance application of ICT in national development</p>	
<p>- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation - Weak capacity of local governance practitioners - Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans - Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY (Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability)</p>	<p>28) Strengthen fiscal decentralization 29) Deepen political and administrative decentralization. 30) Improve decentralised planning. 31) Improve popular participation at regional and district level</p>	<p>38. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs 39. Strengthen sub-district structures 40. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 41. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability. 42. Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DA

This chapter identifies the programmes and subprograms under the key policy objectives and strategies in line with the mandate of the Assembly in prosecuting its day to day activities to improve the lives of the citizenry of the West Gonja District.

4.1 West Gonja District Assembly Programme of Action (POA)

In line with the programme based budgetary programmes and sub-programmes that reflect the mandate of the Assembly, the West Gonja District Assembly adopted the five main programme and sub-programmes areas reflective of its mandate. These are:

- A. Management And Administration**
 - General Administration
 - Finance and revenue mobilization
 - Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating
 - Legislative oversight
 - Human resource

- B. Infrastructure Delivery And Management**
 - Physical and spatial planning
 - Infrastructure development

- C. Social Services Delivery**
 - Education and Youth development
 - Health delivery
 - Social welfare and community development

- D. Economic Development**
 - Trade, tourism and industrial development
 - Agricultural development

- E. Environmental And Sanitation Management**
 - Disaster prevention and management
 - Natural resource conservation

These programmes and sub-programmes are adopted to the policy of Agenda for Jobs adopted objectives and strategies identified to respond to the development challenges/issues for the next four years.

PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF WEST GONJA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table 14: Programmes and Sub-programmes of West Gonja MTDP

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization.	Strengthen sub-district structures	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration
2. Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs		Finance and revenue mobilization
3. Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability.		Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating
4. Improve popular participation at regional and district level	Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government		Legislative oversight
			Human resource
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS			
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.			
5. Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925).	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and spatial planning
6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service.	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links. Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide.		Infrastructure development
7. Enhance application of ICT in national development.	Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact.		
8. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy.			
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all			

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
9. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth development
10. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure. 11. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure. Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets. Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups.		
12. Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups. 13. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality.. 14. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC). 15. Strengthen food and nutrition security governance.	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy. Establish an effective food safety monitoring system.		Health delivery
16. Improve population management. 17. Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society. Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability.		Social welfare and community development
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society			
18. Improve human capital development and management	Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labor-intensive public works policy.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, tourism and industrial

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>19. Enhance business enabling environment.</p> <p>20. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<p>Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs.</p> <p>Mainstream tourism development in district development plans.</p> <p>Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities.</p>	T	development
<p>21. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth.</p> <p>22. Improve production efficiency and yield.</p> <p>23. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation.</p> <p>24. Improve postharvest management.</p> <p>25. Improve production efficiency and yield.</p> <p>26. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>Support the youth to have access to land Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain.</p> <p>Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts.</p> <p>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development.</p> <p>Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities.</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme.</p> <p>Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country.</p>		Agricultural development
<p>Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all</p>			
<p>27. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>28. Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems.</p> <p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign.</p> <p>Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan.</p>	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and management
<p>29. Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy.</p>	<p>Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact.</p>	T	Natural resource conservation

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<p>30. Protect forest reserves</p> <p>31. Enhance climate change resilience</p>	<p>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes.</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management system.</p> <p>Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture.</p> <p>Develop climate-resilient infrastructure.</p> <p>Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes.</p>		

4.2 Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the DA for 2018-2021

Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DON OR	Lead	Collaborators
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organise Management Meetings	% of management decisions acted on.	√	√	√	√	120,500	215500	0	DCD	DPCU
				Support for accountability and Transparency	No. of anti-corruption initiatives carried out.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	DCE, DFO
				Ensure effective and efficient running of the DA	% improvement in administrative cost	√	√	√	√	699500	510,000	0	DCE	DPCU
				Operationalise the District substructures.	% of mandatory functions performed.		√			336,655.00	0	16,000.00	DCD	DPCU
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capacity of MDAs		Finance and revenue mobilization	Build capacity for improved revenue	% of revenue operatives benefitted from capacity building.	√	√			90,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting		Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating	Ensure effective planning, implementation and reporting.	% involvement of citizens in planning & implementation	√	√	√	√	271,450.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member
	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability			Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes	Level of monitoring achieved.	√	√	√	√	79,450.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member
				Prepare Annual composite Action Plans & budget	% achievement of AAP & B mandate is achieved.	√	√	√	√	140,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU members.
Improve popular participation at regional and district level	Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government		Legislative oversight	Implement popular Participatory tools.	# of popular participatory tools implemented.	√	√	√	√	71,000.00	0	0	DIO	DPCU members.
				Hold all statutory DA performance meetings	# of statutory meetings held with signed meetings.	√	√	√	√	497,000.00	0	0	DCD	DPCU

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
			Human resource	Ensure regular capacity building of Staff for high performance.	# of utility staff receiving capacity enhancement training	√	√	√	√	395,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU members.
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society														
Improve human capital development and management	Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Encourage the youth and businesses to take opportunity of government intervention to get employment.	# of people getting access/opportunities for employment		√	√		55,800.00	0	0	DCE	BAC, DPCU
Enhance business enabling environment.	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs			Facilitate access to loans for small businesses to grow.	# people that have accessed loan funds.	√	√			0.00	0	0	BAC	DCE
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic	Mainstream tourism development in district			Facilitate the improvement of capacity for tourism	# of people gainfully employed in tourism.		√	√		15,000.00	0	0	DA	GTA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
development	development plans.			development.										
	Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities			Facilitate capacity building for cultural tourism.	# of cultural facilities available and attracting tourists.		√	√		14,500.00	0	0	Culture, DA	Chiefs
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth.	Support the youth to have access to land Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain.			Encourage and support the youth groups with capacity building to do agri-business.	# of youth groups/individuals into agri-business.	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield.	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme.		Agricultural development	Facilitate the provision of appropriate inputs to farmers.	# of farmers with access to farm inputs.	√	√	√	√	31,600.00	0	0	DA	DDA, Farmers
	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure			Build irrigation dams to ensure all year round farming	# of communities benefiting from the irrigation dams.	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	including formal schemes, dams and dugouts.													
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation.	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development.			Sep up demonstration farms and farmer field schools to disseminate new technologies to farmers.	# of farmers benefiting from technology transfer due to the demonstration farms and FFS.		√	√	√	47,000.00	0	0	DDA	Farmers, DPCU
				Facilitate the recruitment of Extension staff	# of Farmers to AEA.		√	√		0.00	0	0	DDA	DCE
Improve postharvest management.	Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities.			Build post-harvest infrastructure and capacity to reduce losses after harvest.	# of storage/processing facilities available		√	√		2,500.00	0	0	DA	DDA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country.			Conduct farmer education and support on ruminants improvements.	# of farmers into improved husbandry practices.	√	√			1,600,000.00	0	0	DDA	Vert Services
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth development	Build capacity for effect teaching of pupils and students with special needs.	# of teachers with inclusive teaching methodologies.	√	√	√	√	160,000.00	0	0	GES	DPCU members.
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels			Provide educational infrastructure & Services for basic schools.	# of educational infrastructure and services provided.	√	√	√	√	1,200,000.00	0	0	DA	DPCU members.
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure.	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure			Facilitate provision of sports infrastructure and logistics for development.	# of sports infrastructure/logistics provided.		√	√		56,000.00	0	0	DA	DPCU members.

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets			Implement Poverty Graduation social protection activities into District Action plans.	# of beneficiaries of PLDWs graduating from poverty.		√	√	√	213,000.00	0	0	CD/SW	DA
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable group			Facilitate effective implementation of LEAP and compilation of data on vulnerability.	% of LEAP beneficiaries graduating out of poverty. Amount of database on vulnerable available	√	√			1,450,000.00	0	0	CD/SW	DA
			Expand and enhance social protection interventions.	Promote and enhance social protection interventions in the District.	# of social protection interventions implemented.	√	√	√	√	1,230,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections,	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC)		Health delivery	Strengthen HIV/AIDs interventions in high risk areas.	# HIV/AIDs interventions implemented	√	√	√	√	75,000.00	0	0	FP	DISTRICT RESPONSE COMMIT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
especially among vulnerable groups.	programmes.				d.									TEE
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality.	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization			Roll out action to curtail stigma.	# of HIV stigma related activities undertaken.	√	√	√	√	95,000.00	0	0	FP	DISTRICT RESPONSE COMMITTEE
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases.			Support Malaria Control measures.	Amount of funds available for malaria prevention activities.	√	√	√	√	55,000.00	0	0	DDHS	DPCU
	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare.			Support the full implementation of the CHPS concept.	% of infrastructure facilities provided.	√	√	√	√	675,000.00	0	0	DCE	DDHS
				Facilitate the posting/training support of additional essential health staff.	# of staff mix posted to the District		√	√		50,000	0	0	DDGHS	DCE

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy.				# of staff capacity builds on malaria control.	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	DCE	DDHS
	Establish an effective food safety monitoring system			Mount an effective joint food and nutritional surveillance system.	Existence of an active surveillance taskforce	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	0	0	GHS-NO	EHU, DAD
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability.		Social welfare and community development	Build the capacity of PWDs to graduate from Poverty.	# PWDs benefiting from poverty graduation capacity building.	√	√	√	√	789,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
Improve population management.	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society			Liaise with NPC to implement population management interventions	# of population management activities implemented.	√	√	√	√	52,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems.			Construct Small Town Water Systems and point sources for safe water supply.	% improvement in safe water coverage.		√	√		250,000.00	0	0	DWST	DPCU
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign.			Implement CLTS and educate the public in the management of solid waste.	% improvement in safe sanitation coverage.	√	√	√	√	163,000.00	0	0	EHU	DA, DICCS
	Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation.			Build the capacity of EH staff to effectively execute their mandate.	# of EH staff performing effectively	√	√			80,000.00	0	0	EHU	DA
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan.	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and management	Facilitate disaster Risk reduction.	# of disaster preventive measures carried out.		√	√		385,000.00	0	0	NADMO	DA, GMET
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy.	Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact.		Natural resource conservation	Mainstream & Implement Green Economy interventions in all aspects of development.	# of green economy activities mainstreamed in the MTDP implemented.	√	√	√	√	2,150,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU, EPA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Protect forest reserves	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes			Institute measures to protect the environment and forest vegetation.	% improvement made to the natural environment	√	√	√	√	59,455.00	0	0	FED	EPA, DA
Enhance climate change resilience	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management system			Revive community ownership and management of forest resources including water resources.	# of community resource areas established.		√	√		450,000.00	0	0	FED	EPA, DA
	Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture			Implement resilient climate change Adaptation interventions to sustain women livelihoods.	# of climate resilient interventions for women established.	√	√	√	√	410,200.00	0	0	DA	DPCU, EPA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Develop climate-responsive infrastructure			Introduce climate resilient designs at all levels of the District.	# of climate resilient designs produced.	√	√			75,000.00	0	0	DWD	DPCU members.
	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes.			Identify and incorporate climate change resilient activities in the District Action Plan.	% of CC interventions mainstreamed in the plan & Budget of DA.	√	√	√		45,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU members, EPA, Forestry
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.														
Promote sustainable spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925).	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and spatial planning	Create a livable built Environment.	% of layout implemented according to layout.	√	√	√	√	2,500,000.00	0	0	PPO	SPC
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service.	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links.		Infrastructure development	Facilitate the improvement of condition and network of roads.	No. of km of roads rehabilitated		√	√			0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome /impact indicators	TIME FRAME				Funding Source			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide			Promote ICT development in the District	% access to ICT services		√	√		200,000.00	0	0	DIO	SERVICE PROVIDERS, DCE
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy.	Formulate policies to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and its negative impact.			Extension of electricity	No. of communities benefitted from electrification	√	√			356,000.00	0	0	IPA	VRA, DA
				Extend and rehabilitate/repair of street lights	No. of streetlights rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	56,000.00	0	0	DA	VRA
										17,834,610.00	745,000.00	74,300.00		18,653,910.00

4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy.

The successful implementation of the four-year Medium Term Development Plan involves huge financial investment. An indicative costing of the plan shows that a total amount of **GHC18,653,910.80** is the financial requirement to fund the operations and projects over the next four years period. This means that the key sources from which the resources will be obtained to operationalise the plan is key. This is the essence of the indicative financial plan. In effect, the indicative financial plan is the identification of the possible sources of funds necessary to implement the projects, programmes and activities in the MTDP for the next four years beginning 2018.

The funds will be raised to implement the plan from Government of Ghana sources including the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Community Self Initiatives, and Support from Development Partners (DPs), District Development Fund (DDF) grants and raising of grant Proposals. Others will include projects, GETFUND and the private sector.

Table 15: Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue			
1.MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	3,206,510.80	1,250,000.00	230,000.00	1,130,500.00	45,800.00	2,656,300.00	550,210.80	To implement the MTDP the District expects to mobilise resources from GoG/DACF sources, DPAT funds, IGF sources, Donor support, raising of grant proposals and Support from NGOs.	Alternative funding sources could be community self- help projects using communal labour, seeking private participation and PPP arrangements. GETFUND and other GoG sources that the DA has no control over are possible funding sources for the plan.
2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	4,911,600.00	3,850,000.00	58,000.00	750,500.00	35,000.00	4,693,500.00	218,100.00		
3. SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	4,712,200.00	2,782,050.00	65,000.00	900,000.00	65,000.00	3,812,050.00	900,150.00		
4. INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	3,477,600.00	2,450,000.00	589,000.00	375,000.00	37,000.00	3,451,000.00	26,600.00		
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	2,346,000.00	1,250,000.00	820,000.00	75,800.00	120,000.00	2,265,800.00	80,200.00		
TOTAL	18,653,910.8	11,582,050	1,762,000	3,231,800	302,800	16,878,650	1,775,260.8		

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN OF THE DA

The medium term plan will be implemented based on annualized action plans from which a budget will be drawn to access development resources from the various funding sources or opportunities that may appear handy; as such the plan has been put into four annual composite action plans for the generality of the district. The 2018 plan has already been used as the basis for the budget for the West Gonja district for the financial year 2018. The next pages capture the annual action plans.

5.1 Annual Action Plan for 2018 – West Gonja District

Table 16: Annual Action Plan for 2018

Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION [1. General Administration 2. Finance and revenue mobilization 3. Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating 4. Legislative oversight 5. Human resource]	Organise Management Meetings	DA offices		# of management meetings held.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	HODs &
	Hold Audit committee meetings	DA offices		# of audit committee meetings carried out.	√	√	√	√	45790	81890	0	IA	DCD, DFO
	Publish the Assembly Financial Accounts	Damongo, Busunu, Laribanga & DA notice boards.		# of publications made.	√				361.5	646.5	0	DFO	DBA, DCD
	Hold Public Hearing on budget and AAP.	Damongo		# of public hearings carried out.			√	√	38560	68960	0	DPO/DBA	DPCU
	Hold sub-committees, Executive and General Assembly meetings	Damongo	0	# of mandatory sub-committees, Execo & GA meetings held	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	0	0	AD	Sub-co. chairs
	Provide for protocol activities	Damongo		# of key protocol activities serviced	√	√	√	√	120,000.0	0	0	ADI	DCD, DCE, DFO
	Support security Network in the District and hold DISEC meetings	Districtwide		# of Reduction in crime cases on the highway and communities.	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	0	0	DCE	Police commander
	Support for administrative running and vehicle maintenance	Damongo		Effectiveness of administration	√	√	√	√	250,000.00	0	0	TO	DCD, DCE, DFO

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Provide for standing Contractual obligations	Districtwide		# of contractual obligations met.	√	√			280,000.0	0	0	DCD	DCE, DFO
	Rehabilitate Area Council office	Busunu		# of Area Council offices rehabilitated.	√				30,000.00	0	0	DWD	TC
	Harmonized CAPs into ACAPs	Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga	0	# of ACAPs produced	√				0 -	0	5,000.0 0	DPO	Area Councils, DPCU
	Train Area Councilors on LED	Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga	0	# of trainings conducted	√				0	0	5,500.0 0	DPO	Area Councils, DPCU
	Train Area Councilors on the new Local Government Act	Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga		# of Councilors trained on LED	√				0	0	5,500.0 0	DPO	DPCU
	Rehabilitate Works Department offices	Damongo		% completion of the works	√				0	0	20,000.	DWD	DCD
	Refurbishment of DCE, Police commander and Internal auditor's bungalows.	Damongo		% completion of the works	√	√			0	0	375,00 0.00	DWD	DCD
	Implement gender action plan activities	Districtwide		% of Gender action plan implemented	√	√	√		0	0	10,000. 00	GDO	DPCU
	Design/Review Revenue performance Improvement plan to raise collection	Districtwide		Status of Revenue improvement plan	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA
	Conduct mid-year review of AAP and Prepare Annual	Damongo		% involvement of citizens in planning & implementation	√	√	√	√	46,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Communit

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	composite Action Plans & budget.												Community member
	Conduct quarterly Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide	-	# of Projects and Programmes monitored and evaluated.	√	√	√	√	33,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member
	Publicize and disseminate policies and programmes	Damongo		# of policies and programmes publicized	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	0	0	ISD	DPCU
	Build and regularly review a reliable human Resources database.	Damongo		# of reviews and updates conducted.	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU
	Support for regular human capacity building of Staff for high performance.	Damongo		# of staff benefiting from capacity building training.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU members.
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									219,000	0	479,300		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT [1. Trade, tourism and industrial development. 2. Agricultural	Facilitate access to VSLA loans for small businesses to grow.	District wide		# People that have accessed loan funds.	√	√			35788.5	64003.5	0	BAC	DCE
	Encourage and support the youth groups with capacity building to do agri-business.	District wide		# of youth groups/individuals into agri-business.	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	DDA	DA
	Facilitate the provision of appropriate inputs	District wide		# of farmers with access to farm	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	DA	DDA, Farmers

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr-1	Qtr-2	Qtr-3	Qtr-4	GOG	IGF	DONO R	Lead	Collabora tors
development]	to farmers.			inputs.									
	Build irrigation dams to ensure all year round farming			# of communities benefiting from the irrigation dams.	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	DDA	DA
	Support activities of Department of Agriculture for nutrition & food Security (RING)	Districtwide		# of interventions implemented	√	√			0	0	560,000.00	DA	RING, DDA
	Rehabilitate Agric staff bungalow	Damongo		% of works completed	√				50,000.00	0	0	DWD	DCE, DCD
	Conduct farmer education and support small ruminants improvements.	Districtwide		# of farmers into improved husbandry practices.	√	√			0	0	400,000.00	DDA	Vert Services
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								50,000	0	960,000			
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY [1. Education and Youth development 2. Expand and enhance social	Build capacity for effective teaching of pupils and students with special needs.	Districtwide	-	# of teachers with inclusive teaching methodologies.	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Hold independence day celebration.	Damongo		# of schools participating	√				25,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organise best Teacher award	Damongo		# of teachers awarded					30,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organize DEOC meetings	Damongo		# of meetings with	√	√	√	√	4,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Organise 'My First day in School'	Districtwide		# of schools covered.			√		10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Renovate 2No. 3 unit	Damongo		#				√		0	0	DWD	DCE

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr-1	Qtr-2	Qtr-3	Qtr-4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
protection interventions. 3. Health delivery. 4. Social welfare and community development]	classroom Blocks and Rehab. Of GES Block complex phase II			Classrooms/offices rehabilitated					240,000.00				
	Support supervision to enhance teaching and learning	Districtwide		Quantum of support given	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE
	Facilitate effective implementation of LEAP and compilation of data on vulnerability.	District wide		% of LEAP beneficiaries graduating out of poverty. Amount of data on vulnerable available	√	√			0	0	47,000.00	CD/SW	DA
	Build the capacities of PWDs for sustainable economic activities.	District wide		No. of PWDs receiving capacity support					99,000.00	0	0	DCE	CD/SW, DCD
	Organize 25 CSPC/DSPC Meetings	Damongo		No. DSPC/CSPC meetings held.					0	0	2700	CD/SW	DPCU
	Strengthen HIV/AIDS interventions in high risk areas.	Mole, Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga		# HIV/AIDS interventions implemented.	√	√	√	√	17,000.00	0	0	FP	DIST RESPONSE TEAM
	Roll out action to curtail stigma.	District wide		# of HIV stigma related activities undertaken.	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	0	0	FP	DIST RESPONSE TEAM
	Support Malaria Control measures.	District wide		Amount of funds available for malaria prevention activities.	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	0	0	DDHS	DPCU
	Construct CHPS Compound	Soalepe		% of infrastructure facilities provided.	√	√			145,000.00	0	0	DCE	DDHS

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr-1	Qtr-2	Qtr-3	Qtr-4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT [Disaster prevention and management	Implement of nutritional activities at CHPS Level (as captured in the RING work plan) and conduct nutritional surveillance system	District wide		# of staff capacity build on malaria control.	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	0	230,000.00	DCE	DDHS
	Build the capacity of PWDs to graduate from Poverty.	District wide		# PWDs benefiting from poverty graduation capacity building.				√	10,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
	Sub-total								660,000	0	279,700		
	Drill 2No. Boreholes and mechanise 1	Damongo		# of BHs drilled & # Mechanised				√	130,000.00	0	0	DWST	DPCU
Rehabilitate 10 boreholes	Mognori, Murugu, Sorino. 2, Kojope, Abukarikura, Tailorpe, Abingakura, Alhassankura, Damongo zongo		# of Boreholes rehabilitated				√	100,000.00	0	0	DWSTL	EHU	
Implement CLTS and educate the public in the management of solid waste.	District wide		% improvement in safe sanitation coverage.	√	√	√	√	0	0	89,000.00	EHU	DA, DICCS	

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
Natural resource conservation]	Construction of 6 seater pure flash toilet and ancillaries to the slaughter slab.	Damongo		% of works completed				√	63,000.00	0	0	DWD	DCE, DCD
	Construction and servicing of landfill site	Damongo		% of works completed				√	80,000.00	0	0	EHD	DWD, DCE, DCD
	Evacuate refuse regularly.	Damongo, Busunu and Laribanga		# of refuse heaps cleared.					20,000.00	0	0	EHD	DWD, DCE, DCD
	Clean and provide general Services	Damongo		No. of cleaning services/detergents/c hemicals provided	√	√	√	√	310,000.00	0	0	EHD	DCD
	Procure 2 motorbikes for Environmental Health Unit	Damongo		# of motorcycles procured	√				12,000.00	0	0	EHO	PO, DCE, DCD
	Rehabilitate 2No. Public toilets	Damongo		# of public latrines rehabilitated	√				30,000.00	0	0	EHO	DWD, DCE
	Facilitate disaster Risk reduction through public education.	District wide		# of disaster prevention measures executed.	√	√	√		15,600.00	0	0	NADMO	DA, GMET
	Implement resilient climate change Adaptation interventions to sustain women livelihoods.	District wide		# of climate resilient interventions targeting women implemented.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	DA	DPCU, EPA
	Implement CC Adaptation measures identified every year	Mognori, Murugu		% of CC adaptation interventions implemented	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU, EPA, Forestry
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									940,600	0	89,000		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.													

PROGRAM MES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					Qtr-1	Qtr-2	Qtr-3	Qtr-4	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Acquisition of Assets (Movable and Immovable)	Damongo		# of Properties acquired	√	√			290,000	0	0	PPO	SPC
	Support Spatial planning and government policy of street naming	Laribanga, Busunu & Damongo		# layouts prepared and streets named.	√	√	√	√	95,000	0	0	PPO	SPC
	Support the routine maintenance, reshaping and creation of access roads.	Selected roads district wide		No. of roads maintained or reshaped or created.	√				100,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Extension of electricity to some communities.	Busunu Police post, Laribanga AC office, Sabon-zongo & Abinga-Kuraa.		No. of facilities/communities connected to electricity	√	√			256,000	0	0	DWD	DA
	Maintain Street lights	Damongo, Busunu and Laribanga		# street lights repaired	√				30,000	0	0	DWD	DA
									771,000	0	0		

5.2 Annual Action Plan for 2019 – West Gonja District

Table 17: Annual Action Plan for 2019

Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
 Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION [1. General Administration 2. Finance and revenue mobilization 3. Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating 4. Legislative oversight 5. Human resource]	Organise Management Meetings	DA offices		# of management meetings held.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	HODs &
	Hold Audit committee meetings	DA offices		# of audit committee meetings carried out.	√	√	√	√	45790	81890	0	IA	DCD, DFO
	Publish the Assembly Financial Accounts	Damongo, Busunu, Laribanga & DA notice boards.		# of publications made.	√				361.5	646.5	0	DFO	DBA, DCD
	Hold Public Hearing on budget and AAP.	Damongo		# of public hearings carried out.			√	√	38560	68960	0	DPO/DBA	DPCU
	Hold sub-committees, Executive and General Assembly meetings	Damongo	0	# of mandatory sub-committees, Execo & GA meetings held	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	0	0	AD	Sub-co. chairs
	Provide for protocol activities	Damongo		# of key protocol activities serviced	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	0	0	ADI	DCD, DCE, DFO

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Support security Network in the District & hold DISEC meetings	Districtwide		# of Reduction in crime cases on the highway and communities.	√	√	√	√	61,000.00	0	0	DCE	DISEC Members
	Support for administrative running and Vehicle maintenance.	Damongo		Effectiveness of administration	√	√	√	√	250,000.00	0	0	TO	DCD, DCE, DFO
	Operationalise the District substructures.	Damongo, Busunu and Laribanga		% of mandatory functions performed.		√			10,000.00	0	0	DCD	DPCU
	Train TC/Acs on revenue mobilisation and Cede some revenue to them for collectio.	Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga		% of revenue operatives benefitted from capacity building.		√	√		0	0	26,655.40	DFO	DBA
	Implement gender action plan activities	Districtwide		% of Gender action plan implemented	√	√	√		0	0	10,000.00	GDO	DPCU
	Train revenue & Commission staff on improve techniques of collection	All 3 Area/Town Councils		# of staff train on improve collection techniques.		√			10,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA
	Sensitize the public on property tax and the modality of payment.	Damongo, Busunu and Laribanga		# of sensitization activities carried out.		√			6,000.00	0	0	DBA	DFO
	Design/Review Revenue performance Improvement plan to raise collection	Districtwide		Status of Revenue improvement plan	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Conduct mid-year review of AAP and Prepare Annual composite Action Plans & budget	Damongo		% involvement of citizens in planning & implementation	√	√	√	√	46,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member
	Conduct quarterly Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide	-	# of Projects and Programmes monitored and evaluated.	√	√	√	√	33,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member
	Prepare and implement popular participation action plan.	Damongo		# of popular participatory tools implemented.			√		0	30,000.00	0	DPO	DPCU members.
	Publicise and disseminate policies and programmes	Damongo		# of policies and programmes publicised	√			√	25,000.00	0	0	ISD	DPCU
	Build and regularly review a reliable human Resources database.	Damongo		# of reviews and updates conducted.	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU
	Support for regular human capacity building of Staff for high performance.	Damongo		# of staff benefiting from capacity building training.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU members.
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									743,000	30,000	94,955.4		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT [1. Trade, tourism and industrial	Encourage the youth and businesses to take opportunity of government intervention to get	Districtwide		# of people getting access/opportunities for employment		√	√		5,000.00	0	0	DCE	BAC, DPCU

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
development. 2. Agricultural development]	employment.												
	Facilitate access to loans for small businesses to grow.	Districtwide		# people that have accessed loan funds.	√	√			4,500.00	0	0	BAC	DCE
	Facilitate the improvement of capacity for tourism development.	Laribanga & Mole		# of people gainfully employed in tourism.		√	√		15,000.00	0	0	DA	Mole Manager, GTA
	Facilitate capacity building for cultural tourism.	Damongo		# of cultural facilities available and attracting tourists.		√	√		7,000.00	0	0	Culture, DA	Chiefs
	Encourage and support the youth groups with capacity building to do agri-business.	Districtwide		# of youth groups/individuals into agri-business.	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA
	Facilitate the provision of appropriate inputs to farmers.	Districtwide		# of farmers with access to farm inputs.	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	0	0	DA	DDA, Farmers
	Build irrigation dams to ensure all year round farming			# of communities benefiting from the irrigation dams.	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	0	0	DDA	DA
	Set up demonstration farms and farmer field schools to disseminate new technologies to farmers.	Damongo TC, Busunu AC, Laribanga AC		# of farmers benefiting from technology transfer due to the demonstration farms and FFS.		√	√	√	15,000.00	0	0	DDA	Farmers, DPCU

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Build post-harvest infrastructure and capacity to reduce losses after harvest.	Damongo		# of storage/processing facilities available		√	√		2,500.00	0	0	GoG	DCE, DDA
	Support activities of Department of Agriculture for food Security	Districtwide		# of interventions implemented	√	√			0	0	560,000.00	DA	RING, DDA
	Rehabilitate Agric staff bungalow	Damongo		% of works completed	√				50,000.00	0	0	DWD	DCE, DCD
	Conduct farmer education and support on ruminants improvements.	Districtwide		# of farmers into improved husbandry practices.	√	√			0	0	400,000.00	DDA	Vert Services
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									158,000	0	960,000		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY [1. Education and Youth development 2. Expand and enhance social protection interventions. 3. Health delivery. 4. Social welfare	Build capacity for effective teaching of pupils and students with special needs.	Districtwide		# of teachers with inclusive teaching methodologies.	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organize best Teacher award	Damongo		# of teachers awarded					30,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organize DEOC meetings	Damongo		# of meetings with					5,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Organize 'My First day in School'	Districtwide		# of schools covered.					10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
and community development]	Construct 4No. 3 unit classroom blocks with office and store, KVIP and Urinals	Districtwide		# of classroom completed					480,000.00	0	0	DWD	DCE
	Support supervision to enhance teaching and learning	Districtwide		Quantum of support given					10,000.00	0	0	DDGES	DCE
	Facilitate provision of sports infrastructure and logistics for development.	Damongo		# of sports infrastructure/logistics provided.		√	√		5,000.00	0	0	DA	DPCU members.
	Implement Poverty Graduation social protection activities into District Action plans.	Districtwide		# of beneficiaries of PLDWs graduating from poverty.		√	√	√	15,000.00	0	0	CD/SW	DA
	Facilitate effective implementation of LEAP and compilation of data on vulnerability.	Districtwide		% of LEAP beneficiaries graduating out of poverty. Amount of database on vulnerable available	√	√			0	0	47,000.00	CD/SW	DA
	Build the capacities of PWDs for sustainable economic activities	Districtwide		No. of PWDs receiving capacity support					99,000.00	0	0	DCE	CD/SW, DCD
	Strengthen HIV/AIDS interventions in high risk areas.	Mole, Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga		# HIV/AIDS interventions implemented.	√	√	√	√	17,000.00	0	0	FP	DISTRICT RESPONSE TEAM

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Roll out action to curtail stigma.	District wide		# of HIV stigma related activities undertaken.	√	√	√	√	7000	0	0	FP	DISTRICT RESPONSE TEAM
	Support Malaria Control measures.	Districtwide		Amount of funds available for malaria prevention activities.	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	0	0	DDHS	DPCU
	Support the implementation of nutritional activities at CHPS Level & Conduct surveillance on food and nutrition (RING portfolio)	Districtwide		# of staff capacity builds on malaria control.	√	√	√	√	0	0	230,000.00	DCE	DDHS
	Build the capacity of PWDs to graduate from Poverty.	Districtwide		# PWDs benefiting from poverty graduation capacity building.			√	√	9,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
	Liaise with NPC to implement population management interventions	Districtwide		# of population management activities implemented.	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
	Sub-total								754,000	0	277,000		
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMEN	Construct Small Town Water Systems and point sources for safe water supply.	Districtwide		% improvement in safe water coverage.		√	√		5,000.00	0	0	DWST	DPCU

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
NT [Disaster prevention and management Natural resource conservation]	Implement CLTS and educate the public in the management of solid waste.	Districtwide		% improvement in safe sanitation coverage.	√	√	√	√	15000	0	34000	EHU	DA, DICCS
	Clean and provide general Services	Damongo		No. of cleaning services/detergents/chemicals provided	√		√	√	310,000.00	0	0	EHD	DCD
	Facilitate disaster Risk reduction through public education.	Districtwide		# of disaster preventive measures carried out.	√	√	√		15,600.00	0	0	NADMO	DA, GMET
	Conduct bushfire education	Mognori, Soalepe, Sori 1&2, Yipala, Dakpalakura, kanato, Bonyanto, Mepeasem.		# of communities aware and able to fight wild fire.		√			4,500.00	0	0	GNFS	NADMO
	Mainstream and Implement Green Economy interventions in all aspects of development for environmental sustainability.	Districtwide		# of green economy activities mainstreamed in the MTDP implemented.	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU, EPA
	Mainstream CC issues into every development activity or public fora messages for dissemination and awareness creation.	Districtwide		# of public fora messages incorporating CC issues.	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	0	0	DCD	DCE, ISD

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Institute measures to protect the natural environment and Water Resources.	Damongo		# of action points taken to protect the natural environment and water resources.		√	√	√	5,000.00	0	0	FED	EPA, DA
	Revive community ownership and management of forest resources including water resources.	Districtwide		# of community resource areas established.		√	√		15000	0	0	FSD	Mole Game, EPA, DA
	Implement resilient climate change Adaptation interventions to sustain women livelihoods.	Districtwide		# of climate resilient interventions targeting women implemented.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	DA	DPCU, EPA
	Introduce climate resilient designs at all levels of the District.	Damongo		# of climate resilient designs produced.	√	√			20,000.00	0	0	DWD	DPCU members.
	Implement CC Adaptation measures identified every year	Mognori, Murugu		% of CC adaptation interventions implemented	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU members, EPA, Forestry
	Device Flood/drought early warning system.	Districtwide		% coverage of early warning systems		√			15,000.00	0	0	EPA	GMET, DA, DDA
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									1,341,600	0	311,000		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY	Create a livable built Environment with access roads.	Damongo		# of kms of access roads created		√	√	√	0	45,000.00	0	PPO	SPC

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
AND MANAGEMENT [1. Physical and spatial planning 2. Infrastructure development]	Support Spatial planning and government policy of street naming	Laribanga, Busunu & Damongo		# layouts prepared and streets named.	√	√	√	√	95,000	0	0	PPO	SPC
	Conduct spot improvement of existing roads	Selected roads districtwide		No. of km of roads rehabilitated		√	√		100,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Support the routine maintenance, reshaping and creation of access roads.	Selected roads districtwide		No. of roads maintained or reshaped or created.					100,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Promote ICT development in the District	Damongo		% access to ICT services		√	√		200,000.00	0	0	DIO	SERVICE PROVIDERS, DCE
	Maintain Street lights	Damongo, Busunu & Laribanga		# street lights repaired					30,000	0	0	DWD	DA
	Extend the national grid to communities not connected.	Districtwide (32 Communities)		No. of streetlights rehabilitated		√	√	√	50,000	0	0	DA	VRA
									575,000	45,000	0		

5.3 Annual Action Plan for 2020 – West Gonja District

Table 18: Annual Action Plan for 2020

Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION [1. General Administration 2. Finance and revenue mobilization 3. Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating 4. Legislative oversight 5. Human resource]	Organise Management Meetings	DA offices		# of management meetings held.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	HODs &
	Hold Audit committee meetings	DA offices		# of audit committee meetings carried out.	√	√	√	√	45790	81890	0	IA	DCD, DFO
	Publish the Assembly Financial Accounts	Damongo, Busunu, Laribanga & DA notice boards.		# of publications made.	√				361.5	646.5	0	DFO	DBA, DCD
	Organise Management Meetings	DA offices		# of management meetings held.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	HODs &
	Hold sub-committees, Executive and General Assembly meetings	Damongo	0	# of mandatory sub-committees, Execo & GA meetings held	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	0	0	AD	Sub-co. chairs
	Service protocol activities	Damongo		# of key protocol activities serviced	√	√	√	√	120,000.00	0	0	ADI	DCD, DCE, DFO

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Support security Network in the District and DISEC Meetings	Districtwide		# of Reduction in crime cases on the highway and communities.	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	0	0	DCE	Police commander
	Support for administrative running and Vehicle maintenance.	Damongo		Effectiveness of administration	√	√	√	√	250,000.00	0	0	TO	DCD
	Train TC/Acs on revenue mobilisation and Cede some revenue to them for collectio.	Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga		% of revenue operatives benefitted from capacity building.		√	√		0	0	26,655.40	DFO	DBA
	Implement gender action plan activities	Districtwide		% of Gender action plan implemented	√	√	√		0	0	10,000.	GDO	DPCU
	Sensitise the public on property tax and the modality of payment.	Damongo, Busunu and Larabanga		# of sensitisation activities carried out.		√			6,000.00	0	0	DBA	DFO
	Design/Review Revenue performance Improvement plan to raise collection	Districtwide		Status of Revenue improvement plan	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA
	Conduct mid-year review of AAP and Prepare Annual composite Action Plans & budget	Damongo		% involvement of citizens in planning & implementation	√	√	√	√	46,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Conduct quarterly Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide	-	# of Projects and Programmes monitored and evaluated.	√	√	√	√	33,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly member, Community member
	Implement popular participation action plan.	Damongo		# of popular participatory tools implemented.		√			0	16,000.00	0	DPO	DPCU members.
	Publicise and disseminate policies and programmes	Damongo		# of policies and programmes publicised	√	√	√	√	90,000.00	0	0	ISD	DPCU
	Support for regular human capacity building of Staff for high performance.	Damongo		# of staff benefiting from capacity building training.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU members.
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									762,000	16,000	94,955.4		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT [1. Trade, tourism and industrial development. 2. Agricultural development]	Encourage the youth and businesses to take opportunity of government intervention for employment.	Districtwide		# of people getting access/opportunities for employment		√	√		5000	0	0	DCE	BAC, DPCU
	Facilitate access to loans for small businesses to grow.	Districtwide		# People that have accessed loan funds.	√	√			5,500	0	0	BAC	DCE
	Facilitate capacity building for cultural tourism.	Damongo		# of cultural facilities available and attracting		√	√		7,500	0	0	Culture, DA	Chiefs

PROGRAMMES	Activities/ Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
				tourists.									
	Encourage and support the youth groups with capacity building to do agri-business.	Districtwide		# of youth groups/individuals into agri-business.	√	√	√	√	15,000	0	0	DDA	DA
	Facilitate the provision of appropriate inputs to farmers.	Districtwide		# of farmers with access to farm inputs.	√	√	√	√	20,000	0	0	DA	DDA, Farmers
	Build irrigation dams to ensure all year round farming			# of communities benefiting from the irrigation dams.	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	DDA	DA
	Set up demonstration farms and farmer field schools to disseminate new technologies to farmers.	Damongo TC, Busunu AC, Laribanga AC		# of farmers benefiting from technology transfer due to the demonstration farms and FFS.		√	√	√	15000	0	0	DDA	Farmers, DPCU
	Build post harvest infrastructure and capacity to reduce losses after harvest.	Damongo		# of storage/processing facilities available		√	√		0	0	0	GoG	DCE, DDA
	Support activities of Department of Agriculture for food Security	Districtwide		# of interventions implemented	√	√			0	0	560,000.00	DA	RING, DDA
	Conduct farmer education and support	Districtwide		# of farmers into improved	√	√			0	0	400,00	DDA	Vert Services

PROGRAMME S	Activities/ Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	on ruminants improvements.			husbandry practices.							0.00		
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									68000	0	960,000		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY [1. Education and Youth development 2. Expand and enhance social protection interventions. 3. Health delivery. 4. Social welfare and community development]	Build capacity for effective teaching of pupils and students with special needs.	Districtwide		# of teachers with inclusive teaching methodologies.	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Hold independence day celebration.	Damongo	-	# of schools participating	√				25,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organise best Teacher award	Damongo		# of teachers awarded					30,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organize DEOC meetings	Damongo		# of meetings with								DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Organise 'My First day in School'	Districtwide		# of schools covered.					10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Construct 4 3unit classroom blocks with office and store, KVIP and Urinals	Districtwide		# of classroom completed					480,000.00	0	0	DWD	DCE
	Support supervision to enhance teaching and learning	Districtwide		Quantum of support given					10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE
	Build social infrastructure	District wide		# of social infrastructural facilities provided		√	√		805,000.00	-	0	DA	DPCU members.

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Facilitate effective implementation of LEAP and compilation of data on vulnerability.	Districtwide		% of LEAP beneficiaries graduating out of poverty. Amount of database on vulnerable available	√	√			0	0	47,000.00	CD/SW	DA
	Build the capacities of PWDs for sustainable economic activities	Districtwide		No. of PWDs receiving capacity support					99,000.00	0	0	DCE	CD/SW, DCD
	Strengthen HIV/AIDS interventions in high risk areas.	Mole, Damongo, Busunu, Laribanga		# HIV/AIDS interventions implemented.	√	√	√	√	17,000.00	0	0	FP	DISTRICT RESPONSE COMMITTEE
	Roll out action to curtail stigma.	Districtwide		# of HIV stigma related activities undertake.	√	√	√	√	6500	0	0	FP	DISTRICT RESPONSE COMMITTEE
	Support Malaria Control measures.	Districtwide		Amount of funds available for malaria prevention activities.	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	0	0	DDHS	DPCU
	Construct CHPS Compound	Kidedilimpa Broto, Mognori		% of infrastructure facilities provided.	√	√			700,000.00	0	0	DCE	DDHS
	Rehabilitate Health Director's Bungalow	Damongo		% of works completed		√			65,000.00	0	0	DWD	DCE, DCD

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Support the implementation of nutritional activities at CHPS Level and Sub-Districts	Districtwide		# of staff capacity build on nutrition activities	√	√	√	√	0	0	230,000.00	DCE	DDHS
	Mount an effective joint food and nutritional surveillance system.	Districtwide		Existence of an active surveillance taskforce	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	0	0	GHS-NO	EHU, DAD
	Build the capacity of PWDs to graduate from Poverty.	Districtwide		# PWDs benefiting from poverty graduation capacity building.	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
	Sub-total								2,225,500	0	277,000		
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT [Disaster prevention and management Natural resource conservation]	Maintenance of water facilities	DASS		# of BHs drilled & # Mechanized	√	√	√	√	200,000.	0	0	DWST	DPCU
	Implement CLTS and educate the public in the management of solid waste.	Districtwide		% improvement in safe sanitation coverage.	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	0	0	EHU	DA, DICCS
	Servicing of landfill site	Damongo		% of works completed	√	√	√	√	50,000.0	0	0	EHD	DWD, DCE, DCD
	Clean and provide general Services	Damongo		No. of cleaning services/detergents/chemicals provided	√	√	√	√	310,000.00	0	0	EHD	DCD

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Facilitate disaster Risk reduction through public education.	District wide		# of disaster preventive measures carried out.	√	√	√		15,600.00	0	0	NADMO	DA, GMET
	Mainstream and Implement Green Economy interventions in all aspects of development.	District wide		# of green economy activities mainstreamed in the MTDP implemented.	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU, EPA
	Mainstream CC issues into every development activity or public fora messages for dissemination and awareness creation.	District wide		# of public fora messages incorporating CC issues.		√			1,000.00	0	0	DCD	DCE, ISD
	Institute measures to protect the natural environment and Water Resources.	Damongo		# of action points taken to protect the natural environment and water resources.		√	√	√	5,000.00	0	0	FED	EPA, DA
	Revive community ownership and management of forest resources including water resources.	District wide		# of community resource areas established.		√	√		5,000.00	0	0	FSD	Mole Game, EPA, DA

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Implement resilient climate change Adaptation interventions to sustain women livelihoods.	District wide		# of climate resilient interventions targeting women implemented.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	DA	DPCU, EPA
	Implement CC Adaptation measures identified every year	Mognori, Murugu		% of CC adaptation interventions implemented	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU members, EPA, Forestry
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									797,600	0	0		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT [1. Physical and spatial planning 2. Infrastructure development]	Create a livable built Environment with access roads.	Damongo		# of kms of access roads created		√	√	√	0	45,000.00	0	PPO	SPC
	Support Spatial planning and government policy of street naming	Laribanga, Busunu & Damongo		# Layouts prepared and streets named.	√	√	√	√	95,000	0	0	PPO	SPC
	Conduct spot improvement of existing roads	Selected roads districtwide		No. of km of roads rehabilitated		√	√		100,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Support the routine maintenance, reshaping and creation of access roads.	Selected roads districtwide		No. of roads maintained or reshaped or created.	√		√	√	100,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Maintain Street lights	Damongo, Busunu		# street lights repaired					30,000	0	0	DWD	DA

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
		& Laribanga											
	Extend the national grid to communities not connected.	Districtwide (32 Communities)		No. of streetlights rehabilitated		√	√	√	50,000	0	0	DA	VRA
									375,000	45,000	0		

5.4 Annual Action Plan for 2021 – West Gonja District

Table 19: Annual Action Plan for 2021

Thematic area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 ^{Qtr}	2 ^{Qtr}	3 ^{Qtr}	4 ^{Qtr}	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Organise Management Meetings	DA offices		# of management meetings held.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	HODs &
	Hold Audit committee meetings	DA offices		# of audit committee meetings carried out.	√	√	√	√	45790	81890	0	IA	DCD, DFO
	Publish the Assembly Financial Accounts	Damongo, Busunu, Laribanga & DA notice boards.		# of publications made.	√				361.5	646.5	0	DFO	DBA, DCD
	Organise Management Meetings	DA offices		# of management meetings held.	√	√	√	√	25000	19500	0	DCD	HODs &
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION [1. General Administration 2. Finance and	Hold sub-committees, Executive and General Assembly meetings	Damongo	0	# of mandatory sub-committees, Execo & GA meetings held	√	√	√	√	62,000.00	0	0	AD	Sub-co. chairs
	Service protocol activities	Damongo		# of key protocol activities serviced	√	√	√	√	150,000.00	0	0	ADI	DCD, DCE, DFO

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
revenue mobilization 3. Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating 4. Legislative oversight 5. Human resource]	Support DISEC and security issues	Districtwide		# of Reduction in crime cases on the highway and communities.	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	0	0	DCE	Police commander
	Support for administrative running and Vehicle maintenance.	Damongo		# of office vehicles in good condition	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	0	0	TO	DCD
	Support for the functioning of the Area Councils	Busunu, Damongo, Laribanga		# of meetings held.	√				45000	0	-	DPO	DPCU
	Implement gender action plan activities	Districtwide		% of Gender action plan implemented	√	√	√		0	0	10,000.00	GDO	DPCU
	Monitor the activities of revenue and commission collectors at the ACs level.	All 3 Area/Town Councils		# of ACs functioning well in revenue collection.		√			10,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA
	Sensitize the public on property tax and the modality of payment.	Damongo, Busunu and Laribanga		# of sensitization activities carried out.		√			6,000.00	0	0	DBA	DFO
	Review Revenue performance Improvement plan to raise collection	Districtwide		No. of reviews on revenue plan conducted	√	√	√	√	7,000.00	0	0	DFO	DBA

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Conduct mid-year review of AAP and Prepare Annual composite Action Plans & budget	Damongo		% involvement of citizens in planning & implementation	√	√	√	√	46,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly & Community members
	Conduct quarterly Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide	-	# of Projects and Programmes monitored and evaluated.	√	√	√	√	33,000.00	0	29,150	DPCU	Assembly & Community members
	Prepare and implement popular participation action plan.	Damongo		# of popular participatory tools implemented.		√			0	25,000.00	0	DPO	DPCU members.
	Publicize and disseminate policies and programmes	Damongo		# of policies and programmes publicized	√	√	√	√	90,000.00	0	0	ISD	DPCU
	Build and regularly review a reliable human Resources database.	Damongo		# of reviews and updates conducted.	√	√	√	√	25,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU
	Support for regular human capacity building of Staff for high performance.	Damongo		# of staff benefiting from capacity building training.	√	√	√	√	80,000.00	0	0	HR	DPCU members.
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									674,000	25,000	68,300		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society													
	Improve on tourism	Laribanga & Mole		# of people gainfully		√	√		0	0	0	DA	Mole Manager,

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators	
	infrastructure.			employed in tourism.										GTA
	Encourage and support the youth groups with capacity building to do agri-business.	Districtwide		# of youth groups/individuals into agri-business.	√	√	√	√	5,700.00	0	0	DDA	DA	
	Facilitate the provision of appropriate inputs to farmers.	Districtwide		# of farmers with access to farm inputs.	√	√	√	√	5600	0	0	DA	DDA, Farmers	
	Set up demonstration farms and farmer field schools to disseminate new technologies to farmers.	Damongo TC, Busunu AC, Laribanga AC		# of farmers benefiting from technology transfer due to the demonstration farms and FFS.		√	√	√	17000	0	0	DDA	Farmers, DPCU	
	Support activities of Department of Agriculture for food Security	Districtwide		# of interventions implemented	√	√			0	0	560,000.00	DA	RING, DDA	
	Conduct farmer education and support on ruminants improvements.	Districtwide		# of farmers into improved husbandry practices.	√	√			0	0	400,000.00	DDA	Vert Services	
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									702,300	25,000	1,028,300			
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY [1. Education and Youth development 2. Expand and enhance social protection interventions. 3. Health delivery. 4. Social welfare and community development]	Build capacity for effective teaching of pupils and students with special needs.	Districtwide		# of teachers with inclusive teaching methodologies.	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Hold independence day celebration.	Damongo	-	# of schools participating	√				25,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organise best Teacher award	Damongo		# of teachers awarded		√			30,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DPCU members.
	Organize DEOC meetings	Damongo		# of meetings with	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Organise 'My First day in School'	Districtwide		# of schools covered.			√		10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE, DCD
	Support supervision to enhance teaching and learning	Districtwide		Quantum of support given	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	0	0	DD GES	DCE
	Train and support PWDs for sustainable economic activities	Districtwide		No. of PWDs receiving capacity support					50,000.00	0	0	DCE	CD/SW, DCD
	Strengthen HIV/AIDs interventions in high risk areas.	Mole, Damongo, Busunu, Laribanga		# HIV/AIDs interventions implemented.	√	√	√	√	17,000.00	0	0	FP	District Response Team
	Roll out action to curtail stigma.	Districtwide		# of HIV stigma related activities undertaken.	√	√	√	√	13,000.00	0	0	FP	District Response Team
	Support Malaria Control measures.	Districtwide		Amount of funds allocated to malaria prevention	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	0	0	DDHS	DPCU

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
				activities.									
	Mount an effective joint food and nutritional surveillance system.	Districtwide		Existence of an active surveillance taskforce	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	0	0	GHS-NO	EHU, DAD
	Liaise with NPC to implement population management interventions	Districtwide		# of population management activities implemented.	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	0	0	SW	DPCU
	Sub-total								239,000	0	0		
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT [Disaster prevention and management Natural resource conservation]	Continue to monitor ODF communities for sustainability	Districtwide		% of ODF communities still ODF	√	√	√	√	1,500.00	0	0	EHU	DA, DICCS
	Service the landfill site	Damongo		% of works completed					20,000.00	0	0	EHD	DWD, DCE, DCD
	Clean and provide general Services	Damongo		No. of cleaning services/detergents /chemicals provided	√	√	√	√	150,000.00	0	0	EHD	DCD
	Rehabilitate 2No. Public toilets	Damongo		# of public latrines rehabilitated	√				30,000.00	0	0	EHO	DWD, DCE
	Facilitate disaster Risk reduction through public education.	District wide		# of disaster preventive measures carried out.	√	√	√		15,600.00	0	0	NADMO	DA, GMET
	Continue to mainstream	District wide		# of green economy activities	√	√	√	√	6,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU, EPA

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	Green Economy sensitive development for environmental sustainability.			mainstreamed in the MTDP implemented.									
	Mainstream CC issues into every development activity or public fora messages for dissemination and awareness creation.	District wide		# of public fora messages incorporating CC issues.	√	√	√	√	1,000.00	0	0	DCD	DCE, ISD
	Support for WR and CC activities	Damongo		# of water resources & CC activities implemented.		√	√	√	5,000.00	0	0	FED	WRC, EPA, DA
	Implement resilient climate change Adaptation interventions to sustain women livelihoods.	District wide		# of climate resilient interventions targeting women implemented.	√	√	√	√	15,700.00	0	0	DA	DPCU, EPA
	Implement CC Adaptation measures identified every year	Mognori, Murugu		% of CC adaptation interventions implemented	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	0	0	DPO	DPCU members, EPA, Forestry
	Routinely remind the public on early warning	District wide		% coverage of early warning systems		√			15,000.00	0	0	EPA	GMET, DA, DDA

PROGRAMMES	Activities/Operations	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 Qtr	2 Qtr	3 Qtr	4 Qtr	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborators
	systems.												
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									598,800	0	0		
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT [1. Physical and spatial planning 2. Infrastructure development]	Create access roads in planned areas.	Damongo		# of kms of access roads created		√	√	√	0	60,000.00	0	PPO	SPC
	Acquisition of Assets (Movable and Immovable)	Damongo		# of Properties acquired	√	√			159,000	0	0	PPO	SPC
	Support Spatial planning and government policy of street naming & Property Addressing.	Laribanga, Busunu & Damongo		# Layouts prepared and streets named.	√	√	√	√	95,000	0	0	PPO	SPC
	Conduct spot improvement of existing roads	Selected roads districtwide		No. of km of roads rehabilitated		√	√		140,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Conduct routine maintenance, reshaping and creation of access roads.	Selected roads districtwide		No. of roads maintained or reshaped or created.	√			√	150,000	0	0	DWD	DFR, DUR
	Maintain Street lights	Damongo, Busunu & Laribanga		# street lights repaired	√		√		30,000	0	0	DWD	DA
	Total								574,000	60,000	0		

5.1 Structure Plan of West Gonja District

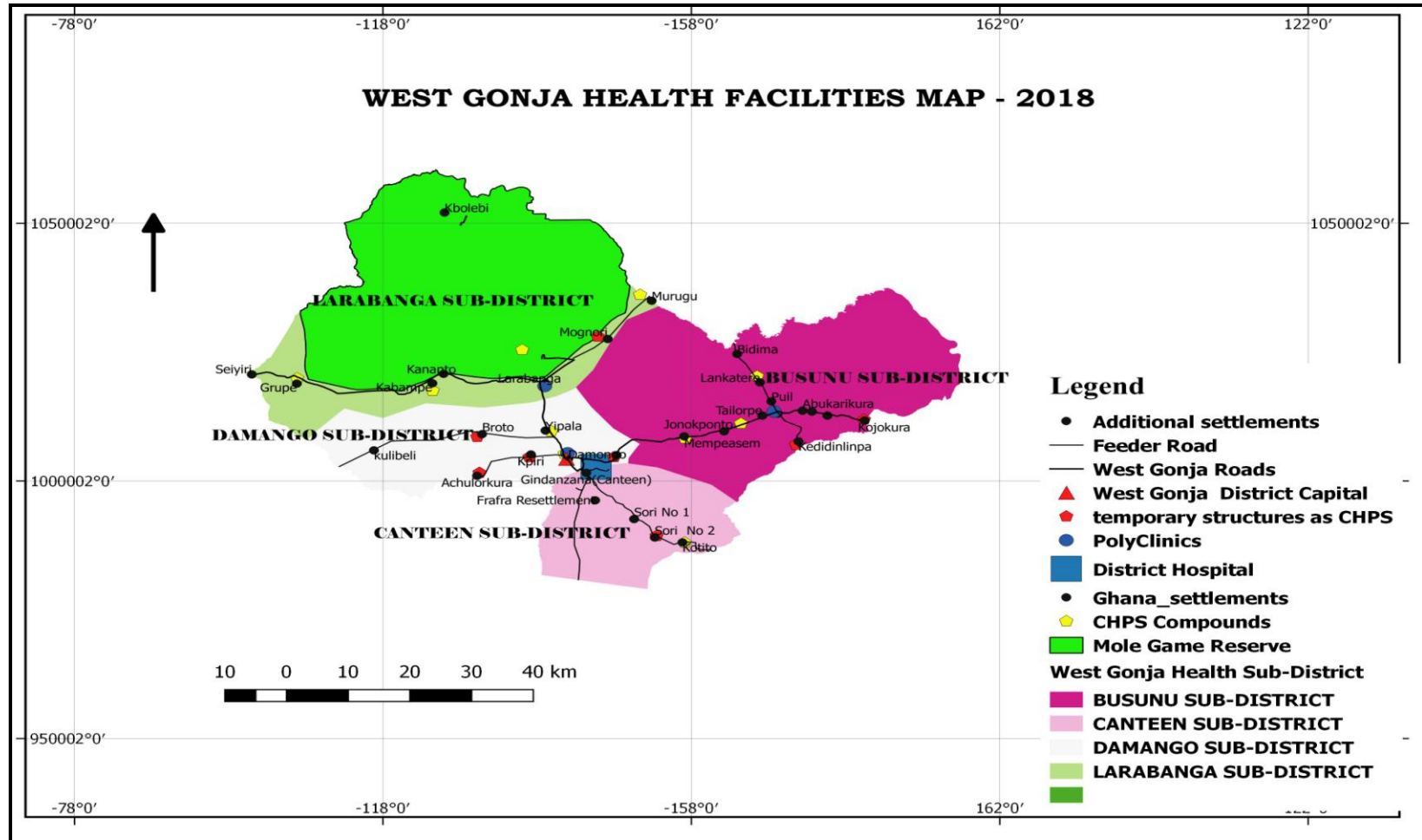


Figure 8: Structural Layout of Health Facilities of West Gonja

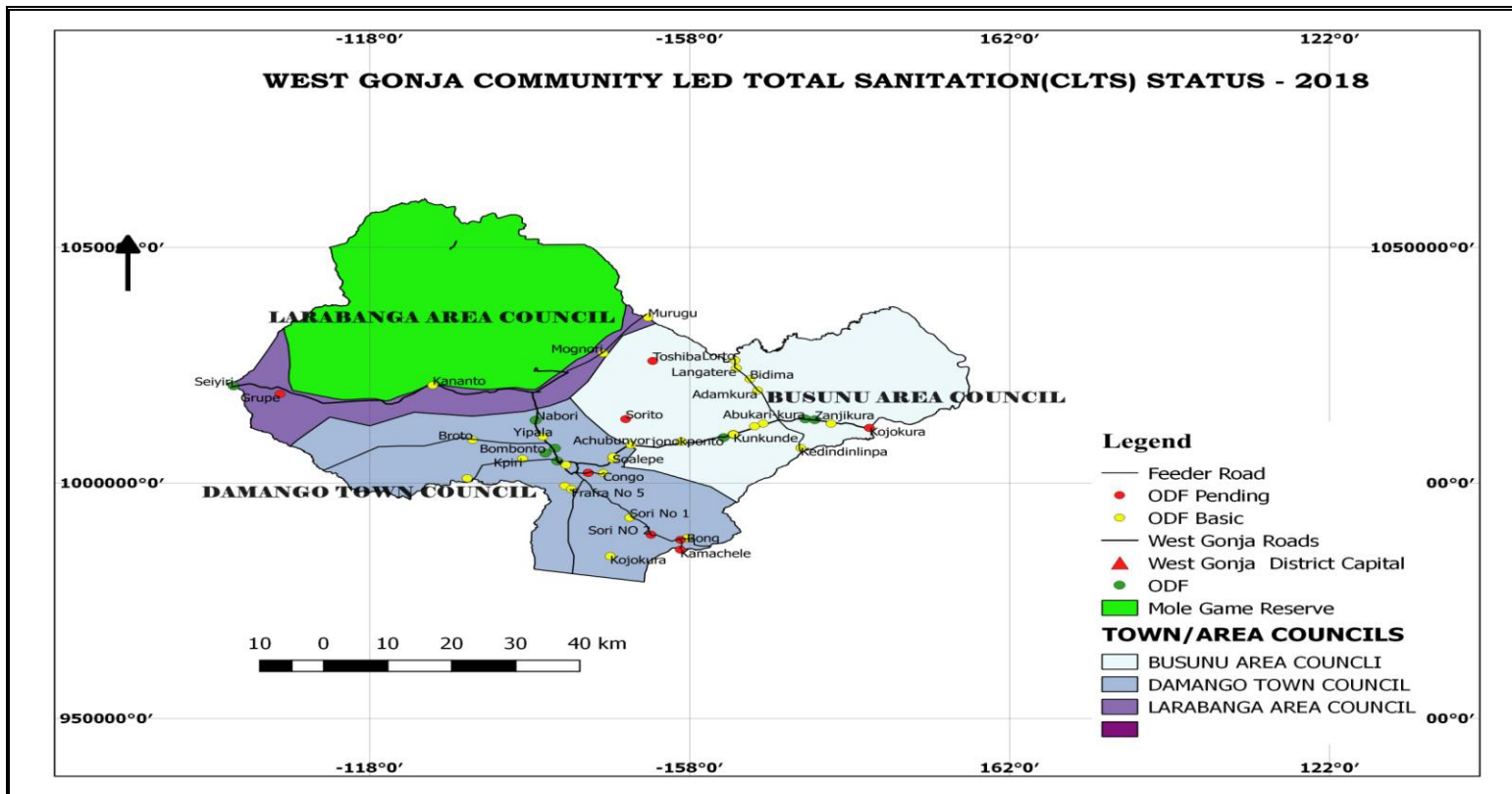


Figure 10: Sanitation situation and future desired state

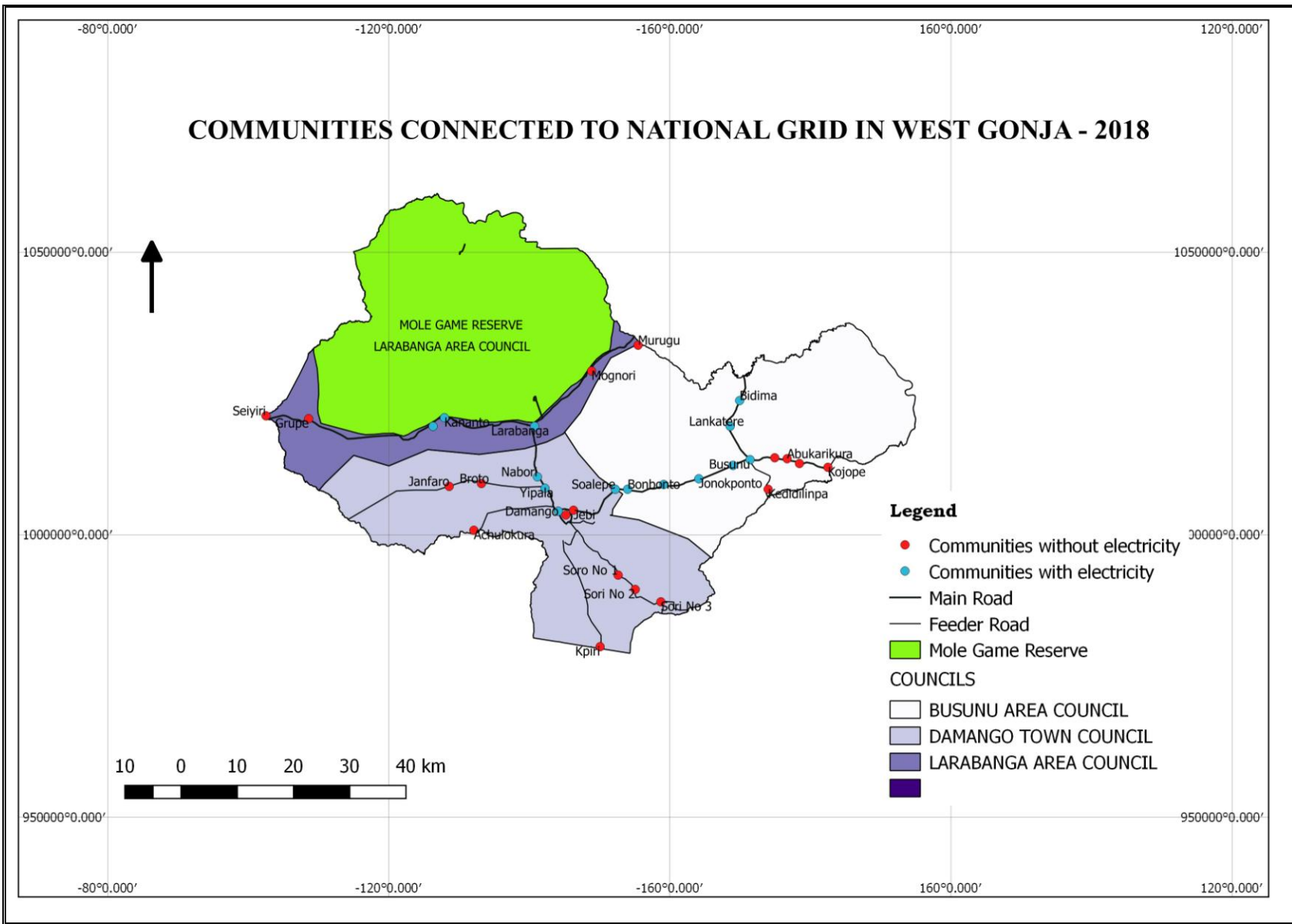


Figure 11: Communities and Electricity Connectivity

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The MTDP will be implemented in phases on yearly basis as captured under annual action plans in chapter five. The responsibility of implementation however rests with the key actors of the assembly. All the departments have their various roles to play in the smooth implementation of the plan. While some will play lead roles, other will offer their services in supporting capacity to get the various tasks done. Since a plan is not static, in the process of implementation new and more energetic actor may appear to support the effective and efficient implementation of the plan on annual basis.

The effort of the formal sector actors will be complemented by the private sector, communities, individuals, NGOs and the business community in executing the plan.

The central administration will play the supervisory role, provide the enabling environment in resources and leadership to trigger the various actors into action.

6.1 Monitoring matrix or results

To be able to determine or measure the progress of implementation of the plan, the monitoring matrix also called the results framework has been provided as a yardstick.

Table 20: Results Framework

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Policy Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
# of mandatory sub-committee meetings held	The number of key sub-committee meetings as per establishment mandate of the Assembly.	Output	3 – 12	3 – 12	3 – 12	3 – 12	3 – 12		Quarterly	DCD
# of Executive Committee meetings held.	The number of times the highest committee of the Assembly meets in a year.	Output.	3	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	DCD
# of Assembly meetings held	All the meetings of the Assembly, general and ordinary held in a year as against the mandatory requirements.	Output	3	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	DCD
# of DPCU meetings held	A count of Meetings held by DPCU as a mark of functionality.	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DCD
# of Area Council meetings with report/minutes held.	The number of meetings held by the Area/Town Council as required by the standing orders.	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DCD
Policy Objective 2: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
% Increase in revenue collected.	The proportional rise in revenue realized as against the base /previous year collection calculated twice a year.	Outcome	11%	12%	12%	15%	16%		Semi-annually	DBA
Policy Objective 3: Improve decentralised planning										

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% of MMDAs medium term development plan implemented	The proportion of MMDAs plan prepared through participatory processes implemented year by year.	Outcome	60%	25%	25%	25%	25%		Quarterly	DPO
Policy Objective 4: Improve popular participation at regional and district level										
No. of stakeholders participatory engagements held	A tally of activities that the citizens have participated in the District within a given year.	Output.	0	1	2	4	4		Quarterly	DIO
Policy Objective 5: Improve human capital development and management										
Thematic area: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To build a prosperous society										
Policy Objective 6: Enhance business enabling environment.										
No. of new businesses established.	Total number of people opening new businesses in the District.	Outcome	x	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	Head, BAC.
Policy Objective 7: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Tourist arrivals	Count of tourist arriving in the country	Outcome	x	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DPO
Policy Objective 8: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth.										
Number of young people engaged under the Planting for Food and Jobs	The sum of graduates and other young persons registered under the Planting for Food and Jobs initiative and provided with support, including subsidised fertilizer and seeds	Outcome	0	500	500	500	500		Quarterly	DDA

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 9: Improve production efficiency and yield.										
Total amount of subsidized seeds distributed to farmers (metric tons)	The quantity of subsidised seeds of maize, rice, sorghum, soybean and vegetables distributed to farmers	Input	x	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DDA
Extension officer-farmer ratio (excluding cocoa extension officers)	The ratio of the total extension officers to total farmer population	Input	1:4000	1:3000	1:2500	1:2000	1:1200		Quarterly	DDA
Policy Objective 10: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation.										
Total number of beneficiary farmers with access to various agriculture technologies	The total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology	Output	-	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DDA
Policy Objective 11: Improve postharvest management.										
% of post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Fish (Marine) - Fish (Artisanal)	The quantitative or qualitative losses in storage, transport, harvest and marketing of agricultural produce (crops, livestock, fisheries) incurred after harvest as a percentage of total production	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-		Annually	DDA
Policy Objective 12: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
% of farmers into livestock production	Count of farmers into livestock production as a ratio of all farmer	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-		Yearly	DDA

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	population of the District.									
Thematic area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all										
Policy Objective 13:	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels									
Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	The ratio of the number appropriately aged pupils/student enrolled in the schools to the number of children in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	Output	KG – 129% PRIM – 100% JHS – 69% SHS –	100%	100%	100%	100%		Yearly	DDE
Policy Objective 14:	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure.									
# of sporting facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (Milestone)	Increase in total stock of District sport infrastructure	Output	0	1	1	1	1		Yearly	DDE
Policy Objective 15:	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly									
# of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Total number of households that receive cash grants under LEAP	Outcome	x	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	Head, CD/SW
% of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme	LEAP beneficiaries experiencing cash transfer programme as a result improvement in their livelihood	Impact	x	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	Head, CD/SW
Policy Objective 16:	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.									
% reduction in HIV/AIDs patients in the district.	Proportion of reduction in people with HIV/AIDs as against the total count of	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DDGHS

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	HIV/AIDs patients in the District.									
Policy Objective 17:	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).									
Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	Number of functional CHPS zones/total no. of demarcated CHPS zones	Output	20	21	22	24	24		Yearly	DDGHS
Policy Objective 18:	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship									
No. of disabled persons graduating from poverty	Count of PWDs no longer receiving money handouts but generating income to sustain their needs.	Impact	x	-	-	-	-		Yearly	Head, CD/SW
Policy Objective 19:	Improve population management.									
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of all women currently using modern contraceptives	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	DDGHS
Policy Objective 20:	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all									
Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources	Share of population with access to basic drinking water, expressed as a percentage of total population	Output	55.5%	59.5%	67%	72%	75%		Quarterly	HEAD, DWD
Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources	Share of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources (pipe or point source within the premises or compound), expressed as a percentage	Outcome	42%	48%	62%	68%	70%		Quarterly	Head, DWD

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
	of total population									
Policy Objective 21:	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services									
Percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management	Percentage of population with access to improved toilet facilities	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	EHO
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Outcome	22.3%	30%	38%	45%	52%		Quarterly	EHO
Proportion of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	Percentage of solid waste collected and Disposed of in sanitary landfills in the five largest cities – Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale.	Outcome	0	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	EHO
Policy Objective 22:	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy.									
No. of communities connected to the national grid	Absolute count of communities connected to the national electricity grid out of the total number of communities in the District.	Outcome	44	54	65	78	0		Yearly	HEAD, DWD
Policy Objective 23:	Protect forest reserves									
% of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	Outcome	-	20%	15%	10%	7%		Yearly	FSD, EPA

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 24:	Enhance climate change resilience									
% of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	The number of MDAs with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as related to agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands etc., expressed as a percentage of total MDAs	Output	0	40%	50%	60%	80%		Yearly	DPCU
Thematic area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS										
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): To safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built Environment.										
Policy Objective 25:	Promote sustainable spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.									
No. of building permits issued	Total tally of permits issued with the stipulated timeframe to developers.	Output	30	50	120	150	180		Quarterly	PPO
No. developments conforming to layout.	Count of structures and facilities, private and public done according to layout.	Outcome	0	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	PPO
Policy Objective 26:	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service.									
Road condition mix	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor)	Output	X	-	-	-	-		Yearly	HEAD, DWD
Total road network size (km) - Trunk roads, - Urban roads - Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometers	Output	X	-	-	-	-		Yearly	HEAD, DWD

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Policy Objective 27:	Enhance application of ICT in national development									
			X	-	-	-	-			
Policy Objective 28:	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy									
Percentage of households with access to electricity	The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total existing of households	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-		Quarterly	VRA

6.2 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.

To build capacity and sustain the monitoring and evaluation process, data collection will be conducted making use of well identified stakeholders using either qualitative or quantitative methods or both depending on what methods will make the process comfortable and acceptable to the stakeholders. The methods to be used will include observations, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, documentary review and PRA. Other methods could be considered depending on the stakeholders and their convenience.

The data collected would either be collated for analysis on the field or at the office depending on whether participatory M & E or conventional methods are used. The analysed results will then be shared to stakeholders to inform implementation decision making.

6.3 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.

The standard quarterly and annual progress report format provided under LI 2232 and reflected in the NDPC plan preparation guidelines will be followed as follows:

<p>Title Page</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Name of the MMDA❖ Time period for the M&E report <p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP❖ Purpose of the M&E for the stated period❖ Processes involved and difficulties encountered <p>M&E Activities Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Programme/Project status for the quarter or year❖ Update on funding sources and disbursements❖ Update on indicators and targets❖ Update on critical development and poverty issues❖ Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations❖ Participatory M&E undertaken and their results <p>The Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed❖ Recommendations
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This format will be made available to every implementing department or unit as a guide to the quarterly progress report. Members will complete these and forward for collation every quarter as inputs to the

District implementation progress report. The inputs will be collated after members have made presentations in a DPCU meeting and offered explanations and clarifications to the report.

The aggregate of these reports will at the end of the fourth quarter of the year will constitute the report to be submitted for the year as APR. The Assembly will follow this routine yearly.

6.4 Dissemination and Communications Strategy.

Table 21: Dissemination and Communications Strategy

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE	AUDIENCE	METHOD/TOOL	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Constitute a standing District Plan dissemination outreach team (DPDOT)	To establish an effective Assembly communication platform.	DA staff and other departmental heads, TAs.	Meeting session at the DA premises.	November 2014	DCD
Brief and Orient DDPDOT	To equip members of the content to disseminate.	DDPDOT members, HODs	Meeting session at the DA premises.	November 2018	DCD, DPO, HODs
Community sensitization sessions on their roles & responsibilities of DMTDP.	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc	Community durbars, drama, role play etc	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Plan implementation Review Meeting	To update stakeholders on the status of implementation	All stakeholders including DCE, PM, MPs & sub-committees chairpersons	Round-table discussion and, power point presentations.	July yearly.	DPCU
Radio Discussions to Disseminate Annual Progress Report on the DMTDP implementation.	To cover majority of the pop district is information sharing.	Community members	Discussions and phone in sessions.	Quarterly	DCD, DCE, DDPDOT
Production of leaflets	To equip beneficiaries with readable information.	All district members that can read.	Printing of fact sheets locally or externally.	Yearly	DPO, DCD
Conduct Assembly briefings	To keep Assembly members informed on content & progress of plan implementation.	Assembly members, HODs & the public.	DCE sectional address at Assembly meetings.	Quarterly	DCE, DCD
Conduct assessment on citizens' involvement in plan implementation.	To determine the level of interest and contribution to implementation of the plan.	Community members, Assembly members & Unit committee members, TAs.	Community fora, Interviews, FGDs.	December yearly.	DDPDOT, DPCU
Show case District development through publicities.	To show audiovisual evidence of progress.	District members and the world at large.	Documentary.	Semi-annually	District ISD, DCE, DCD

6.5 Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements matched with relevant indicators is very valuable information in determining if a project or programme is on track and is on its way to achieving the set objective (s). This arrangement will normally raise critical questions around a criterion of possibly, relevance of the intervention, how efficient and effective the intervention has been as well as the impact of the intervention while querying the sustainability of the intervention. There could be other necessary issues to raise about the intervention.

The matrix useful for the conduct of an evaluation as captured in the NDPC planning guidelines has been displayed here for use in conducting evaluation on either a project, programme of specific intervention within the assembly area for the next four years. The main evaluations to be conducted will include mid-year review of the annual action plan and the annual review of the performance of the Annual Action plan for each specific year.

Table 22: Evaluation Matrix

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

The Assembly will like to build capacity to make use of this matrix to evaluate its intervention areas to test the relevance of the implementation of the MTDP.

6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

Participatory M & E will be employed as one main key tool in whipping up stakeholder ownership and create sustainability of interventions that will be rolled out under this medium term development plan and its successive AAPs.

PM & E will be done through the following definite processes:

1. There will be a planning phase to identify stakeholders necessary to participate in the PM & E session. The stakeholders will identify the objectives, what to monitor, how and by whom. The necessary indicators will be formulated by the team.

2. Using either qualitative or quantitative or both methods, data on the implementation processes, strategies and results will be gathered.
3. Then the data is analysed to identify the successes and constraints and conclusions drawn with lessons learnt to guide further or future development.
4. The information is then shared with members and other stakeholders and discussions and appropriate course of action identified and taken.

The tools that could be used include:

- Participatory Rural Appraisal, Community Score Card, and Beneficiary Assessment.