

# **TAIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)**

**PREPARED BY: DPCU**

**DECEMBER, 2017**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The preparation of the 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) which embodies the development needs and aspirations of Tain District has been a collaborative effort of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and other Civil Society Organizations in the Tain District.

The Tain District Assembly which is mandated by law as a Planning Authority to prepare District Development Plan and responsible for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Development Plan wishes to acknowledge the contribution of these organizations and institutions as well as individuals for the various roles they played in the preparation of this Development Plan.

Special mention is being made of the invaluable critical and continuous support that was provided by the Regional Co-ordinating Council during the planning process.

In preparing a document of this nature, immense contributions came from various categories of people and organizations whose names cannot be mentioned especially members of the DPCU. The Tain District Assembly acknowledges them with gratitude for their generosity in terms of time, skills and expertise that they provided to collectively develop this plan.

We wish to also acknowledge equally the contributions of all participants at both first and second public hearing in developing this plan.

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
(HON. CHARITY AKUA FORIWAA DWOMMOH)**

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ADRA	– Adventist Relief Agency
AIDS	– Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	– Central Administration
CSO	– Civil Society Organization
DA	– District Assembly
DACF	– District Assembly Common Fund
DEHU	– District Environmental Health Unit
DFR	– Department of Feeder Roads
DFO	– District Finance Office
DPCU	– District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPMEU	– District Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
DRMT	– District Response Management Team
EPA	– Environmental Protection Agency
FGM	- Female Genital Mutilation
GAC	– Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	– Ghana Education Service
GHA	– Ghana Highways Authority
GoG	– Government of Ghana
GSGDA II	– Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GIZ	– German Technical Co-operation

HBC	– Home Based Care
HIV	– Human Immune-deficiency Virus
ICT	– Information Communication Technology
IGF	– Internally Generated Fund
IPT	– Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ITN	– Intermittent Treated Net
KVIP	– Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDAs	– Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M&E	– Monitoring and Evaluation
MoESS	– Ministry of Education, Science and Sports
MOFA	– Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	– Ministry of Health
MoLGRDE	– Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment
MoRT	– Ministry of Road and Transport
MoWH	– Ministry of Works and Housing
NADMO	– National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	– National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	– National Development Planning Commission
NGO	– Non Governmental Organization
OVC	– Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	– People Living With HIV/AIDS
PTA	– Parents Teachers Association

- RCC – Regional Co-ordinating Council
- RPCU – Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
- SHEP – Self Help Electrification Project
- SMC – School Management Committee
- TCPD – Town and Country Planning Department
- VCT – Voluntary Counseling and Testing
- VRA – Volta River Authority
- GSGDA - Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agend

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

The District Assembly is the central point of development at the local level within the decentralized system of governance adopted by Ghana since 1988. The Assembly is therefore the highest administrative and political authority at the district level with the mandate to initiate development, implement and co-ordinate all developments including community initiated or donor supported projects at the local level.

The guidelines provided by the NDPC specified the Development Dimensions in line with the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021), which the plans must address. The Dimensions are Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana and International Community. The content in each thematic area were also specified in the guidelines.

The participatory process was used in the preparation of this plan. In this light, all departmental heads comprising the DPCU were summoned to a workshop to bring out their inputs into the preparation of the plan. They were all directed to come along with the department's proposed programmes and projects that would be implemented in the next four years. A four- member committee was set up and tasked to prepare the final DMTDP document. During the preparation of this document some difficulties were encountered of which some were that some departments could not submit their proposed programmes and projects in time to be incorporated into the draft DMTDP. This made the whole process of bringing out the final DMTDP to delay.

Primary data were administered from 7 Town/Area Councils based on the gaps identified. Secondary data were on the other hand gathered from the various Departments, District Assembly Records and the 2010 Population and Housing census. However, heads of the decentralized departments and other stakeholders were co-opted to participate in the planning process from time to time. The outputs were analyzed and presented at public hearing on two (2) occasions.

In the preparation of the plan, the previous plan was reviewed. This was followed by data collection and analysis, identification of district development priorities, formulation of

district goal and objectives, outline of district medium term programmes and annual action plan, and development of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

The document captures the district development aspirations and focus of the Tain District Assembly from 2018-2021, which is in line with the Government of Ghana's programmes for Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **STRATEGIC DIRECTION, PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE**

#### **1.1 District Strategic Direction**

This section discusses the strategic direction of the district where the vision, mission and functions of the Assembly as stipulated in Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 963 are outlined.

##### **1.1.1 Vision**

The Tain District Assembly aspires to be a viable, efficient and effective organization, working harmoniously with its development partners to deliver sustainable services to its citizenry.

##### **1.1.2 Mission**

The Tain District Assembly exists to improve upon the living standard of the people in the area by harnessing all available resources through effective collaboration with all stakeholders.

##### **1.1.3 District focus**

In the Medium Term, the Development Focus of the District is to lay a solid Infrastructural Base that will promote the Growth of SMEs and Rapid Agricultural Modernization within a Sustainable Environment.

##### **1.1.4 Functions**

The core functions of the District are mainly deliberative, legislative and executive. These core functions are derived from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 963 and are listed as follows:

Responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government for approval of the development plan and budget for the district;

Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation and utilisation of human, physical, financial and other resources in the district;

Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove obstacles to initiative and development in the district

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 cooperation 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 the 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 this law or any other enactment; and

Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the government

## **1.2 Performance Review of 2014-2017**

This Performance Review is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of programmes, projects and activities outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The report has been compiled from the result of the assessment of a set of indicators, triggers and targets which have been adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of key programmes and projects interventions implemented from 2014 to 2017. The objectives of the review are to:

Provide a single source of information on progress the District has made through the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017).

Identify key problems/issues encountered during the implementation stage that hindered the achievements of the goals and objectives of the DMTDP (2014-2017).

Identify evidence of good practices, lessons and recommendations on the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017) which have implication on the next plan.

The assessment of performance was done in relation to:

The extent of:

- Implementation of the proposed programmes, projects and activities in terms of whether they were fully implemented, partially implemented, on-going or not implemented,
- Achievement of set goal, objectives and targets
- A presentation of indicator levels from (2014-2017),

### **1.3 The Process of the Performance Review**

Planning is all about solving the problems of the people concerned, hence the need to involve actively those for whom the plan is for. In view of this, the participatory process was used in reviewing the performance of DMTDP (2014-2017). Various stakeholders at both the District and Sub-District levels were engaged in a two-day workshop at the District capital to collect and collate disaggregated data for the performance review. Those involved in the review exercise included the DPCU; chairpersons and secretaries of all the seven (7) Area/Town Councils; Heads of Departments, and Civil Society Organizations like SODIA, Girl Child Education Club and Chiefs. Since these stakeholders were actively involved during the preparation and implementation of the plan, it was imperative to engage them at this stage of the planning process in order for everybody to appreciate the overall progress the District has chalked so far.

During the data collection and collation exercise, all stakeholders were asked to produce their Annual Performance Report (APR) from 2014 to 2017. These reports were collated and served as the instrument for measuring holistically the status of development of the District over the four- year period. The development indicators generated during the preparation of the monitoring and evaluation plan were used as yardsticks to measure the development status of the District. The assessment was done in relation to the pillars of GSGDA II (2014-2017), which are Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector; Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Human Development, Productivity and Employment; and Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance.



## **1.4 Results of the Review**

As mentioned above, the assessment was undertaken and grouped base on five thematic areas of the GSGDAII.

### **1.4 .1 Performance Review under Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector**

The Review of the District’s performance to indicate the attainment of targets set in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The review covers the achievement of policy objectives and targets as well as the appropriate programmes and activities relating to the thematic area.

None of the targets were achieved as revealed in the Table 1.16.

**Table 1.1a Performance of the District Assembly for 2014-2017**

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective: Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Train 400 unemployed youth with employable	140	100	40 Clients benefited from the ACPID and BDS skills training	60 Clients were not covered due to inadequate funds.

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2015</b>			skills in ACPID and BDS	180	100	62 youth clients trained on ACPID and BDS skills	38 youth clients did not benefit from this training due to resource constraint
<b>2016</b>				242	100	44 youth clients trained on ACPID and BDS skills	56 of the targeted youth did not receive the training because of inadequate funds and lack of counterpart funding from partners
<b>2017</b>				286	100	0	Because of the transition period funds were not made available to

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
							undertake the activity
<b>2014</b>			Organize start your business	100	50	50 MSEs trained	Target achieved
<b>2015</b>			training for 200 MSEs who	150	50	50	Target achieved
<b>2016</b>			have already received BAC	200	50	50	Target achieved
<b>2017</b>			interventions	250	50	50	Target achieved

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2014</b>			Facilitate 100 clients access to credit schemes	25	25	10	Target not achieved
<b>2015</b>				35	25	13	Target not achieved
<b>2016</b>				48	25	15	Target not achieved
<b>2017</b>				63	25	10	Target not achieved
<b>2014</b>			Facilitate the	0	1	0	Not achieved

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2015</b>			establishment of Rural	0	1	0	Not achieved
<b>2016</b>			Technology Facility	0	1	0	Not achieved
<b>2017</b>			especially for the agric related and agro processing business	0	1	0	Not achieved

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks	
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize technical training in quality improvement for 100 MSEs	0	25	15	Not achieved
2015				15	25	10	Not achieved
2016				25	25	20	Not achieved
2017				45	25	18	Not achieved
2014			Revamp the 2	0	2	0	

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Ensure Coordinated Implementation Of The Youth Policy						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2015</b>			Cashew Processing	0	2	0	Not achieved
<b>2016</b>			Factory in Nsawkaw	0	2	0	Not achieved
<b>2017</b>				0	2	0	Not achieved



#### 1.4.2 Performance Review under Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The Review of the District's performance to indicate the attainment of targets set in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) covers the achievement of policy objectives and targets as well as the appropriate programmes and activities relating to the thematic area.

By the Table 1.4, most of the targets in relation to the indicators were not able to be achieved. Nonetheless, the district recorded improvement over the years. One indicator which critically must be looked at is the Extension Officer Farmer Ratio. The District needs to lobby for more extension officers to be posted into the district.

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2014</b>			Construct 2No. Agricultural warehouse	1	1	0	Resource constraint
<b>2015</b>				1	1	0	Resource constraint
<b>2016</b>				1	1	1	Fully implemented
<b>2017</b>				2	1	0	Resource constraints

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2014</b>			Distribute 4,000 bundle of new cassava variety to farmers	2200	1,405	1,405 bundles distributed	110 farmers (63males and 47females) which planted 56.2 ha
<b>2015</b>				3,605	1,600	1600 bundles distributed	110 farmers (63males and 47females) which planted 56.2 ha
<b>2016</b>				5,205	2000	2000 bundles distributed	110 farmers (63males and 47females) which planted 56.2 ha
<b>2017</b>				7,206	615	0	Not implemented due to the

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
							transition and resource constraint
2014			Vaccinate 2000 cattle, 10000 small ruminants and 1,200,000 poultry against schedule diseases	400 cattle, 450 small ruminant s and 500 poultry vaccinate d against schedule	100 cattle,200 small ruminants, 250 poultry vaccinate against schedule diseases	100 cattle,200 small ruminants, 250 poultry vaccinated against schedule diseases	Fully implemented

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity					
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>		
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
			diseases			
<b>2015</b>			60 cattle, 650 small ruminants and 750 poultry vaccinated against schedule diseases	Vaccinate 150 cattle, 300 small ruminants and 350 poultry against schedule diseases	100 cattle, 250 small ruminants and 300 poultry vaccinated against schedule diseases	50 cattle, 50 small ruminants and 50 poultry were not vaccinated due to resource constraint

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity					
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>		
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	
<b>2016</b>			160 cattle, 900 small ruminants and 1,050 poultry vaccinated against schedule diseases	Vaccinate 200 cattle, 250 small ruminants and 300 poultry against schedule diseases	200 cattle, 250 small ruminants and 300 poultry vaccinated against schedule diseases	Fully implemented

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2017</b>				360 cattle, 1150 ruminants and 1,350 poultry vaccinated against schedule diseases	Vaccinate 80 cattle, 300 small ruminants and 250 poultry against schedule diseases		Not implemented due to due to the transition and non-availability of resources

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
<b>2014</b>			Conduct 70 No. Anti-bush fire campaigns in the dry period to discourage bush burning	50 anti-bush fire campaigns	Conduct 20 anti-bush fire campaigns	20 anti-bush fire campaigns conducted	Fully implemented
<b>2015</b>				70 anti-bush fire	Conduct 20 anti-bush fire campaign	20 anti-bush fire campaigns conducted	Fully implemented



Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Remarks</b>	
				<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>		<b>Achievement</b>
				campaigns			
<b>2016</b>				90 anti-bush fire campaigns	Conduct 20 anti-bush fire campaigns	20 anti-bush fire campaigns conducted	Fully implemented
<b>2017</b>							Not implemented because the period is not yet due.

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve agriculture productivity						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		

### 1.4.3 Performance Review under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development

The Review of the District's performance to indicate the attainment of targets set in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). The review covers the achievement of policy objectives and targets as well as the appropriate projects and activities relating to the thematic area.

This section covers review of performance under water and sanitation, roads and electricity.

There was tremendous increase in the coverage of the percentage of households with access to potable water (85%) from the baseline figure of 60%. However, in-depth survey has to be undertaken to determine if there is fair distribution of the water facilities and the travel time.

In spite of the achievement in relation to water coverage, sanitation is a major issue in the district. The number of households having safe sanitation is very low. Poor sanitation here means substandard toilet facility.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Create and sustain an accessible, affordable, reliable, effective and efficient transport system that meets user needs						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2014			Tar 82km length of road	51km	20.5km	0	Not implemented due to resource constraint
2015				51km	20.5km	0	Not implemented due to resource constraint
2016				51km	20.5km	0	Not implemented due to resource constraint
2017				51km	20.5km		Not implemented due to resource constraint

2014			Reshaping and clearing and formation of 2,432km road	572km	608km	572km reshaped	36km of road not implemented due resource constraint
2015				1,144km	572km	205km reshaped	367km of road not implemented due to resource constraint
2016				1349km	626km	70km of road cleared and formed	556km
2017				1,419km	626km	0	Resource constraint
2014			Connect 75% of household to national electricity grid	45%	19%	19% connected	Fully implemented
2015				64%	20%	20% connected	Fully implemented
2016				84%	21%	21% connected	Fully implemented

2017				105%	15%		Not implemented
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	<b>Thematic Area:</b>		Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development				
	<b>Policy Objective:</b>		Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities				
2014			Sensitise 80 communities on CLTS	8	15	8 communities were sensitised on CLTS	7 Communities were not covered due to resource constraint
2015				16	20	15 communities were sensitised on CLTS	5 Communities were not covered due to resource constraint
2016					31	24	20 communities were sensitised on CLTS

2017				51	21	0	Not implemented due to transition
<b>Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water</b>							
2014			Drill 95 boreholes and 6 No. Small Town to increase the	60%	21%	6.6% of households had access to potable water	14.4% of target not implemented due to resource constraint
2015			percentage of household with access to	66.6%	24.2%	14.2 of households had access to potable	10% of target not implemented due to resource constraint
2016			potable water	80.8%	25.2%	10% of households had access to potable	15.2% of target not implemented due to resource constraint
2017				90.8%	29.6%	11% of households had	18.6% of target not yet implemented

						access to potable water	due to resource constraint
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#### 1.4.4 Review under Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Under this thematic area, there was attempt to measure the performance of each of the sub-sectors which falls under it. With this, the review was in relation to the performance of the objectives generated during the plan preparation period and those programmes that were implemented over the years under each sector, which are health and education. So, performance of each sub-sector was measured in relation to the average level of implementation of all the activities and projects that fall under the particular sub-sector.

Most of the targets set were not able to be achieved according to Table 1.1. Performance of the District in the various academic years with regards to BECE kept declining as shown by the BECE Pass Rate Indicator (64% to 16%).

Another indicator which was of much concern was the percentage of trained teachers in the District. Even though there was increase in the number of trained teachers over the years, the number expected was below the target as shown in the Table below.

In all, there was improvement with regards to the various sectors under the thematic area.

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Improve the Quality of Teaching and Learning						
	Program mes	Sub-program me	Broad project/ac tivity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Constructi on of 16 No. 6unit Class room blocks	122	2	2 No. 6 unit class room blocks constructed	Fully implemented
2015				124	2	2 No. 6 unit class room blocks constructed	Fully implemented
2016				126	2	0	2No. On-going (45% level of completion)

2017				126	2	0	Not implemented because inadequate funds
2014			Provide 10 No. boreholes for schools	5	2	2 boreholes drilled	Fully implemented
2015				7	3	3 boreholes drilled	Fully implemented
2016				10	3	2 boreholes drilled	1 not implemented due to resource constraint
2017				12	2	0	Not implemented due to lack of funds

<b>Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends</b>							
2014			Support training of 50 out-of-school youth in business Advisory Centre Skills Training	10	10	5 trained	5 out-of-school youth were not trained due to funding difficulties.
2015				15	10	4 trained	6 out-of-school youth were not trained due funding difficulties.
2016				19	15	10 trained	5 6 out-of-school youth were not trained due funding difficulties.
2017				29	15		Not implemented due to transition and resource constraint

<b>Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</b>							
2014			Support the organization of 20No. community sensitization on the need to send all children of school going age to school	10	5	5 communities sensitized on the need to send their children to school	Fully implemented
2015				15	5	4 communities sensitized on the need to send their children to school	1 not implemented due to resource constraint
2016				19	5	5 communities sensitized on the need to send their children to school	Fully implemented
2017				24	5		Not implemented due to the transition period and non-

							availability of funds

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable Disease and promote healthy lifestyles						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2014			Organise 4 Health education on prevention, VCT and management of HIV/AIDS/STDs	8	1		Fully implemented
2015				9	1		Fully implemented
2016				10	1		Fully implemented
2017				11	1		Not implemented due to transition of government

	<b>Thematic Area:</b>	Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
	<b>Policy Objective:</b>	Bridge health infrastructure gap					
2014			Construct 15 no. CHPS Compound	8	0	0	Not implemented
2015				8	2	1 completed	1 on-going (82% level of completion)
2016				9	3	2 completed	1 On-going ( 80% level of completion)
2017				11	0	0	Not implemented due to transition period



	Thematic Area:	Human Resource Productivity and Employment					
	Policy Objective:	Bridge health infrastructure gap					
2014			Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 to Ten(10)	50	35	40	
2015				40	20	84	
2016				84	30	43	
2017				43	10		Not implemented

#### 1.4.5 Performance Review under Transparent and Accountable Governance

This place looks at performance of the district in relation to revenue mobilization, expenditure and security. In this regard, there was review as to whether the target set for each indicator was achieved.

Police citizen ratio as revealed by the Table 1.10 is very poor. By the table, 1 police officer takes care of 10,000 of the population. The percentage of women at the highest level of decision making, which is the General Assemble, is 16%.

Period	<b>Thematic Area:</b> Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance						
	<b>Policy Objective:</b> Improve internal security for protection of life and property						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-programme</b>	<b>Broad project/activity</b>	<b>Indicators</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>		
2014			Construct 4 no. Police posts	1	1	0	Inadequate funds

2015				1	1	0	Inadequate funds
2016				1	1	1	Achieved
2017				2	1	1	Achieved

**Table 2a: Total Releases from Government of Ghana**

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	2,876,815.00	2,876,815.00	1,519,575.12	0	1,357,239.9	1,519,575.12	0
2015	1,533,752.35	1,533,752.35	1,321,482.80	0	212,269.60	1,321,482.80	0
2016	1,545,452.57	1,545,452.57	1,367,787.64	0	177,665.00	1,367,787.64	0
2017	1,560,254.45	1,623,858.00	347,352.55	(63,603.55)	1,276,505.45	347,352.55	0

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,622,462.97	2,622,462.97	1,768,153.72	0	854,309.25	1,768,153.72	0
2015	3,830,404.15	3,830,404.15	3,244,910.48	0	585,493.67	3,244,910.48	0

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2016	4,116,139.00	4,116,139.00	4,597,040.94	0	688,068.80	4,597,040.94	0
2017	3,654,610.00	3,654,610.00	133,341.12	0	3,521,268.88	133,341.12	0
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	693,888.00	693,888.00	590,980.64	0	102,907.36	590,980.64	0

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2015	401,532.48	401,532.48	711,622.49	0	(310,090)	711,622.49	0
2016	1,432,525.00	1,432,525.00	233,770.03	0	1,198,754.97	233,770.03	0
2017	458,796.30	458,796.30	44,982.99	0	413,813.31	44,982.99	0

**Table 2b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
IGF	205,875.00	133,297.78	72,577.3	546,684.96	528,691.19	17,993.8	164,413.00	156,484.58	7,928.42	218,395.00	42,825.00	175,570.00
DACF	1,959,845.00	843,764.63	1,116,080.40	2,529,385.08	2,626,682.74	(97,297.70)	2,934,056.00	2,346,202.01	587,854.00	3,005,317.00	11,249.23	2,994,067.80
DDF	416,162.00	590,746.69	(174,584.70)	714,608.47	371,057.00	343,551.50	700,706.00	599,528.00	101,178.00	700,706.00	0	700,706.00
Development Partners												
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,581,882.00</b>	<b>1,567,809.10</b>	<b>1,014,073.00</b>	<b>3,790,678.51</b>	<b>3,526,430.93</b>	<b>264,247.60</b>	<b>3,799,175.00</b>	<b>3,102,214.59</b>	<b>696,960.42</b>	<b>3,924,418.00</b>	<b>54,074.23</b>	<b>3,870,343.80</b>



## **1.5 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE**

This section entails the existing situation and their implication on the development of the District.

### **1.5.1 Institutional capacity needs**

The DPCU which has the mandate to plan, monitor and evaluate interventions is fully equipped in terms of human resource to discharge its mandate. In terms of qualification and staff compliment, the DPCU is fully composed and all staff has the required education to discharge their operations effectively. In recent past, most of the Decentralised Departments were staying in rented premises, but with the extra effort of the District Chief Executive, the Office complex which had delayed for years is now housing all the Departments.

The Planning Unit which serves as the secretariat and documentation unit in terms of human resource, has two planning officers (1 development planning officer and an assistant development planning officer) and a secretary, and materially, has two laptops, a printer and scanner to undertake its planning functions. However, there is no vehicle set aside for Monitoring purposes.

By the organisational structure of the District Assembly, the District Chief Executive who is the Political and Administrative Head is at the apex but she reports to the General Assembly headed by the Presiding Member, followed by the District Coordinating Director, who serves as the secretary to the DCE. Next in line are the various directors of the decentralised departments and other Agencies of the District Assembly and each of the Department has their unit heads following suit.

The following departments and agencies are there to ensure development in the District. They are the Central Administration; Finance Department; Works Department; Social Welfare and Community Development; Department of Agriculture; Department of Trade and Industry; Physical Planning; Department of Education, Youth and Sports; Disaster Prevention and Management, NCCE, VRA, Electoral Commission; Youth Enterprise Agency among others. The

major challenge facing these departments is logistics and office equipment for them to fulfil their mandates.

The District Assembly can boast of a 2-storey office complex, comprising 47 offices and a 60-seater conference hall, which will be completed by the end of December, 2018.

The main essence of decentralisation is to ensure active participation by the citizens thereby bringing development to their doorsteps. It is the reason sub-district structures were established to mobilise the local people to take active role in the developmental discourse. However the Seven (7) Area/Town Councils are not fully operational in the District. Not all the sub-district structures have befitting offices.

As a result of the role sub-district structures play in the development process, there is therefore the need to strengthen them with accommodation, operational staff and logistical support.

### 1.5.2 Physical and Natural Environment

#### Location and Size

Tain District was created in June 2004 by LI 2090, in the Brong Ahafo Region. It lies within latitudes  $7^{\circ} 30'$  and  $8^{\circ} 45'$  North and longitudes  $2^{\circ} 52'$  West and  $0^{\circ} 28'$  East. In terms of land area, Tain District covers 2,700sqkilometers.

The District shares common boundaries with Wenchi District to the East, Jaman North to the West, Sunyani West to the South and Berekum Municipal to the South West. It is also bounded by the Banda District to the North, La Cote d'Ivoire to the North West. Nsawkaw, the District capital is 18 miles from Wenchi, the capital of Wenchi Municipal Assembly which Tain was carved out.

The location of the big towns like Debibi, Brodi, Seikwa and Badu are far away from the district capital, Nsawkaw, and nearer to Districts like Berekum, Sampa and Sunyani deprive the district of the needed revenue as the big towns in Tain District transact business with these nearby Districts. This implies that there is the possibility of large amount of waste being generated in these big towns. Also, the fact that traders from other districts come in and trade means that in

assessing the current and projected water and sanitation needs of the people, those who come from outside the district should also be catered for.

Since the District is an agrarian economy, it could take advantage of the vast arable land available for the cultivation of food and cash crops. This means that any future plans of undertaken plantation agriculture would not pose much problem with regards to land availability.

### Geology and Soils

Geologically, the district is underlain mostly by the Birrimian formation. The area falls under lower Birrimian which consists of such metamorphosed sediments as phyllite and schist. There are also granite and grano-diorite in the south east and western parts of the district.

The greatest proportion of the district falls under savanna ochrosol with some lithoso. The land is generally low lying and most of the soils are sandy loam and in the valleys loamy soils exist.

The soils are fairly rich in nutrients and are suitable for the cultivation of crops such as maize, yams and cassava.

There are clay deposits for bricks and the soil supports the cultivation of transitional and forest crops like cashew.

The geological and soil formation of the district pose no difficulty as far as drilling for water in the district is concerned. The Birrimian formation makes it conducive for the drilling of water and coupled with the high water table in the district, the success rate in terms of water drilling is almost hundred percent (100%). Also, the soil type is very favourable for the cultivation of yam, cashew and other food crops.

### Relief

The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1% inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the South West, with high elevations of 592.2m occurring around Kwametenten.

The fairly flat nature of the land and the fact that some land are serving as basins for tributaries shows that in future the construction of small towns water systems in these areas will not be a problem.

### 1.5.3 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and Africa's Agenda 2063 has been a topmost priority of the government; however, poverty just would not allow that to happen. Poverty is one of the development conundrums dragging down the progress of the country; it is a stumbling block towards the government achieving a good standard of living for the people.

The existence of climate change has made way for the decline of economic activities in the District; the stronghold of the local economy has adversely been affected through the incidents of climate change. Agriculture, which is the greatest contributor of the District's revenue, and the main survival of the people in the district, has been affected greatly by climate change. Climate change has led to low production of agriculture produce, and destruction of many social amenities. The effect is not only on the environment and the local economy of the country, but also in the daily activities of women as well.

According to the Wikipedia, climate change is a change in the statistical properties of the climate system, when considered over periods of decades or longer, regardless of cause. Accordingly, fluctuations on periods shorter than a few decades, such as do not represent climate change.

In Tain, climate change has been as a result of activities like water pollution, bush fire and deforestation. Deforestation and bush fire are activities which the Tain District has been experiencing.

Human activities such as deforestation and bush fire can be considered factors which have led to extreme effects of climate change in the district. In Ghana, as most of the population can be found in the rural areas, deforestation in this sense cannot be attributed to the government only, but the people who, day in and day out, cut down smaller trees in the forest for firewood and

charcoal burning, for domestic purposes in the rural areas, and is considered as saving cost and time.

Moreover, people involved in the illegal cutting down of trees for furniture and export purposes cannot be left out in the issue of deforestation, as their activities have the most effect on climate change.

The UNCED research indicates that the most recent survey on deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions reports that deforestation may account for as much as 10% of current greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere that literally trap heat. There is a theory that as more greenhouse gasses are released into the atmosphere, more heat gets trapped. Thus, there is a global warming trend, in which the average temperature becomes progressively higher.

Agriculture in Tain can be termed one of the main activities that the people take pride in, as reports indicate that it employs about 80% of the district's labour force and one major source of income for the people. Food production in the district solely depends on the climate, that is to say, crop cultivation depends on the existing rain and weather pattern. Almost all the population relies on the product, both for domestic and commercial purposes.

Many people in business have given a confirmation that owing to the present economic hardship, the involvement of any form of business does not go well, unless one is engaged in the sale of agriculture products. According to them, since access and availability of food is one of the main concerns of most of the population, engaging in agriculture is a good source of income. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), climate change will directly affect future food availability, and compound the difficulties of feeding the world's rapidly growing population.

Additionally, the effect of climate change has been very visible in the lives of women in the district. The effect of the sun has led to the disappearance of many water bodies, leading to the people experiencing water shortage coupled with the lack of potable water. Women, who are in charge of the household, have no choice than to walk for miles before getting one bucket of water to take care of the home. For some, due to the walking distance, they prefer to bring to the

water-side their dirty clothes and that of their families to wash them there, instead of walking for several miles for just a bucket of water, which will not be even sufficient for washing. According to these women, most of the water-bodies they rely on for their domestic chores have turned into dry lands, they have no choice than to spend most of the hours of the day in search of water.

As if that is not enough, the effect of climate change in 2007, 2010 and 2016 during the rainy season, led to loss of properties, as well as farms, and inaccessibility to some parts of the district, since the rain fell more than expected, causing flooding in the district.

Climate change, due to its adverse effects on the environment, has now become a developmental issue, and has harsh implications on the progress of the district. It is a scourge that the problems and causes of climate change in the country have been identified, but the fight against it has been a very minimal, as apart from natural causes, everyone is a culprit in negative human activities.

Farmers should therefore learn to have good storage systems for water, so as to still keep the plants and household going when there is a long dry season.

Furthermore, it is important to stop the cutting down of trees. Climate change is indeed deepening the poverty level of Ghana, making all citizens at risk of low standards of living, and it is in this case the obligation of every citizen to wage war against the rapid effect of the changing climate.

#### 1.5.4 Water security

Water is essential to all forms of life and needed in sufficient quantity and quality to sustain life. Degradation of water resources has long been a concern of human society. Proper management of water resources is necessary for quality control operation and treatment of water resource systems. Having an uncontrolled increase in population leads to excessive pressure on the available water resources and water has to be controlled in order to prevent loss of lives, excessive damage to private and public properties. Some of the control facilities include storm drainage systems, measures of flood migration like dams, design of main road culvert systems among others. With all the water on earth, only 2.5% is fresh water and because most of the

water is stored in deep groundwater, only a small amount is easily available for human use. Therefore ensuring that adequate supply of water is available for human use is essential.

The District is well endowed with water resources. There are two major river bodies-the Tain River and the Nyimpene- which get dry up during the dry season. Furthermore, groundwater is available in the basement complex, comprising crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. The groundwater resource in the District is generally good except for some cases of localized pollution and areas with high levels of iron, fluoride and other minerals.

Some of the activities that threaten the sustainable management of water resources in the District include;

- Pollution of river bodies
- Illegal mining activities
- Encroachments around water bodies
- Flooding

In the District, the major consumption uses of the water resources are water consumption, irrigation and livestock watering. Since the District is rural, water supplies are obtained almost entirely from groundwater sources. Below are some facts on sources of potable water for households (16,313) in the District:

- ✓ Bore-hole/pump/tube well (57.2%)
- ✓ Protected well (0.8%)
- ✓ Pipe-born water (inside dwelling, outside dwelling and public stand pipe) (33.0%)
- ✓ Protected spring (0.6%)
- ✓ The proportion using unimproved water sources is as follows:
- ✓ Unprotected well (0.1%)
- ✓ River/streams (6.8%)
- ✓ Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (0.6%)

Broadly, according to the classification six out of every ten households (60%) have access to improved drinking water sources. Notwithstanding the fact that profound majority of the households have access to potable water, some of them would have to travel for long distances before accessing this water.

### 1.5.5 Natural and man-made disasters

In recent years these hazards took toll of thousands of lives and caused massive destruction of property. These have adversely affected the vital sectors of our development as agriculture, communication, irrigation, power projects and rural and urban settlements. The time and cost overrun in some cases have been enormous but their indirect impact on our economy has never been calculated.

Disasters, natural or man-made can strike at any time. It is nature's way of altering terrains and creating new bio diversities. Flood hazard become a vicious threat rather than a natural occurrence when humans interfere with flood plains. The impact of flood disaster is felt most by the poorest members of society particularly those whose livelihoods are tied to the climate sensitive sectors of the economy such as rain fed agriculture. Floods are often blamed on natural hazards however human activities on the environment exacerbate the effects of natural hazards often causing widespread damages to lives and property.

Among the numerous constraints faced by the people within the district is the issue of bushfire. Bushfire has been identified to be one of the major socio-economic problems besetting the development of the district. The vegetation cover is consumed every year by wild fire. It is not common to find even an acre of land with vegetation cover all year around. This menace has not only affected density and diversity of the vegetation in the ecosystem but has also lowered the productivity of the land and the general agricultural output. Protecting the integrity of the sensitive environment will be of immense importance since most of the people obtain their livelihoods from the environment.

Eradicating bushfire will only be successful if the root causes are identified and broad based strategies designed to fight it.

### 1.5.6 Natural resource utilization

The District is blessed with natural resources ranging from rivers, minerals, forest products and fertile land for the production of cashew.



Some of the tourist sites identified in the district include Archaeological site at Hani, Menji Crocodile Pond, confluence of rivers Nyimepene and Tain at Tainso and Degedege Irrigation Dam. None of these tourist sites has been developed yet and this when developed, can generate a lot of revenue for the District.

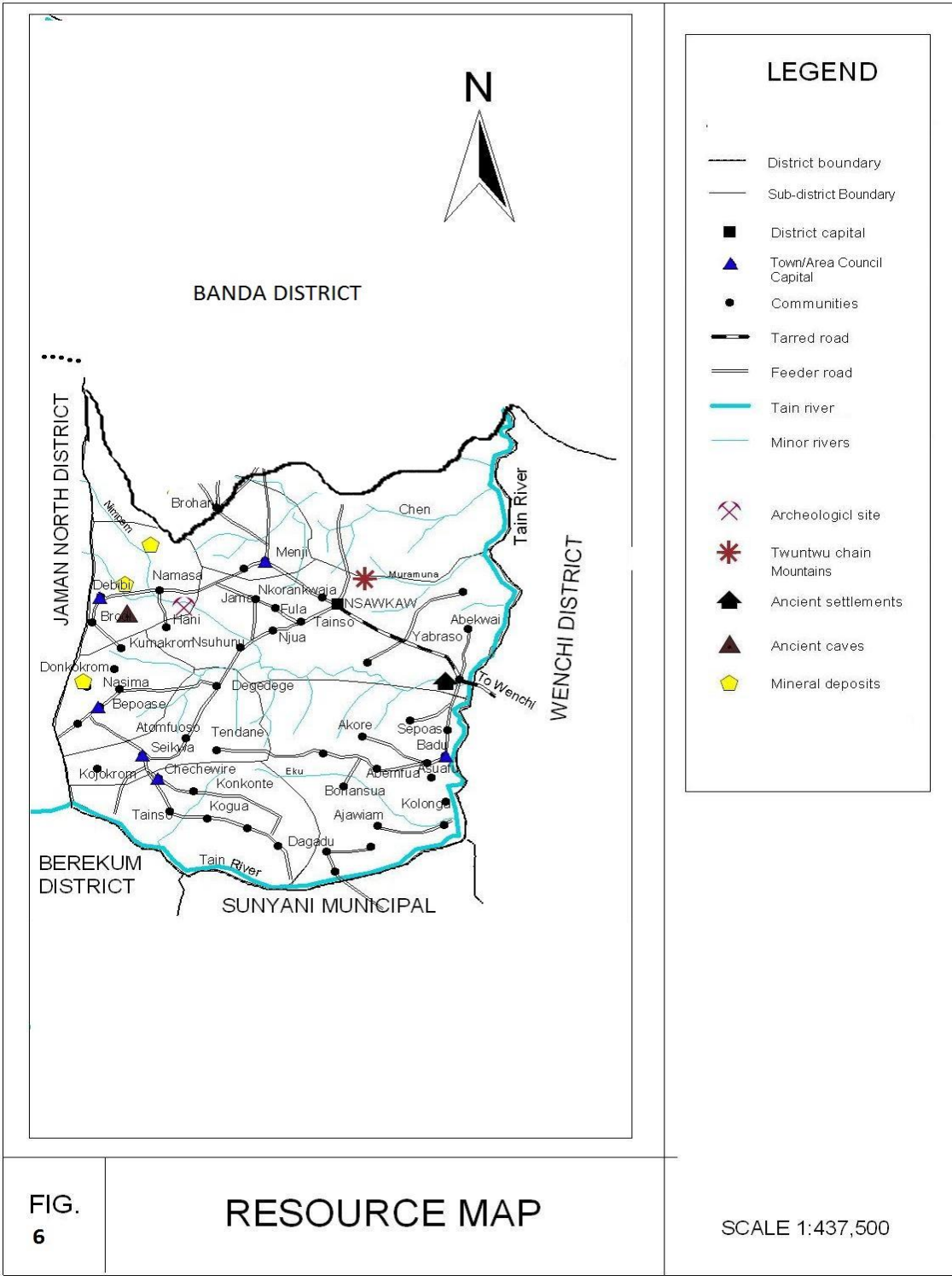
Nature has blessed the district with gold and sand deposits in abundance. Potential investors who are into sand winning and gold mining could also explore these areas in the district. There is the existence of Birrim Goldfields Company in the district and they are into exploration of more gold sites.

The original forest vegetation has been subjected to degradation, caused mainly by the indiscriminate bush fires, slash and burn agriculture, logging and felling of trees for fuel over the years.

The cumulative effect is that secondary vegetation occurs in cultivated areas. Timber species like Odum, Sapele, Wawa and Mahogany are found in places around the northern part of the District. In the semi-derived savanna areas, there are the absence of large economic trees as a result of logging, charcoal burning and mechanized farming.

The grooves show that with protection, forest in the area can be productive because the soils in the sacred groves appear more fertile compared to soils lying a few metres away which have been laid bare by intensive cultivation and other unsustainable uses. In the grooves, wildlife like deer and antelope are found there. Other forest reserves are Sawsaw, Yaya and Bawa watershed are found in the district. The combination of the vegetation zones – guinea savannah, transitional zone and the forest permit the cultivation of a variety of crops – cereal, tubers and vegetables and even animal rearing.

The forest reserves and the few groves around the water bodies in the district help to protect these water bodies like the Nyimpene and the Tain. This means these rivers could be good sources of water when constructing small town water systems in future and could serve as irrigation facilities for those around. In addition, the existence of wildlife like deer and antelopes in the groove can serve as tourism potential for the District.



## 1.5.6 Population

### Population Size, Growth Rate and Density

The district projected population size as at 2017 is 108,692 with males being 53,675 whilst females 55,017 (**Source: Population Projection (2017), DPCU**) with a growth rate of 2.6%.

Population density is defined as the number of people per square kilometer ( $\text{km}^2$ ) of unit area of land. The population density in the district is 42.7.0 persons per square kilometer (42.7 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ ), which is less than the national figure of 103 persons/ $\text{km}^2$ .

This low density of the district implies that there is low concentration of people in the district and coupled with scattered nature of settlements make it extremely difficult to provide basic services to the people of the district. It also makes monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects difficult to undertake.

### Spatial distribution of Population

There are about 302 settlements in the District. The pattern of the settlement is dispersed as shown in the figure below. There are only five urban settlements and Nsawkaw is the capital of the district. The five urban settlements are Badu with a population of 14,961, Seikwa (11,308), Debibi (8,212), Nsawkaw (8,103) and Brohani (6,663). The rest of the population may be described as rural with population less than 5,000. This means that development projects should be equitably distributed and not skewed in favour of the urban settlements in order to discourage rural-urban migration.

**Table 1.16: List of Some Selected Settlements and their Population**

SETTLEMENT	1970	1984	2000	2017		
				Male	Female	Total
Badu	4,025	6,274	9,302	6,185	6,836	13,021
Seikwa	2,768	3,401	7,481	4,931	5,540	10,471
Debibi	1,441	2,755	5,228	3,551	3,767	7,318
Nsawkaw	2,033	2,144	4,530	3,127	3,215	6,342
Brohani	1,815	2,575	4,361	3,015	3,090	6,105
Brodi	1,167	1,124	3,295	2,276	2,334	4,610
Namasa	1,056	1,942	1,961	1,354	1,328	2,682
Nasana	652	518	1,304	2,070	2,243	4,313
Hani	943	1,170	1,627	1,044	956	2,000
Bepoase	673	777	1,122	1,406	1,480	2,886
Atomfoso	592	1,070	2,062	1,295	1,240	2,535
Asuafo – Badu	-	169	1,549	908	996	1,904
Nkorankwagya	372	576	1,057	870	884	1,754
Menji	1,541	1,640	2,311	1,604	1,631	3,235
Kyekyewere	350	586	675	448	466	914

Source: Population and Housing Census (2010) and District Projection by DPCU

#### Age and Sex Composition

Analysis of the population structure of the district indicates that about 49.4% of the total population are females whiles 50.6% are males. This resulted in a male – female ratio of 1:0.9 which almost conforms to the regional sex ratio of 1:1.008.

It is generally known that women use a lot of water; so when there is a population structure with so many females, it means water usage level would be very high, hence demand too being very high. Fertility rate tends to be high at areas where the females are many. Hence efforts should be made to promote family planning methods in order to curb population explosion pressure on existing social amenities.

The age structure of the district indicates a broad base and gradually tapers off with increasing age. This picture reflects both the regional and national levels. See the population pyramid below.

The socio – economic survey revealed that 39% of the total population is under 15 years, the economically active population (15-64 years) accounts for 53.3% while 7.7% of the population is 65 years and above (65+). The population of the District can therefore be described as youthful. This resulted in an average district dependency ratio of 1: 0.9 (100:90) which is less than the regional dependency ratio of 100:90.5 but higher than the national figure of 100:87. 1.

This implies that 100 persons in the productive age had 90 persons to support in the district. It has also revealed that there are potential labour forces for both agriculture and industrial sectors respectively in the district.

The dependency ratio depicts a positive image; hence the payment of matching funds for the construction of the water facilities and the buying of the water would not be a problem as far as using the ratio for assessment.

**Table 1.43: Population by age, sex and type of locality**

Age Group	Sex			Sex Ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	87,994	43,492	44,502	97.7	44,731	43,263
0 - 4	11,902	5,939	5,963	99.6	5,318	6,584
5 - 9	12,129	6,161	5,968	103.2	5,829	6,300
10 - 14	11,419	5,868	5,551	105.7	5,990	5,429
15 - 19	9,553	5,141	4,412	116.5	5,291	4,262
20 - 24	7,352	3,577	3,775	94.8	4,045	3,307
25 - 29	6,609	3,094	3,515	88.0	3,506	3,103
30 - 34	5,592	2,596	2,996	86.6	2,828	2,764
35 - 39	4,738	2,355	2,383	98.8	2,306	2,432
40 - 44	3,973	1,972	2,001	98.6	1,892	2,081
45 - 49	3,142	1,560	1,582	98.6	1,541	1,601
50 - 54	2,915	1,372	1,543	88.9	1,459	1,456
55 - 59	1,895	997	898	111.0	967	928
60 - 64	1,687	825	862	95.7	884	803
65 - 69	1,027	494	533	92.7	565	462
70 - 74	1,411	550	861	63.9	754	657
75 - 79	1,039	367	672	54.6	609	430
80 - 84	845	337	508	66.3	509	336
85 - 89	358	128	230	55.7	210	148
90 - 94	291	113	178	63.5	154	137
95 - 99	117	46	71	64.8	74	43
All Ages	87,994	43,492	44,502	97.7	44,731	43,263
0-14	35,450	17,968	17,482	102.8	17,137	18,313
15-64	47,456	23,489	23,967	98.0	24,719	22,737
65+	5,088	2,035	3,053	66.7	2,875	2,213
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>		<b>81.0</b>	<b>90.3</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Age and Sex Structure

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the district follow the regional and the national pattern. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the top. Table 1.41 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age groups for the district. In addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides derived useful information for data users. For example, the data shows that, the age-based dependent population (the dependent population 0-14 and 65 years divided by the population) is about forty six percent (46.1%) of the total population of the district.

Percentages computed from Table 1.41 shows a relatively large proportion of children (13.5%) below five years. The population below 15 years (0-14) is 40.3 percent, the same for children below 15 years for the entire Brong Ahafo region (40.2%). Youth between the ages of 15-19 comprise 10.9% of the total population.

The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force) is 53.9 percent of the total population implying a large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population in the 15-64 age group only, a little over one fourth (26.7%) is below 30 years; while 11.7 percent is between the ages of 30-39 years. About eight percent (8.1%) is between 40-49 years and about seven percent (7.4%) is above fifty years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about forty seven percent (46.5%) of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years.

The proportion of the older persons 65 years and older of 5.8 percent is however higher than the 4.4 percent recorded for the entire Brong Ahafo Region.

In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (50.7%) than females (49.3%) who are under 15 years in the district just as was observed for the region (males, 51.1%, females, 48.9%)

The urban-rural distribution according to age follows a similar pattern as the sex structure. A large proportion of both urban (38.3%) and rural (42.3%) dwellers are under age 15 years (0-14).

In terms of the population (15-64 years) by urban-rural distribution, there are equally higher percentages of the population falling within that category. That is, urban (55.2%) and rural (52.3%).

Unlike the pattern for the age structure for the population in the age group 15-64 years, around one fourth of both urban (28.7%) and rural (24.7%) dwellers are below thirty years.

Also, those above age 50 in the labour force are relatively small. That is 7.4 percent for urban and 7.4 percent for rural.

### Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 1.42 also shows that the overall sex ratio is 97.7 percent, implying that for every 100 females in the district, there are almost 98 males. For the Tain District, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio do not follow the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age as revealed by the ratios for age groups 5-9years, 10-14 years, 15-19years and 55-59 years. The District's large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible through suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out- migration or differential mortality. The generally low sex ratios, especially after the age group 70-74 years demonstrate the validity of the observation that women live longer than men.



**Table 1.44: Age structure by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	87,994	100.0	43,492	100.0	44,502	100.0
0 – 4	11,902	13.5	5,939	13.7	5,963	13.4
5 – 9	12,129	13.8	6,161	14.2	5,968	13.4
10 – 14	11,419	13.0	5,868	13.5	5,551	12.5
15 – 19	9,553	10.9	5,141	11.8	4,412	9.9
20 - 24	7,352	8.4	3,577	8.2	3,775	8.5
25 - 29	6,609	7.5	3,094	7.1	3,515	7.9
30 - 34	5,592	6.4	2,596	6.0	2,996	6.7
35 - 39	4,738	5.4	2,355	5.4	2,383	5.4
40 - 44	3,973	4.5	1,972	4.5	2,001	4.5
45 - 49	3,142	3.6	1,560	3.6	1,582	3.6
50 - 54	2,915	3.3	1,372	3.2	1,543	3.5
55 - 59	1,895	2.2	997	2.3	898	2.0
60 - 64	1,687	1.9	825	1.9	862	1.9
65 - 69	1,027	1.2	494	1.1	533	1.2
70 - 74	1,411	1.6	550	1.3	861	1.9
75 - 79	1,039	1.2	367	0.8	672	1.5
80 - 84	845	1.0	337	0.8	508	1.1
85 - 89	358	0.4	128	0.3	230	0.5
90 - 94	291	0.3	113	0.3	178	0.4
95 - 99	117	0.1	46	0.1	71	0.2

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

#### Age Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population.

The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The age dependency ratio is a theoretical construct because many of the population 15-19 years for example are dependent because they are in school. Equally, not all persons 65years and over are dependent as can be demonstrated from the aged farmers, fishermen and artisans in the district. Age dependency therefore is not synonymous with economic dependency.

Table 1.45 shows that Tain District has an age dependency ratio of 85.4 percent implying that, for every 100 persons in the working age group, 85 persons depend on them. It can also be observed that the male age dependency ratio of 85.2 percent is slightly lower than the female age dependency ratio which is 85.7 percent.

**Table 1.45: Age dependency ratio by sex**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	87,994	100.0	43,492	100.0	44,502	100.0
0-14	35,450	40.3	17,968	41.3	17,482	39.3
15-64	47,456	53.9	23,489	54.0	23,967	53.9
65+	5,088	5.8	2,035	4.7	3,053	6.9
<b>All Ages dependency ratio</b>	85.4		85.2		85.7	

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

### Population pyramid

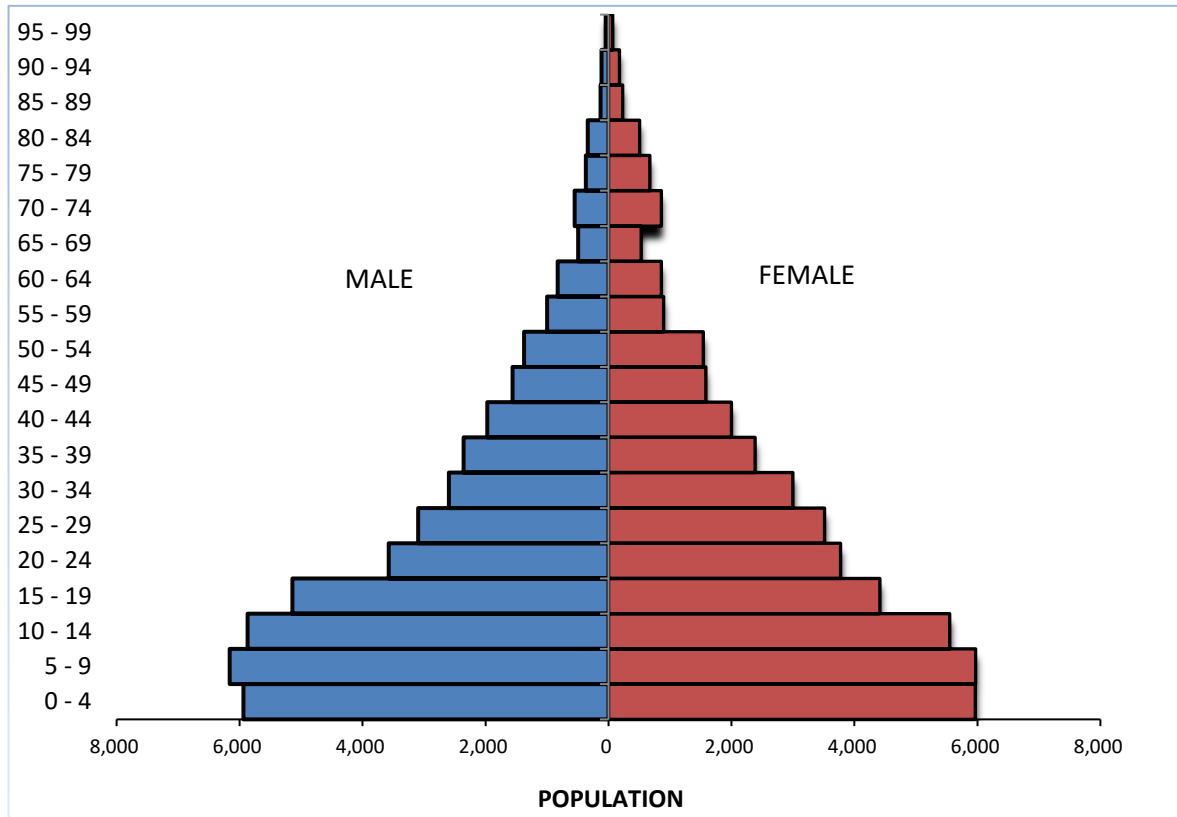
A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is

determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by the pyramid in Figure 5. In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (41.7%) and females (38.1%) being young and under 15 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the district's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 0-4 are shorter than those for 5-9 males and 65-69 also shorter than 70-74 years for both males and females.

**Figure 7: Population pyramid of Tain District, 2010**



**1.5.7 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

Internal migration has played an important role in spatially redistributing the population of Ghana. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the areas of origin or increase in the destination areas. Migration is also selective with regard to age, sex and therefore productive capacity. Thus, migration has significant demographic, social and economic impact on both the areas of origin and destination.

A total of 19,452 persons have migrated into the Tain District. This is about one in five (22.1%) of the total population of the district (87,994). The table reveals that 7,030 representing 36.1 per cent were born elsewhere. Migration has its own effect on development in the District. From the facts and figures, one can see many persons migrating into the District in recent years. This has put more pressure on the available socio-economic facilities. There is therefore the need to plan

for the migrants and see how best to make good use in terms of their human resource capacity to enhance development.

### **1.5.8 Gender equality**

Gender analysis mainly centres on men, women, boys and girls in the society. It encompasses the societal roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls as well as power relations between them. The analysis measures the extent to which gender gaps exist among issues such as opportunities, needs, rights, voices, participation, access to resources, control of resources and decision making. It provides information on the different roles of women and men at different levels; their respective access to and control over the material and non-material benefits of society; their priorities, needs and responsibilities. It shows the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels; needs assessment is a vital component of gender analysis. Needs analysis is a necessary step when identifying appropriate strategies for the promotion of gender equality.

The roles and responsibilities of men and women are based on the various activities performed by both in the society. Men's and women's activities are identified as either "reproductive" or "productive" types, and these activities reflect access to and control over income and resources in the community. Under the productive work, women are often engaged in activities which fetch them small remuneration. They are mostly involved in wage labour, subsistent farming, crafts and so on. With regards to reproductive work, they are engaged in childbearing and rearing, domestic tasks that guarantee the maintenance and reproduction of the current and future work force, for example, cooking, cleaning and so on. They are also engaged in care and maintenance of the household and its members (bearing and caring for children, food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping housekeeping and family health care). Works which are seldom considered 'real work' and are usually unpaid are most at times the responsibilities of girls and women. As a result of this, women and girls have minimal access and control over resources like land, education, equipment, labour, cash from sales, extension services, training, agriculture inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

On the issue of credit, both women and men have different credit needs for income generation and other expansion schemes. Women control money for small household items, but men control income for larger items; and they tend not to know about their rights in applying for loans in the communities. It is considered not feminine if women ask for credit. Men generally own land and other fixed capital. One needs to be able to read and write to fill the loan forms, and there tend to be more illiterate women than men. Women have low self-esteem and view men in lending institutions and also in NGOs as ‘big and important’.

On the basis of the aforementioned, women tend to enjoy small benefits when it comes to income, ownership of resources, basic needs, extension services, decision making, prestige, agriculture inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

### **1.5.9 Settlement systems**

An examination of the settlement system and spatial linkages between settlements was carried out to find out the nature and distribution of economic and social facilities in the district.

The distribution of services in the district was analyzed by employing the scalogram technique. A scalogram is a matrix presentation of the functional structure of settlements. The spatial distribution of services in the district is presented in the table below as well as in the map on hierarchy of settlements which is a spatial depiction of the scalogram analysis.

In all 15 settlements with populations above 800 in 2014 were considered with the total number of service being 35. The district has two first order settlements namely Badu with a population of 13,435 and Seikwa (10, 1196). Nsawkaw, the district capital (6,569) has 26 services out of the 35 service under consideration and it is the only second order settlement.

Debibi, Brodi and Brohani with a population of 7,318, 4,610 and 6,105 respectively, etc with 8 – 19 services out of the 35 representing are among the third order settlements. Thus eight settlements are in the level three ranking. 11 settlements passed as level four settlements having services ranging between 1 and 7. The settlements that fall under this level are Atomfourso (2,535), Tainso(1,176) and Nkorankwagya (1,754), etc. The details are shown in the table 1.16 below.

**Table 1.19: Scalogram**

**SCALOGRAM – TAIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

COMMUNITY	POPULATION	PRIMARY SCHOOL	ISS	KINDERGARTEN/DAYCARE	REUSE DUMP SITE	BOLEHOLE	AGRIC. EXT. AGENT	RIVER/STREAM	ADULT LITERACY	CHIPS COMPOUND/ RURAL CL.	SSS	MATERNITY HOME	DRUG STORE	POLICE STATION	PETROL FILLING STATION	LORRY PARK	HEALTH CENTRE	WEEKLY MARKET	COMMUNICATION CENTRE	PUBLIC TOILET	GPRTU/PROTOA	POST OFFICE	RURAL BANK	TARRED ROAD	COMMUNITY CENTRE	GUEST HOUSE	TELEPHONE FACILITY	HOSPITAL	FIRE STATION	CIRCUIT COURT	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	COMMUNITY LIBRARY	TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS		
BADU	13,021	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X		25	5200	34
SEIKWA	10,471	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		28	5824	14	
DEBIBI	7,318	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X			X	X														9	1872	34	
NSAWK	6,342	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x			X		2	4	2	









## Road

The total road network in the district stands at 565km out of which 51km is tarred .The length of untarred road is 396km and 89km is so far reshaped.

In order to integrate the rural economies with the urban economy and facilitate the productivity in agriculture and agro-industry, there is the need to improve the overall maintenance of the transport infrastructure and the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads in the district.

The increment in the total length of tarred and reshaped roads implies that the district is opening up and also the difficulty with which farmers encounter when sending their produce to the market would reduce. In spite of this, there should be concerted effort to tar most of the road to ease the difficulty of means to transportation in the district looking at the vast and scattered nature of the District.

## **Toilet Facilities**

Out of a total 16,313 households in the district, 30.1 percent have no toilet facilities and rather use the beaches, bushes or fields as their places of convenience according to Table 8.11. This may hygienically not be a good practice for the health of the people. Only 5.2 percent of the households have KVIP and about 44.0 percent use the public toilets. W.C. toilets are used by less than 2.0 percent (1.5%) of all the households in the district.

For those who do not have any toilet facilities in the households, rural areas recorded 38.5 percent which is higher than the 21.3 percent recorded for urban areas.

### 1.5.10 Solid Waste Disposal by District

Using the public dumping sites (container and open space) is the main method of solid waste disposal and this account for 84.1 percent of the methods used in the district. Dumping indiscriminately is also very high (11.8%) and may serve as a breeding grounds for many kinds of ailments in those areas.

Similar pattern is observed in terms of the localities even though the figures differ in magnitude. For example, high proportion (18.9%) of the households in the rural communities disposes their liquid waste indiscriminately

### **1.5.11 Liquid Waste Disposal**

Liquid waste is also mostly thrown onto the street by most (48.7%) of the households. An equally high percentage of households (45.4%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it onto the compound outside which is all not hygienic enough. Less than two percent (1.7%) of the households in the district dispose of their solid waste through a sewerage system. A similar pattern is observed for both rural and urban areas except that majority of the households in the rural communities through their liquid onto the compound (54.7%).

### Housing stock

Table 1.35 presents the stock of houses and number of households for rural and urban communities. The total household population in the district is 87,994 comprising 44,731 for urban and 43,253 for rural. The district has 12,283 houses and 16,313 households. The number of persons per house in the district is 7.2. This is higher than the regional average of 7.0. The population per house for the urban areas (8.8) is relatively higher than that of the rural areas (6.0).

Again, Table 1.35, the average household per house is 1.3, a little lower than the national and regional average of 1.6 and 1.5. This means that for every house in the Tain district, there is approximately one household living there whereas the national and the regional average records an approximate figure of two households per house. However, the average household size in the district stands at 5.3. This is slightly higher than the national and regional average household sizes of 4.5 and 4.7 respectively. Also, the average household sizes for urban and rural areas are 5.6 and 5.1 respectively.

The District therefore will need additional houses to accommodate the increasing population.

**Table 1.35: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	87,994	44,731	43,253
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	87,245	44,894	42,351
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	12,283	5,059	7,224
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	16,313	8,082	8,231
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1
Population per house	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.8	6.0
Average household size	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.1

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

#### 1.5.12 Culture

Out of the total population of 87,994 persons in the district, majority (71.8%) are Christians. This comprises of Catholics (30.5%), Protestants (20.8%), Pentecostals (14.6%) and 5.9 percent forming the rest of the Christian population. Quite a sizeable percentage of the population (16.0%) belongs to the Islamic religion while traditionalists constitute 2.9 percent. Variations by sex follow similar pattern just as shown above.

In terms of the traditional set up, there are four (4) paramount areas in the District- Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Badu and Debibi/Menji Division. The district is quite heterogeneous with Akan ethnic group forming the majority. The other ethnic groups in the district are Kologo, Bono and Lugei, the Mole-Dagbani. The other ethnic groups in the district are Guan, Ewes, Dagaatis and many others. The District can be characterized as a rural one since most of communities are rural areas;

thus, it is able to enjoy some of the features of rural setting. One can attest to the fact that communal spirit at rural areas is very high, which is not different from what is prevailing in the District.

As a result of this high communal spirit, they tend to adhere to any call which invites them to participate in any activity. The chiefs are able to mobilize the people to undertake various development projects. The people in the District have some rich traditional cultures which they cherish so much. It is considered a taboo for one to eat the new yam before the necessary customary practices are done. In other places, the chiefs are supposed to taste the new yam before anyone else. Hospitality is one of the hallmarks of the inhabitants in the District. They have special ways of making the stranger feel at home.

There are some festivals which are celebrated occasionally in the District. Examples are Krufie celebrated by the people of Nsawkaw; Tano yam festival by the people of Seikwa and Gbono by Debibi and its environs. . These festivals attract people from far and near to honour the festive season. During these occasions, funds are raised to undertake development projects. It is also during this time that people tend to see their love ones who have been away for so long.

There are also some chieftaincy disputes prevalent in areas like Brodi, Badu and Nsawkaw. These negative practices tend to hamper development and go to the extent of eroding development gains the District has chalked in the past.

### 1.5.13 Governance

The District Chief Executive is the political and administrative head of the Assembly. He is the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly and he presides at the meetings of the executive, he superintends the administrative functions of the Assembly and the supervision of its various departments.

The Executive Committee exercises the executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly. The functions of the committee include:

- Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submitting these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.
- Overseeing the administration of the district in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive
- Integrating and co-ordinating the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation
- Recommending to the District Assembly, the economic, social and human settlement policies relating to the development of the district
- Monitoring and evaluating all policies, programmes and projects in the district

The sub-committees available in Tain District include Finance and Administration, Works, Social Services, Development Planning, Justice and Security, Agric, Women and Children; and Public Complaints. Every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it and it shall submit its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Assembly. The newly sworn in Assembly members are 52, comprising 49 males and 3 females. The existing organizational structure (organogram) of the Tain District Assembly is shown in the figure below.

There are 6 Area councils and 1 Town Council (Badu) in the District and all are duly constituted. The six(6) Area Councils are Kyekyewere, Nsawkaw, Bepoase, Menji, Debibi and Seikwa.

One area that the District Assembly can be commended for is organisation of public forum for fee-fixing and budget validation. Stakeholders are invited annually at the meeting to solicit their views and opinions on the fees charged them. Annually, at least one fee-fixing forum is organised for such a purpose. However, when it comes to composite budget approval, the assembly members who represent the local people approbate the budget.

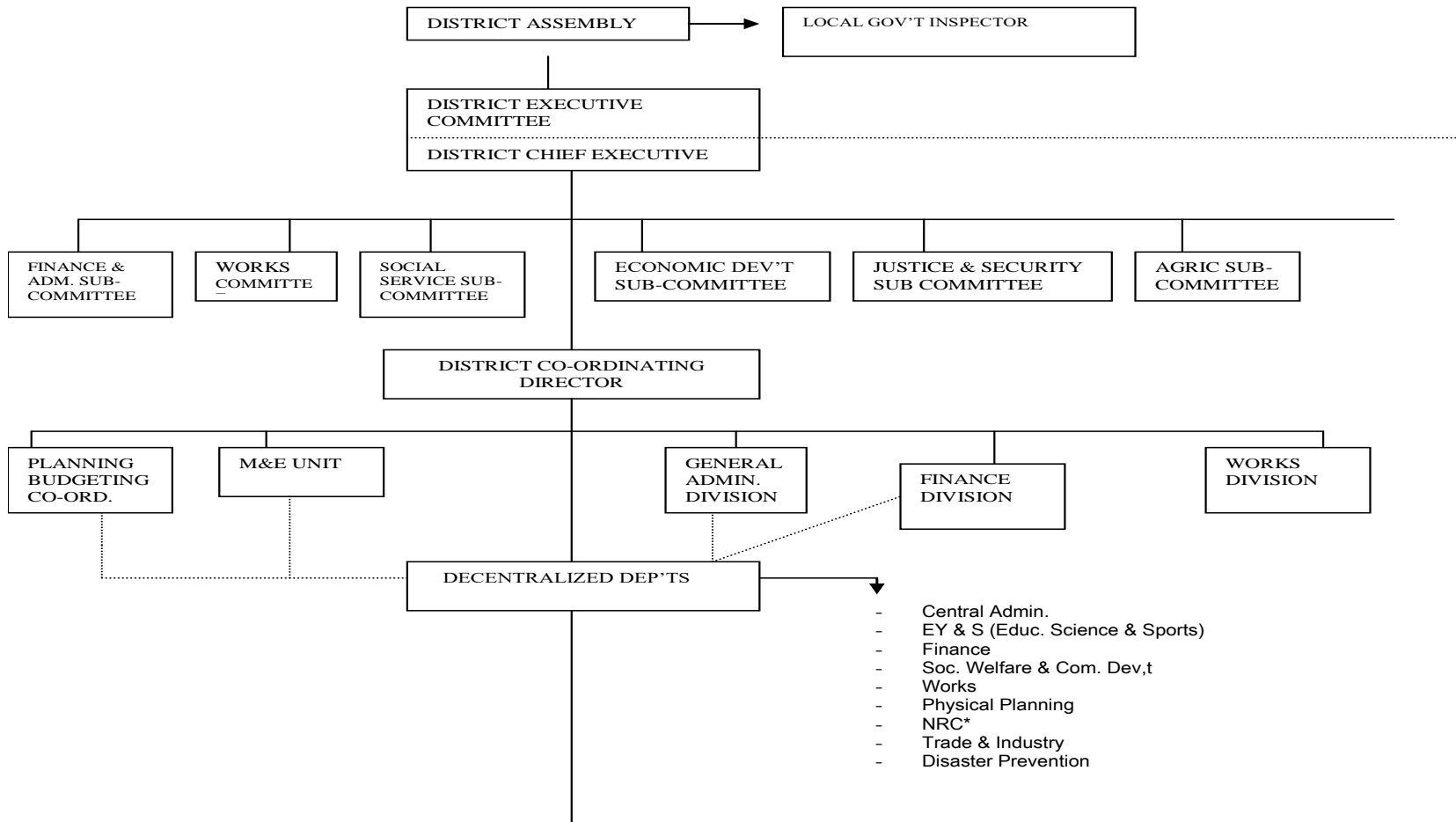
Pasting Information on notice board is one avenue people can participate and be aware of the activities of the District Assembly. The Tain District Assembly on regular basis ensures that information is pasted on the notice boards for awareness creation. However, notice boards are only sited at the office of the District Assembly which makes accessibility very limited. Information on jobs, appointments, procurement awards and other important announcements are made for public intake.

The law enjoins stakeholders to participate in monitoring exercises of the District Assembly. This is in the form of quarterly development sites visits to monitor progress of developmental projects. As far as possible, traditional authorities, assembly members, religious group leaders, NGOs and other youth groups are made to participate in some of these quarterly activities.

Public hearings are also organised at least twice during the preparation of District Medium Term Plans. This affords opportunities for the citizens to validate what is captured in the plan and be aware of the interventions they likely would benefit within the four-year implementation of the plan.



**EXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TAIN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



**Figure 7: Organizational Structure of Tain District**

### Non – Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non – Governmental Organization are a group of individuals or social organizations which pull resources together for development. The district can boast of three local NGOs and nine Community Based Organizations (CBOs) operating in HIV/AIDS and other development programmes. The NGOs available are Resource Link Foundation (RLF), Social Development and Improvement Agency (SODIA) in collaboration with Action Aid Ghana, and Islamic Exposition Centre. The CBOs operating in the district include Menji Abotare Ye Women's Group. The NGOs have helped tremendously in the development of the district. Resource Link Foundation has successfully been able to control female genital mutilation and widowhood rite in Brohani. It has also trained unemployed youth in grass cutter rearing and bee keeping which generate employment in the district.

Social Development and Improvement Agency has been able to identify the problems, constraints and challenges confronting quality education delivery and farmers in the district. Sensitization exercises have gone to communities on the spread of HIV/AIDS, the use of condom and training of peer educators in Menji and Brohani, all in the Tain District. There have also been peace building programmes for chiefs and their elders in the district.

The organizations identified here are all into HIV/AIDS. Some have gotten the chance to source funds from the Ghana Aids Commission through MSHAP to organize HIV/AIDS programmes in the district by the end of the year.

#### 1.5.14 Security

The district has witnessed and continues to witness chieftaincy disputes and from all indications the situation is getting out of hand. These disputes have the potential to destabilise the whole society and can engender the recruitment of hooligans by the opposing sides. The Brodi and Seikwa are some of the communities experiencing chieftaincy disputes. The District Security Council (DISEC) meets regularly to resolve some of these disputes.

Land litigations are experienced in some areas of the district and these have destroyed the unity that used to exist between some of the communities in the district. There are land litigations between Menji and Brohani communities and also between the Brodi and Debibi communities. These have the potential to delay development for these communities.

The issue of arm robbery is a worry to the security agencies in the district. Arm robbery cases are recorded about three times every year. This could serve as disincentive to investors who want to come into the district. Whenever there is robbery incidence, victims lose their precious belongings and even there is loss of life. The following security related cases were recorded in the District.

**Table 1.51: Type of Reported Cases at Police Station**

NO.	TYPE OF CASE	NUMBER REPORTED		
		2014	2015	2016
1	ASSAULT	20	19	40
2	DEFILEMENT	3	2	NIL
3	STEALING	15	14	30
4	THREATENING	3	4	NIL
5	CAUSING HARM	2	1	7
6	OFFENSIVE CONDUCT	12	13	8
7	ACCIDENT	4	3	5
8	RAPE	1	NIL	NIL
9	ROBBERY	NIL	1	NIL
10	INCEST	1	NIL	NIL

**Source: GPS, Tain District, 2016**

## **Local Economic Development**

The purpose of LED is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. The District Assembly through the Department of Trade and Industry have been organising skills training workshops for the unemployed youth in the District under the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) in various modules. Some of the modules include Cassava Processing, Soap Making, Mushroom Production, Pito Brewing among other things. It was envisaged that beneficiaries of these training programmes would come together and established their own small scale industry which can boost the local economy by the creation of jobs. However, lack of capital to start up the business has been a major challenge.

In general the following challenges are hampering Local Economic Development in the District:

- Lack of local level capacity and commitment to provide leadership and direction in making by-laws and processes to regulate/ reduce the cost of doing business and maximize the involvement of people.
- Lack of capacity and commitment to be the main initiator of economic development programmes through public spending.
- Inadequate resource base for Local Economic Development
- Uncoordinated LED activities in the District
- Weak private sector to engage the public sector for LED
- Absence of adequate economic growth strategies
- Inadequate managerial skills
- Poor entrepreneur orientation
- Obsolete orientation
- Lack of access to finance
- Informal nature of businesses

The district can boast of a lot of business opportunities which can be invested into to reap much financial benefit to the investor. Investors in the estate developing industry could take advantage of the vast land Tain District and construct accommodation facilities for the in-migrants who are expected to reside because of the Bui Dam.

There is also vast arable land which can be used for large plantation farm. As a result of inadequate funds for the local farmers, they are not able to fully utilise the arable land in the district. This has left much of the land fallow.

When it comes to the cashew industry in Ghana, the Tain district comes second to Jaman North District with regards to cashew production. It is believed that any investor who can invest in this area is really going to gain. There is vast land for the plantation farming for cashew as well as good environment for the establishment of cashew processing factory. There are currently two cashew plants in Nsawkaw, the District and a silo for storage of farm produce at Badu

#### 1.5.15 Economy of the District

##### Household Income and Expenditure

The average annual household income is GH¢1,136.00 with expenditure of GH¢1,305. Also there is an average remittance of approximately GH¢170.00. Considering the District annual average household expenditure as against the income, one can say that the people in the district have to rely on relatives and friends for remittances and other sources of income like loans in order to improve their lot.

**Table 1.20: Distribution Pattern of Household Expenditure**

<b>Expenditure Item</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Food	52.78
Clothing	8.25
Medical care	3.18
Housing	3.41
Education	5.15
Energy	5.02
Water	0.58
Entertainment	3.32
Savings	4.73
Funeral Donation	5.52
Transport	4.23
Others	3.83

**Source: District Field Survey (2017)**

The expenditure pattern indicates that households spend 52.78% of their total expenditure on food. On the other hand, since the bulk of the income is spent on food, people do little savings for capital accumulations by the Rural Banks to able them grant loans. Expenditure on clothing is the second item on the expenditure pattern where 8.25% is spent. This is high spending on clothing (8.25%) as a result of Christmas and other festivals celebrated in the country, which force parents to clothes for their children. Also people have desire in buying new cloths for

funerals and other occasions which they see it as in elastic to them. There is the need therefore to encourage people to develop the habit of savings and investment.

The analysis also revealed that expenditure on education and medical care are 3.32% and 3.18% respectively. This low expenditure can be attributed to the introduction of Capitation Grant, School Feeding programme, and the National Health Insurance Scheme in the country of which the district is beneficiary.

On the other hand, though 52.78% of the people in the district income are spent on food, it comprises of farm products (85%) and the rest is physical cash. This is because 80.2% percent of the people in the district are peasant farmers and consume major percentage of the food they produce. This has been quantified into cash which add up to 52.78% of their expenditure on food.

Also, there is the need to reduce expenditure on funeral donations which is 5.52%. More so, the critical analysis on energy indicates that, people spend more on kerosene than on electricity. This implies that, when most of the communities are connected to the national electricity grid, average expenditure on energy will reduce to appreciable amount.

#### Inter and intra-trade

The district has five major periodic markets which are inter-linked with access roads. These are shown in table 5.9. In terms of importance and size, Badu market comes first (Tuesday) followed by Nsawkaw market (Wednesday). Brodi has Thursday as its market day followed by Seikwa and Brohani having Friday as their market day. In terms of distance, Brodi is the furthers (33.8km) from Nsawkaw the district capital. This is followed by Badu (30km), and the closest to the district capital, Seikwa has 27.5km.

**Table 1.21: Periodicity of Traditional Markets**

<b>Name of Market</b>	<b>Market Day</b>	<b>Town/Area Council</b>	<b>Distance from District Capital (km)</b>	<b>Area council Population</b>
Seikwa market	Friday	Seikwa Council	27.5	17,935
Badu market	Tuesday	Badu Council	30	25,021
Nsawkaw market	Wednesday	Nsawkaw Council	-	16,591
Brohani market	Friday	Menji Council	30	15,179
Brodi market	Thursday	Debibi Council	33.8	10,954

**Source: Field survey, 2013 GSS, 2010**

#### Commodity Flow

The study of flow of the agricultural goods was in and out of the study region was done to establish the linkages that exist among these regions. From the table it can clearly be seen that the flow of maize in and out of the study area is higher than the other commodities with 26.5% imported and 26.7% exported. Yam is as well the second highest commodity that flow in and out of the market centres with 19.1% imported and 19.1% exported follow by Pepper with 15.1 imported and 15.2% exported to the rest are Cassava with 14.6% imported and 14.8% exported ,Beans with 12.8% imported and 13.0 exported, and Groundnut 11.3% imported and 11.6% exported.



**Table 1.22: Flow of Goods in the District**

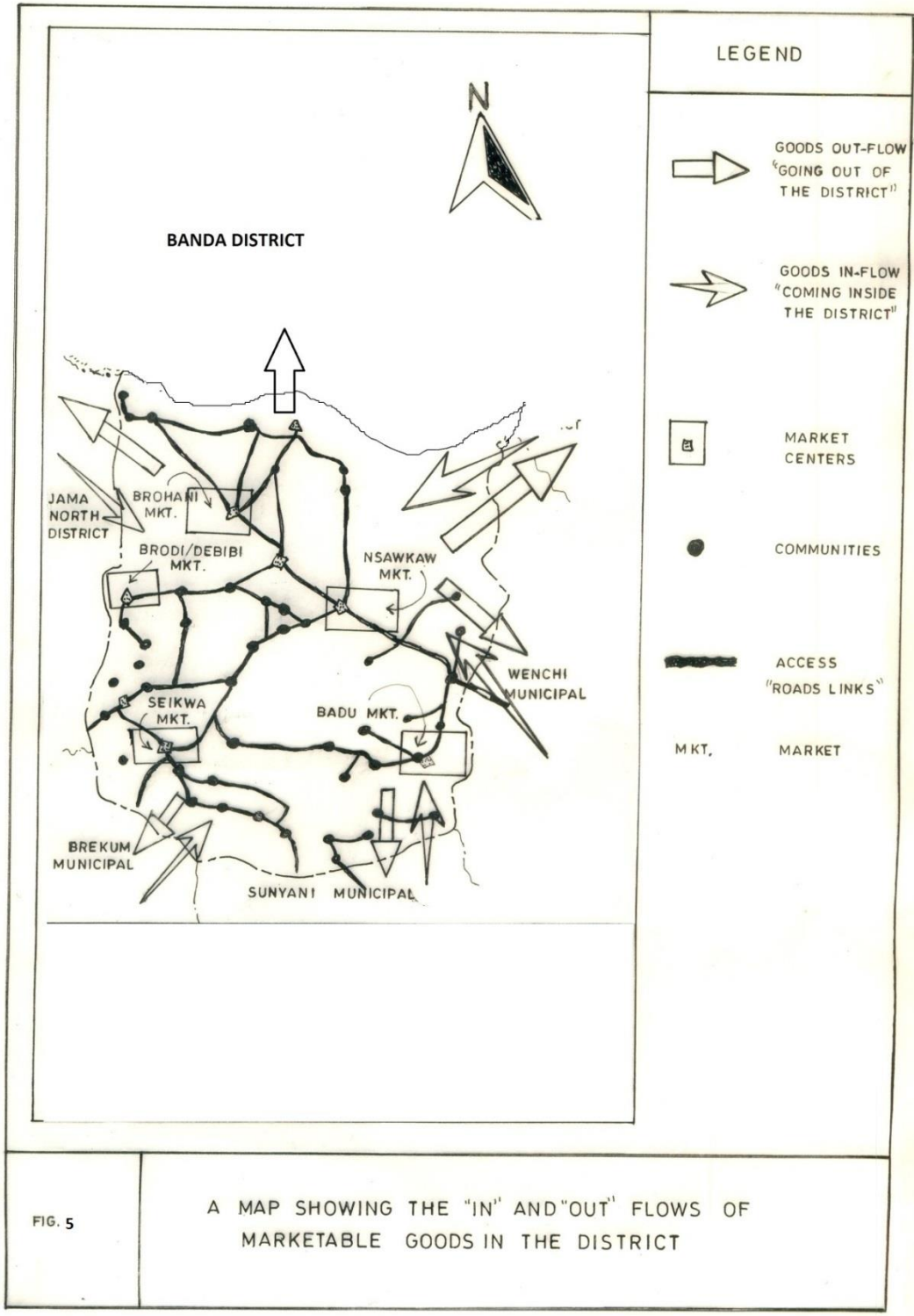
Inflow(M)					Outflow(X)				
From Regions	Other	Goods	Value(GH¢)	%	Out Of The Region	Goods	Value(GH¢)	%	Net Export (X-Y)
Wenchi		Maize	153,000.00	26.5	Nsawkaw	Maize	174,618.00	26.7	21,618.
Techiman		Cassava	85,000.00	14.6	Badu	Cassava	96,792.00	14.8	11,792.00
Sampa		Groundnut	65,000.00	11.3	Brodi	Groundnut	76,621.00	11.6	11,621.00
Sunyani		Beans	74,000.00	12.8	Seikwa	Beans	85,020.00	13.0	11,020.00
Kintampo		Pepper	90,000.00	15.1	Brohani	Pepper	99,400,.00	15.2	9,400.00
kumasi		Yam	110,000.00	19.1		Yam	124,914.00	19.1	14,914.00
Nkoranza									
		<b>Total =</b>	<b>577,000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>			<b>Total=657,365.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>80,365.00</b>

**Source: Department of Agriculture, 2013**

As much as Six Hundred and Fifty Seven Thousand and Three Hundred and Sixty Five (GH¢ 657,365.00) were exported to the other regions while Five Hundred and Seventy-Seven Thousand (GH¢ 577,000.000) worth of goods were imported making the region a net exporter of agricultural goods value Eighty Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Five (80,365.00)

The District mainly inter-trade with Banda, Jaman North, Kintampo South and Sunyani West Districts Assemblies and Wenchi and Berkum Municipal Assemblies

This therefore reveals that the region mainly exports only agricultural commodities to its neighboring regions. This confirms the agrarian nature of the area. One can conclude that the district cannot boast of any existing industries that manufacture both finished and agricultural inputs and hence makes the district net importer of industrial and agricultural inputs.



### Financial Institutions

National Investment Bank, Baduman Rural Bank, Nkoranman Rural Bank, BACCSOD and Berekum Teachers' Credit Union are the financial institutions operating in the District. These institutions give support in terms of credit facilities to most of the micro and small-scale enterprises to help them grow and expand their businesses. They also accept deposits and cash withdrawals.

### Occupation

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers comprise the major occupation in the district; accounting for 80.8 percent of the district's employed population. This means about eight out of every ten persons 15 years and older of the employed population are into agriculture, forestry or fishery.

Some proportions of the employed persons are engaged as service and sales workers (6.2%) and Craft and related trades workers (5.6%). Professional workers constitute only 2.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and above.

The rest of the employed population is managerial, technicians and associate professionals and many other workers as shown in Table 1.22.

**Table 1.23: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,079	100.0	20,790	100.0	21,289	100.0
Managers	323	0.8	141	0.7	182	0.9
Professionals	1,082	2.6	696	3.3	386	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	218	0.5	143	0.7	75	0.4
Clerical support workers	221	0.5	132	0.6	89	0.4
Service and sales workers	2,613	6.2	498	2.4	2,115	9.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	34,009	80.8	17,364	83.5	16,645	78.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,357	5.6	955	4.6	1,402	6.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	511	1.2	500	2.4	11	0.1
Elementary occupations	739	1.8	356	1.7	383	1.8
Other occupations	6	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0

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

### **Industry**

Industry referred to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's workplace.

Table 1.23 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Out of a total population of 42,079 who are employed in the district, 79.4 percent are in the Agriculture forestry and fishing industry while 5.1 percent are in wholesale and retail industry (i.e. repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles). 3.9 percent of the employed population are in the manufacturing industry. These three activities, together, make up 88.4 percent of the industrial activities in the district.

The table further indicates that, about 1.8 percent of the employed population is in each of accommodation and food Service activities industry with other activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies being the least.

The 2010 population and housing census revealed that there were more males employed (82.3%) in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry compared to females (76.5%).

The district pattern is generally replicated among the sexes, except that the proportion differs. For example, the proportion in Agriculture, forestry and fishing is higher for both males (82.3%) and females (76.5%) followed by wholesale and retail trade in which the proportion for females (7.0%) is twice that for males (3.2%).

### **Employment Status**

This refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked.

Tain District has a total population of 42,079 persons 15 years and older who are employed. Amongst those employed however, majority (67.1%) are self-employed without employees with 22.7 percent of them contributing to family work. 5.5 percent of them are employees and 0.5 percent of them employed as house helps.

**Table 1.24: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,079	100.0	20,790	100.0	21,289	100.0
Employee	2,304	5.5	1,555	7.5	749	3.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,236	67.1	14,192	68.3	14,044	66.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	715	1.7	377	1.8	338	1.6
Casual worker	434	1.0	351	1.7	83	0.4
Contributing family worker	9,554	22.7	4,057	19.5	5,497	25.8
Apprentice	516	1.2	113	0.5	403	1.9
Domestic employee (House help)	231	0.5	110	0.5	121	0.6
Other	89	0.2	35	0.2	54	0.3

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

In terms of sex variations, a greater percentage of the population for both sexes is self-employed without employee(s). That is males 68.3 percent and females 66.0 percent.

Again the next activity that majority of the employed people are engaged in is those who contribute to family work. 19.5 percent of the males employed fall within this category whereas the percentage of females that fall within this category is (25.8%). House helps remain the least activity status that the employed for both sexes are engaged in. That is (0.5%) and (0.6%) for males and (0.2%) and (0.3%) for females respectively.

### **Employment Sector**

This refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 census were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parasternal, NGOs and international organizations. Table 1.24 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older by sector of employment and sex. It indicates that the informal private sector is by far

the largest employer of employed persons in the district (95.2%), followed by public (government) sector (3.1%). Less than 2 percent of employees are in private formal sector (1.4%), NGOs (0.3%) or other international organization (0.0). A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females employed across almost all the sectors except the private informal sector.

## **Energy**

### **Main Source of Lighting by District**

The three main sources of lighting in households in the district are main electricity (46.6%), flashlight/torch (43.8%) and kerosene lamp (7.9%). All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for less than two percent of source of lighting each.

The percentage of households using electricity (mains) is 55.6 percent in urban centres to as low as 37.0 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, flashlight is the major source of lighting for households in rural areas (52.6%) compared to urban areas (34.7%). Similarly, kerosene lamp is used more in the rural areas (8.9%) than urban areas (6.9%).

### **Main source of cooking fuel**

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood accounting for 79.2 percent of the fuel types in the district. This follows a similar pattern with figures recorded for national and the region all indicating that wood fuel is the highest used in most households for cooking. Charcoal is the second most used cooking fuel accounting for 12.1 percent. All the other cooking fuel makes up less than ten percent. In terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel and charcoal are still the most preferred source even though wood source is more pronounced in the rural (85.3%) areas than urban (72.8%) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is widely used in urban (18.2%) areas than in the rural (6.4%) areas. The proportions of the households using gas and electricity are 1.6 and 0.2 percent's respectively. However, the proportion of the urban households using gas (2.5%) is higher than the entire district.



## **Reliability of Energy Source**

Some of the major constraints facing energy source and situation in the District include the following:

Since most of the roads in the District are very bad which discourage private investors from investing into the energy sector in the rural areas, people have to travel to the nearby Towns Badu, Nsawkaw, Debibi before getting kerosene to buy.

People complain about their inability to afford for the prices of kerosene.

- ✓ There is also irregular supply of kerosene
- ✓ Frequent light outs
- ✓ High prices of electricity bills
- ✓ Non availability of filling stations in some areas of the District

Notwithstanding the above factors, there is one major potential in the district which could be tapped for the benefit of the district. That is the Bui proposed hydroelectric dam in Bui near Banda Ahenkro. This will help reduce the electricity problem after the execution of the proposed dam which the government of Ghana has contracted loan from the government of Republic of China for its execution. This proposed project will have enormous multiplier effect in the district economy in terms of road construction, job creation, tourism etc.

## **Agricultural Sector**

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone.

The total number of households engaged in agricultural activities which are crop farming, livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming. The Table indicates that out of 16,313 households in the district, 14,323 representing 87.8 percent of households are engaged in agriculture.

More than three quarter (83.7%) of the urban households in the district are engaged in agriculture and close to ninety-two percent (91.7%) of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture. This implies the district is agricultural. There may therefore be the need to diversify and expand other sectors in the district to create and sustain non- agricultural employment.

The 14,323 households in agriculture reported a total 19,804 agricultural activities giving an average of about 1.4. This implies that about 40.0 percent of households per activity are engaged in more than one different activity.

Also, the most predominant traditional activities in the district are crop farming and livestock rearing both in urban and rural the communities. Fish farming as distinct from fishing is relatively new in the district with only a small percentage (0.1%) of agricultural households engaged in it. This could be to the fact that the start -up capital for initial investment is relatively high. Tree planting is also not a traditional activity and attracted less than two percent (1.8%) of the total agricultural households. Tree planting in particular requires a considerable waiting time to harvest. This is not likely to draw much interest from the substantially subsistent level of agricultural communities of the district.

More households in rural areas (47.1%) rear livestock than those in urban areas (26.9%). There is no significant difference between rural and urban households in the non-traditional activities of tree planting and fish farming.

## **Livestock and keepers**

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in Tain District. It occurs throughout the district, and in both rural and urban areas. The top two among the ruminants are goat (28,783 or 18.8%), sheep (14,049 or 9.2%) and cattle (1,527 or 1.0%). The only monogastric animal (pig) in the district also records 2,779 or 1.8 percent of all the livestock.

In the bird category, there are 98,221 chicken (64.1%), 2,947 guinea fowls (1.9%) and 1,490 ducks (1.0%) of all the livestock. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits are 192 and 160 (0.2% of all the livestock).

Inland fishing (14 baskets), marine fishing (20 baskets) and silk worm (82 baskets) remain the least form of livestock in the district.

Majority of livestock keepers rear chickens (46.1%) with an average of 25 chickens per keeper. About thirty percent of keepers (30.2%) rear goats with an average of 11 goats per keeper. In addition, keepers for sheep make up 15.7 percent of keepers. The average sheep per keeper is 10. The average fingerling per keeper for fish farming is 335 while inland fishing is 7 baskets. The average animal per keeper for snail is (45) followed by ostrich (26).

## **Food security**

The issue of food insecurity is not a prevailing problem in the District since it is an agrarian economy. The District is able to produce enough for the inhabitants within and to the extent of exporting some of the food products outside the District. One major crop being cultivated in the District and which becomes very abundant during the bumper season is yam with 10.4% as annual total produce level. Other food crops which are produced in the district with annual total produce level are pepper-5.1%; cassava- 6.2%; cocoyam-2.3%; pepper 5.1%; groundnut-5.1%; cowpea-4.4% and plantain-5.3%.

Apart from these food crops, the District is also a major producer of cashew for export. During the bumper harvest, the food items become very affordable. This means the district should facilitate the construction storage facilities to store the surplus to ensure availability of food throughout the year. Also, in order to ensure all year round food availability; the District should encourage the establishment of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises by private individuals as for value addition.

## **Nutrition**

The District since the launch of the National Nutrition Policy (NNP) in 2016 has rolled out some interventions which aim to increase the coverage of high-impact nutrition specific interventions that ensure optimal nutrition of the inhabitants of the District throughout their lifecycle, with special reference to maternal health and child survival. It intends to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and to reposition nutrition as a priority multi-sectorial development issue in the District. The main emphasis is on improving the nutritional status of women and children from pregnancy to two years of age or the first 1000 days of life.

It is worthy to note that despite progress made in improving nutrition, there are still significant numbers for whom progress had not been fast enough in terms of reduction of malnutrition especially anaemia and stunting, had been slow and uneven.

In the District, one of every five children under age five suffer from stunting-being too short for one's age-and possibly other form of under-nutrition. Children are supposed to take Vitamin A supplements till they turn 5years; however, most parents do not adhere to this.

Some of the challenges that are encountered generally in trying to scale-up nutrition include:

- ✓ Reluctance by maternal mothers to take anaemic pills
- ✓ Irregular visits by maternal mothers for antenatal care
- ✓ Inadequate knowledge on nutritional issues by the population.

There are the Girls Iron-Folate Tablet Supplementation and the Micronutrient Powder (MNP) Supplementation given to pregnant women and children.

## **Social Services**

The social programme of the district development plan seeks to increase access to social services and facilities especially the deficient areas of the district, and to enhance the capacity of the District Assembly to meet the social needs of the people.

The framework of social development, outlined in this section, examines such vital issues as the future population growth and social needs in terms of health, education, water and housing.

### 1.5.7.1 Education

Some of the indicators under the education sector have been outlined below:

#### Enrolment Levels

This section gives the present situation with regards to the total number of pupils/students in the various level of education in the District. The enrolment rate –generated from enrolment level- measures the number of persons who are supposed to be in school and are in school.

**Table 1.25: Enrolment Levels in Schools**

Level	No. Of Schools	Grand Total		
		M	F	TOTAL
K.G.	91	4,051	4,095	8,146
PRIMARY	92	9,499	8,945	18,444
JHS	51	3,342	2,760	6,102
SHS	4	1,932	1,335	3,267
TOTAL	238	18,842	17,135	35,977

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

#### Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant Scheme, which was piloted in 40 most deprived regions in 2004, became fully operational in 2005. The scheme continued to be implemented in 2006 to encourage participation and increase the school attendance rate. An amount of **GH¢86,085** was disbursed as Capitation Grant for pupils in public basic schools during 2012/2013 academic year.

**Table 1.26: Capitation Grant**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Total Amount Received	GH¢86,085.68
Total Enrolment As a Result of the Grant	28,661

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### **School Feeding Programme**

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

**Table 1.26: School feeding Programme**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Total Amount Received	430,936.64
No. of Schools Covered	28
Total Enrolment As a Result of the Grant	5,919

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### **Net Admission Rate (NAR) & BECE Pass Rate**

The NAR measures the total numbers of pupils/students who are admitted at the various levels of education in relation to the population who are supposed to be in school.

**Table 1.27: Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Level</b>
Net Admission Rate	93%
BECE Pass Rate	16%

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### **Pupils /Teacher Ratio and Gender Parity Index**

The Pupil Teacher Ratio is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national Pupil Teacher Ratio of 35:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the Junior High School level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

The goal of ensuring parity in basic education has a targeted Gender Parity Index of 1 for all levels of basic education by year 2013. The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1.

**Table 1.28: Pupil/Teacher Ration and Gender Parity Index**

<b>Levels of Education</b>	<b>Pupil Teacher Ratio</b>	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>
Pre-school	01:33	1.01
Primary	01:28	0.92
Junior High	01:19	0.89
Senior High	01:31	0.87

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### **Percentage of Trained Teachers**

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the trained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers.

**Table 1.29: Percentage of trained teachers**

Levels	GRAND TOTAL		
	M	F	Total
Pre-school	-	-	44.60%
Primary	-	-	57.60%
Junior High	-	-	77.60%
*Senior High			84.60%

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### **Availability of Furniture**

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

**Table 1.30: Availability of Furniture in Schools**

Level of Education	Number of Furniture
Pre-School	2,685
PRIMARY	6,494
JUNIOR HIGH	1,525
SENIOR HIGH	2,320
TOTAL	13,024

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**



**Table 1.31: Infrastructure Situation in Basic Schools**

<b>INFRASTRUCTURE SITUATION</b>	<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF SCHOOLS</b>
SCHOOLS UNDER TREES	K.G	17
	PRIMARY	10
SCHOOLS WITH DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES	K.G	41
	PRIMARY	32
	JHS	8
	SHS	-

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### **Complementary Basic Education (CBE)**

CBE is educational intervention targeting out of school children in the District. That is those children who are supposed to be in school but are not.

Baseline survey for CBE project in Tain District shows that children between the ages of 6 and 14 are out of school due to challenges including:

- ✓ Long distances between home and school (an average of 6km for Tain District and 10 km, especially for hard to reach communities where some children need to cross rivers to school)
- ✓ Low appreciation of importance of education by parents and guardians
- ✓ Parents using children as labour in their farming activities
- ✓ Withdrawal of girls for marriage purposes
- ✓ Economic hardship

The challenges are more pronounced in the following communities:

- ✓ Kwame Brentim
- ✓ SofoYawnsiakrom
- ✓ Adjeikrom
- ✓ Nyinimpiniagya
- ✓ Attakrom

Currently there is no school in any of these communities and children have to walk long distance (more than the GES standard of 5km maximum) to attend school at Nsawkaw, the District capital. Apart from Attakrom that is about 3km away from Nsawkaw, all the other communities are more than 9km away and children also need to cross the Nyimpininiagya River to reach Nsawkaw.

### **1.5.7.2 Health Care**

Some of the indicators under the health sectors have been indicated below:

#### **Number and Staffing Level**

The level and distribution of health care resources is important for ensuring equity in access to quality health services. The health sector continues to be plagued with shortage of key health professionals and inequitable distribution of the available staff. This is largely due to the exodus of health professionals in search of greener pastures in other countries.

The doctor-population ratio in the district is improving steadily. Currently, there is 1 doctor to 44,095 of the population and 1 nurse to 1,055 persons.

**Table 1.32: Number and Staffing Level in Health Facilities**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Number</b>
Doctor to Population Ratio	1:33767
Nurse to Population Ratio	1 : 1055
Paramedics to Population Ratio	1:699

**Source: GHS Report, 2017**

#### **Incidence of Diseases**

### List of Top Ten Diseases in the District

Malaria -54,009

Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) – 8,302

PUO (not malaria) – 6,907

Diarrhoea Diseases - 6,392

Intestinal Worms - 5,804

Rheumatism and Joint Pains- 4,557

Skin Diseases and Ulcers – 4,043

Anaemia - 3,626

Hypertension - 2,488

Malaria in Pregnancy – 2,211

### List of Endemic and Communicable Diseases in the District

Malaria

Diarrhoea

HIV/AIDS

Urinary Schistosomiasis

Viral Hepatitis

### Health Services Infrastructures

The district has been demarcated into four sub-districts by District Health Directorate, namely Nsawkaw, Seikwa, Badu and Debibi to facilitate access to health services.

There are one hospital, 5 Health Centers, 3 Rural Clinic, 2 Private Maternity Home / Clinic and 4 CHPS Centers.

All the Health Facilities in the district provide both clinical and preventive services.

There are 86 trained Traditional birth attendants and 68 are actively involved at service delivery at level ‘A’.

#### National Health Insurance Scheme

Act 650 of 2003 provides for the establishment of a National Health Insurance Scheme with the main objective of removing financial barriers which limits access to health care and nutritional services, particularly by the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

Available data indicates that the proportion of the population registered under the scheme is 46.1 percent.

**Table 1.33: Percentage of NHIS registration coverage**

<b>% Of Health Insurance Coverage</b>	<b>2017</b>
Male	20.1
Female	26.0
Total	46.1

**Source: DPCU Report (2013)**

**Table 1.34: Status of some selected Health Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Infant Mortality /1000	1	1	5
Under five Mortality /1000	1	1	3
Maternal mortality per 100,000	40	84	43
Total Fertility Rate	-	-	-
Malaria Case Fatality Rate	0.009	0.006	0.0009

**Source: DPCU Report (2017)**

### 1.5.16 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The Central Administration of the Tain District Assembly can boast of a District Database System which was created in 2005 when the District was carved out of Wenchi Municipal. This system captures all the demographic, household and housing stock of the District. There are also ICT experts whom the District fall upon whenever there is a problem.

Regular updates of the Database system are conducted by the ICT experts in order to upgrade the current data of the District. Various benefits are derived from this system, especially in terms of planning and budgeting purposes. The DDS creates a register of properties for easy billing and this helps to improve the IGF of the District especially property rate collection.

Steps are far advanced to create a website for the Office of the Tain District Assembly.

#### Ownership of Mobile phones

Horizontal percentages calculated from Table 1.36 shows that, out of the total population of 59,021 persons who are 12 years and older in the Tain district, only 20,712 representing 35.1 percent have their own mobile phones. When males and females are compared, the data show that about two out of every five (40.5%) of the total male population of 28,943 own mobile phones, compared with about thirty percent (29.9%) of the total female population of 30,078 who are twelve years.

**Table 1.38: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and Sex**

I C T Indicators	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>TAIN</b>					
Total	59,021	100	20,712	100	
Male	28,943	49	11,720	57	
Female	30,078	51	8,992	43	

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

#### Use of internet

Table 1.36 shows that the proportion using the internet is very far smaller than the proportion using mobile phones. Out of the total population of persons who are 12 years and older

(59,021 persons) in the district, only 611 persons, representing 1.0 percent use internet facility. Amongst the 611 persons who use internet facility in the district, 468 or more than three out of every four (77%) are males.

The sex variations do not present a good picture about internet usage in the district. For example, out of the total male population, only 1.6 percent use internet, compared with 0.5 percent of the female population who use internet facility.

**Table 1.39: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage, and Sex**

I C T Indicators	Population 12 years and older			Population using internet facility		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total	59,021	100		611	100	
Male	28,943	49		468	77	
Female	30,078	51		143	23	

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

#### Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

In addition to the relatively low level of ownership of mobile phones in the district, there are only 27 households of the total 16,313 representing (0.2%) who have fixed telephone lines. Out of the 10,448 male headed households, 19 or 0.2 percent have fixed telephone lines, compared with 8 or 0.1 percent of the 5,865 female headed households, as shown in Table 1.38

**Table 1.40: Households having fixed telephone lines and Sex of head**

Number of households			Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,313	100	27	100
Male	10,448	64	19	70
Female	5,865	36	8	30

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

### Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 1.41 also indicates that, out of the 16,313 households in the Tain District, less than three percent (2.4%) own desktop or laptop computers. This obviously implies that the development of ICT in the district is not widely spread.

Out of the 10,448 male headed households, 285 or 2.7 percent have desktop/ laptop facilities. This compares to the 1.9 percent out of 5865 female headed households

**Table 1.41: Households having desktop/laptop computers and Sex of head**

Number of households			Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,313	100	399	100
Male	10,448	64	285	71
Female	5,865	36	114	29

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

#### **1.5.17 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection:**

In analysing the poverty situation in the district for the various Area/Town Councils, many factors were considered. The factors considered include the councils that spend below the lower poverty level of GH¢100.00 a year per individual, availability of basic facilities (such as potable water, basic education, and quality health care), and the spatial nature of communities in the council. The situation revealed that Kyekyewere Area Council is the most poverty stricken, followed by Bepoase and Menji Area Councils. The least poverty zone is the Badu Town Council and followed by Seikwa Area Council. The tentative poverty pockets and their characteristics are presented in the table below and also in figure 8.

Again, accessibility to banking facilities, transportation system and access to electricity was used to determine poverty situation in the district. The outputs of the analysis are the Optimum Accessibility Map and the Composite Poverty Map shown below. The Optimum accessibility zone which covers about a fifth of the district shows areas of intense interaction

in the district. However, the nearness of the big towns to other districts like Sunyani and Berekum tend to attract most people in the towns to those districts. It is therefore imperative that in order to enhance accessibility in the district the surface condition of roads and marketing facilities be improved. Three poverty pockets were demarcated from the analysis. Pocket 1 is the relatively endowed area in the district followed by pocket 2 due to its nearness to bigger districts in the south. Pocket 3 presents a lot of development challenges in view of the poor nature of the roads, rocky outcrops and inadequate access to basic services like water and sanitation facilities. The pocket is also an oncho-infested area which poses a lot of health and developmental implications.

**Table 1.50: Tentative Poverty Pockets and Characteristics**

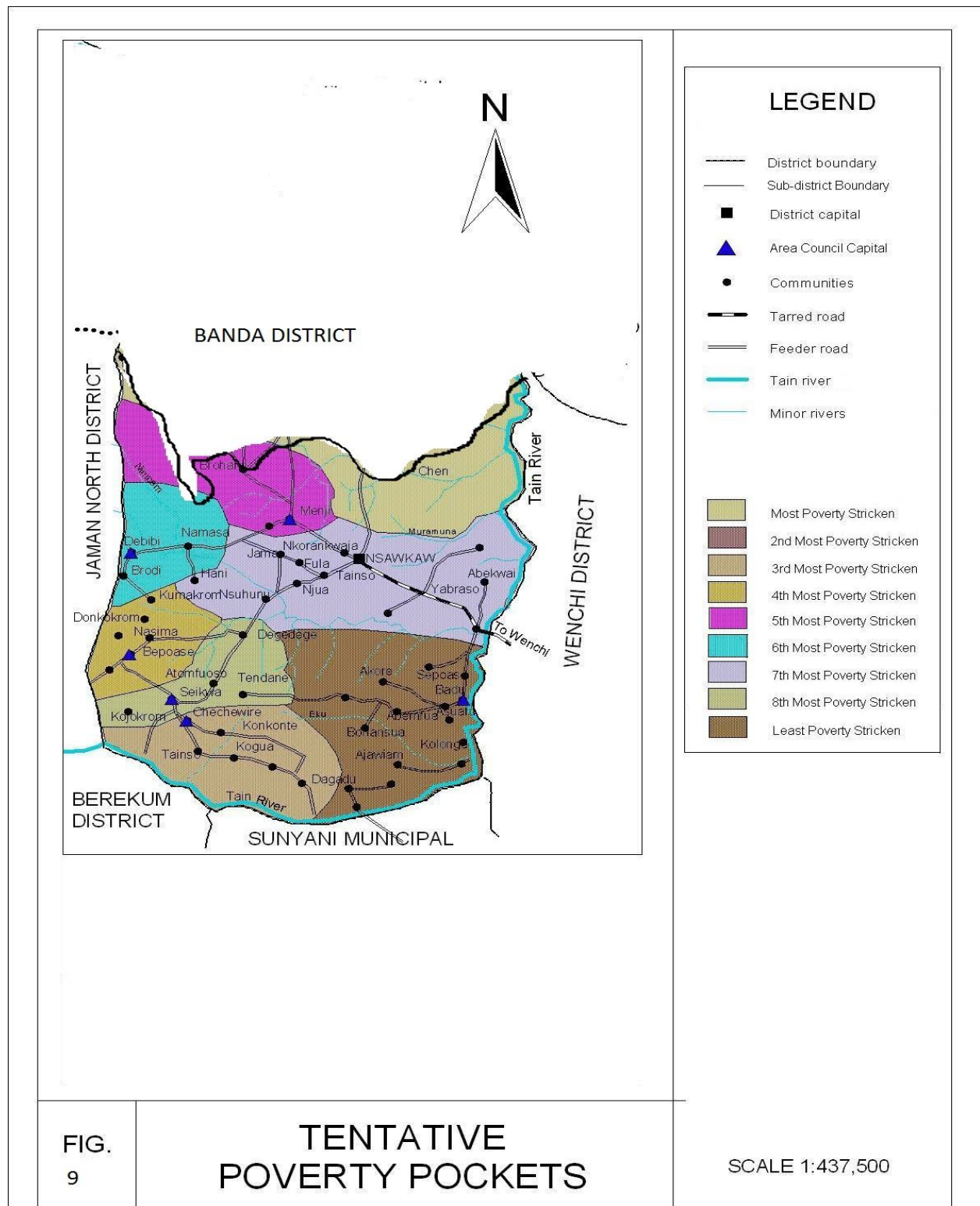
<b>Town/Area Council</b>	<b>Poverty Ranking</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
Kyekyewere Area Council	12/13 1st	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities Lack of telecomm network
Bepoase Area Council	6/13 2ND	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities Lack of network coverage
Menji Area Council	3/13 5TH	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities
Debibi Area Council	2/13 6TH	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition



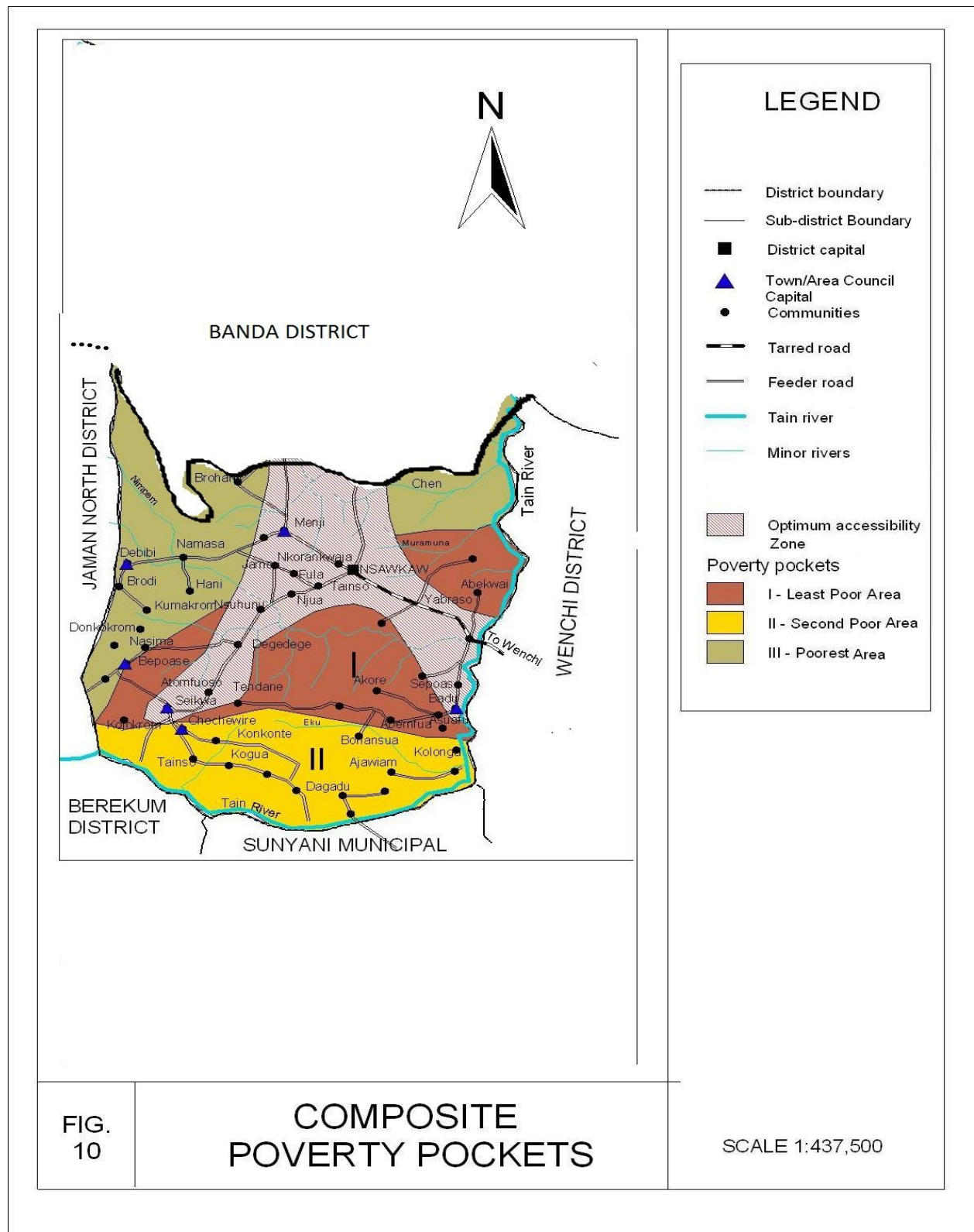
Town/Area Council	Poverty Ranking	Characteristics
		Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities
Nsawkaw Area Council	4/13 4TH	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities
Seikwa Area Council	1/13 7TH	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities
Badu Town Council	5/13 3RD	Poor drainage system No market No access to electricity No access to banking facility Low level of education Malnutrition Poor housing condition Inadequate access to potable water Scattered nature of settlements Poor road network No access to sanitation facilities No access to health facilities

**Source: Tain District Survey, 2017**

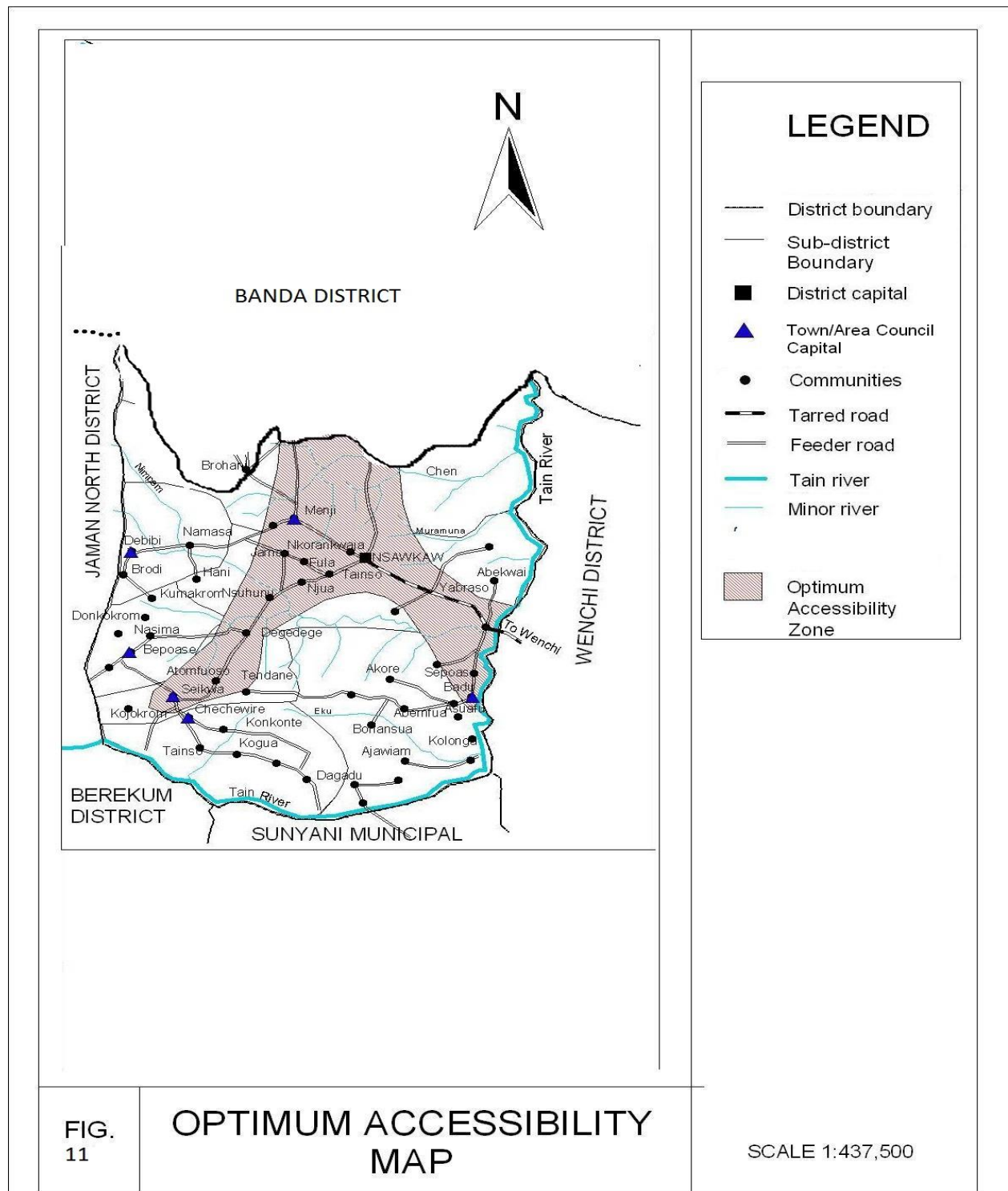
**FIG 9: TENTATIVE POVERTY POCKETS**



**FIGURE 10: COMPOSITE POVERTY POCKETS**



**FIGUR 11: OPTIMUM ACCESSIBILITY MAP**



## **Science, Technology and Innovation (STI):**

Science and technology pervade all aspect of modern life. Science is very important to our lives now because it basically studies the things happening around us and within us from a scientific point of views. Several technological advances have always tried the minds of men. But one thing is for sure, technology has always been there to help us in our everyday situations. In fact, technology has given us the power to support our rapidly growing need.

The district is a major producer of cashew and over the years, the nut is processed and value-added for some uses. However, the fruit is left to rotten. There is therefore the need to undertake research to find a technology for the processing of the Cashew fruit. This is going to create a lot of employment for the youth in the District. The Fruit is also known for its nutritional capability.

### **1.5.18 Summary of Key Development Issues**

After analyzing the current situation and undertaking the reviewing the performance of the previous plan, some key issues was identified which need to be addressed.

#### **Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II**

<b>GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)</b>
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Poor road network Inadequate sanitation facilities Poor drainage system causing erosion and flooding in communities Inadequate access to electricity Inadequate ICT infrastructure Inadequate access to potable water
Human development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate trained teachers Low enrolment rate Low knowledge level in Information and Communication Technology Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities

<b>GSGDA II THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)</b>
	<p>Low motivation for teachers in rural areas</p> <p>High morbidity and mortality from malaria</p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure</p> <p>High infant and maternal mortality</p> <p>Adverse effects of HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB on quality life and life expectancy of the people</p> <p>Low coverage level of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)</p> <p>Low nutrition level among mothers and children</p> <p>high population growth rate</p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate classroom block</p>
<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<p>Limited job opportunities for graduates in the District</p> <p>Increasing vulnerability of the unemployed men and women aged 15-24 years</p> <p>Limited employment opportunities, especially for the youth</p> <p>Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism</p>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Low interaction between public and private sector in governance</p> <p>Weak Internally Generated Fund (IGF)</p> <p>Inadequate women at the General Assembly Level</p> <p>High level of violent crimes</p> <p>Inadequate office logistics for the various decentralized departments</p> <p>Fulane menace</p> <p>Chieftaincy disputes</p> <p>Weak Sub-District Structures</p>

<b>COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS</b>	<b>IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/ PROBLEMS/ ISSUES (FROM PERFORMANCE AND PROFILE)</b>	<b>AVERAGE SCORE</b>
Inadequate classroom block	Inadequate access to potable water	1.6
Inadequate boreholes	Undeveloped tourist sites	2.00
Inadequate market facility	Inadequate access to electricity	1.06
Electricity expansion	Inadequate health infrastructure	1.9
Inadequate CHPS compound	Poor drainage system causing erosion and flooding in communities	1.3
Lack of pavement	Inadequate sanitation facilities	0.9
Lack of speed rumps	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	0.5
Non-existence OF drains	Poor road network	0.7
Lack of ICT centre	Adverse impacts of climate change on food security	0.9
Poor road network	Low motivation for teachers in rural areas	1.9
Lack of vocational skills	High incidence of poverty among farmers	1.9
Inadequate teachers accommodation	Farming along river banks	1.1
No access of loan for farmers	High morbidity and mortality from malaria	1.3
Lack of Agric dam	High population growth rate	1.5
Refuse pile up	High level of violent crimes	1.07
Inadequate toilet facility	Limited job opportunities for graduates in the District	1.20
Inadequate police station	Inadequate office logistics for the various decentralized departments	1.01
Inadequate SMEs	Weak Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	1.60
No local plan	Limited employment opportunities, especially for the youth	1.86
No school feeding	Inadequate access to quality education for people with disability	1.22
No light industrial area		0.5
No TVET School		0.84
Inadequate health infrastructure		1.65
Inadequate classroom blocks		1.49

**HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**  
**FROM THE REVIEW**

In order to determine the problems that are prevalent in the District, community perspective on current needs and aspirations were compiled through consultation with the people in the Area/ Town Councils. Here, public hearing forum were held at the various Sub-District Councils to make it easier to capture every Council’s unique problems. After the community needs had been identified, they were harmonised by relating them to the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performance of the GSGDA II (2014-2017), other interventions and the profile.

To ensure harmony, each community need and aspiration were scored against the key issues identified during the review and the situational analysis. Where the score was high, it indicated that there was strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified development issues. A low score indicated weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the community needs and aspiration.

**KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR 2018-2021**

<b>GSGDA 2014-2017</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)</b>
Infrastructure, Energy and Settlement Development	Human	Poor road network
		Inadequate sanitation facilities
		Undeveloped sports facilities
		Poor drainage system causing erosion and flooding in communities
		Inadequate access to electricity
		Inadequate ICT infrastructure
		Inadequate access to potable water



GSGDA THEMATIC AREA 2014-2017	Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Accelerated Agric Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low agriculture productivity
	Inadequate agro-processing facilities
	High incidence of poverty among farmers
	Adverse impacts of climate change on food security
	Indiscriminate felling of trees
	Farming along river banks
	Rampant bushfire during the dry season
Human development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate trained teachers
	Low enrolment rate
	Low knowledge level in Information and Communication Technology
	Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment
	Inadequate access to quality education for people with disability
	Low motivation for teachers in rural areas
	High morbidity and mortality from malaria
	Inadequate health infrastructure
	High infant and maternal mortality
	Adverse effects of HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB on quality life and life expectancy of the people
	Low coverage level of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)
	Low nutrition level among mothers and children

<b>GSGDA 2014-2017</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)</b>
		high population growth rate
		Inadequate health infrastructure
		Inadequate classroom block
		Inadequate opportunities of persons with disabilities
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector		Limited job opportunities for graduates in the District
		Increasing vulnerability of the unemployed men and women aged 15-24 years
		Limited employment opportunities, especially for the youth
		Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance		Low interaction between public and private sector in governance
		Weak Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
		Inadequate women at the General Assembly Level
		High level of violent crimes
		Inadequate office logistics for the various decentralized departments
		Fulani menace
		Chieftaincy disputes

The harmonised identified District development problems were then linked to the relevant issues of the Development Dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs 2014-2017. The Development Dimensions were: Economic Development; Social Development, Environment; Infrastructure and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana and the International Community. To ensure linkage, a matrix was used in which each harmonised

District development problems were scored against the issues of each thematic area and where there was linkage, the issue in the Agenda For Jobs was adopted.

Below are the harmonised development issues of the District in relation to the thematic areas:

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Poor road quality and network	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Poor quality and inadequate road network
	Inadequate sanitation facilities	Social Development	Poor sanitation and waste management
	undeveloped sports facility	Social Development	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
	Poor drainage system causing floods	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Poor drainage system
	Inadequate access to electricity	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Inadequate access to potable water	Social development	Increasing demand for household water supply
Accelerated Agric Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low agriculture productivity	Economic Development	1.High cost of production inputs 2.Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
			comparative lower yields 3.Low level of irrigated agriculture 4.Lack of database on farmers
	Inadequate agro-processing facilities	Economic Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	High incidence of poverty among farmers	Economic Development	Lack of credit for agriculture
	Adverse impacts of climate change on food security	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1.Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions 2.Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Indiscriminate felling of trees	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Farming along river banks	Social Development	Improper protection and development of water resources
	Rampant bushfire during the dry season	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Incidence of wildfire
Human development, Productivity and	Inadequate trained teachers	Social Development	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Employment	Low enrolment rate	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Low knowledge level in Information and Communication Technology	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country
	Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment	Social Development	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate access to quality education for people with disability	Social Development	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Low motivation for teachers in rural areas	Social Development	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	High morbidity and mortality from malaria	Social Development	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Inadequate health infrastructure	Social Development	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Adverse effects of HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB on quality life and life expectancy of the people	Social Development	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
	Low coverage level of District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS)	Social Development	Inadequate financing of the health sector
	Low nutrition level among mothers and children	Social Development	Infant and adult malnutrition
	high population growth rate	Social Development	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Inadequate classroom block	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Increasing vulnerability of the unemployed men and women aged 15-24 years	Social development	High disability unemployment
	Limited employment opportunities, especially for the youth	Social development	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	Economic Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and service
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Low interaction between public and private sector in governance	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Weak Internally Generated Fund (IGF)	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Inadequate women at the	Social Development	Unfavorable socio-

<b>GSGDA II, 2014-2017</b>		<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREAS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
	General Assembly Level		cultural environment for gender equality
	High level of violent crimes	Governance, corruption and public accountability	1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 2. Inadequate security personnel
	Inadequate office logistics for the various decentralized departments	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Chieftaincy disputes	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy
	Weak Area/Town Councils	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Inadequate Physical Planning Staff	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Inadequate logistics for Development Planning	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Weak coordinating development planning system
	Lack of social amenities at the hinterlands	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transportation	Poor quality and inadequate road network
	Drainage And Flood Control	Poor drainage system
	Energy And Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Information Communication Technology	Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country
	Zongos And Inner Cities Development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
	Climate Variability And Change	.Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	Climate Variability And Change	Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Incidence of wildfire
Social Development	Water And Sanitatio N	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Water And Sanitation	Improper protection and development of water resources
	Sports And Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure



	Education And Training	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Education And Training	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Education And Training	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Health And Health Services	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Education And Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Disability And Development	High disability unemployment
	Employment And Decent Work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Gender Equality	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	Education And Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Education And Training	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Health And Health Services	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Health And Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Health And Health Services	High incidence of HIV and AIDS

		among young persons
	Health And Health Services	Inadequate financing of the health sector
	Food And Nutrition Security	Infant and adult malnutrition
	Water And Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
Economic Development	Agriculture And Rural Development	High cost of production inputs
		Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparative lower yields
		Low level of irrigated agriculture
		Lack of database on farmers
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Lack of credit for agriculture	
	Tourism And Creative Arts	Poor tourism infrastructure and service
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Local Government And Decentralisation	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Local Government And Decentralisation	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
	Human Security And Public Safety	1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 2. Inadequate security personnel
	Local Government And Decentralization	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization

	Civil Society And Civic Engagement	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy
	Local Government And Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Local Government And Decentralisation	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Local Government And Decentralisation	Weak coordinating development planning system
Ghana's Role in International Affairs	International Relations	Limited Participation of local authorities in international affairs

## **CHAPTER TWO DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The rationale behind prioritisation is to rank issues/problems in order of importance, and thus, tackling those problems which come first before other ones which follow. This is done to get the best out of the available resources. Due to scarcity of resources, it is imperative to order problems by bringing those ones which are more important first base on certain determined criteria.

As a result of the aforementioned, there was the need to prioritise those issues/problems which were identified in the District and subject them to prioritisation, based on some criteria. Before ranking the issues, the following criteria were born in mind:

Impact on a large proportion of the citizens, especially, the poor and vulnerable,

Significant linkage effects on meeting basic human needs/rights

Significant multiplier effects on the local economy-attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.

Based on the analysis, four (4) issues were identified under Build an inclusive industrialised and resilient economy; eighteen (18) Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society; five (5) under Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment; five (5) Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions and two (2) under Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions

Upon the critical consideration of the development issues, this is how the development issues for the various thematic areas were prioritized:

**Table 2.1 Build a Prosperous Society**

<b>WEIGHT/SCORING</b>	<b>1<sup>ST</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>TH</sup></b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>ISSUE LEVEL</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>WEIGHT</b>	<b>RANKING</b>
					<b>SCORE</b>	
High cost of production inputs	3 (12)	8 (24)	2 (4)	-	40	2 <sup>ND</sup>
Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparative lower yields	-	1 (3)	3 (6)	7 (7)	16	4 <sup>TH</sup>
Poor tourism infrastructure and service	1 (4)	7 (21)	3 (6)	3 (3)	34	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	9 (36)	4 (12)	1 (2)	-	50	1 <sup>ST</sup>

**Table 2.2: Social Development**

WEIGHT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>	8 <sup>TH</sup>	9 <sup>TH</sup>	10 <sup>T</sup> <sub>H</sub>	11 <sup>T</sup> <sub>H</sub>	12 <sup>T</sup> <sub>H</sub>	13 <sup>TH</sup>	TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE	ISSUES LEVEL RANKING
	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	12 (156)	1 (12)	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Low knowledge level in information and communication technology	1 (13)	4 (48)	1 (11)	2 (20)	3 (27)	3 (24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	11 <sup>TH</sup>
Poor sanitation and waste management	2 (26)	2 (24)	5 (55)	4 (40)	-	-	1 (7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	-	2 (24)	6 (66)	6 (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	7 <sup>TH</sup>
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among the young persons	1 (13)	1 (12)	5 (55)	6 (60)	1 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	8 <sup>TH</sup>
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	-	1 (12)	3 (33)	10 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9 <sup>TH</sup>
Poor quality of education at all levels	13 (169)	1 (12)	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	1 <sup>ST</sup>
low participation in Non-Formal education	1 (13)	-	2 (22)	4 (40)	3 (27)	3 (24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	12 <sup>TH</sup>
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	8 (104)	7 (84)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	2 <sup>ND</sup>
Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment	1 (13)	1 (12)	4 (44)	5 (50)	2 (18)	1 (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9 <sup>TH</sup>
Infant and adult malnutrition	2 (26)	3 (36)	3 (33)	5 (50)	1 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	5 <sup>TH</sup>
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	4 (52)	5 (60)	5 (55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	4 <sup>TH</sup>
Large gaps in access to health care between urban and rural	-	2 (24)	1 (11)	2 (20)	6 (54)	1 (8)	-	1 (6)	-	-	-	-	-	123	13 <sup>TH</sup>
Inadequate financing of the health sector	3 (9)	7 (14)	3 (3)											26	14 <sup>th</sup>

**Table 2.3: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability**

WEIGHT/SCORING  DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>	8 <sup>TH</sup>	9 <sup>TH</sup>	TOTAL  WEIGHT SCORE	ISSUE  LEVEL RANKING
	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	4 (36)	4 (32)	3 (21)	2 (12)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	106	4 <sup>TH</sup>
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	4 (36)	1 (8)	7 (49)	1 (6)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	104	5 <sup>TH</sup>
Inadequate and poor quality security equipment and infrastructure	3 (27)	2 (16)	6 (42)	1 (6)	1 (5)	-	-	-	-	96	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Inadequate security infrastructure	1 (9)	1 (8)	6 (42)	3 (18)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	-	-	89	8 <sup>TH</sup>
Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation	6 (54)	6 (48)	2 (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	2 <sup>ND</sup>
Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy	-	1 (8)	2 (14)	1 (6)	5 (25)	3 (12)	-	1 (2)	-	67	10 <sup>TH</sup>
Ineffective sub-district structures	3 (27)	6 (48)	4 (28)	1 (6)	-	-	-	-	-	109	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	1 (9)	1 (8)	3 (21)	5 (30)	3 (15)	2 (8)	-	-	-	91	7 <sup>TH</sup>
Inadequate veterinary staff	1 (9)	2 (16)	2 (14)	3 (18)	2 (10)	2 (8)	1 (3)	-	-	78	9 <sup>TH</sup>
Weak coordinating development planning system	6 (54)	7 (56)	2 (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	1 <sup>ST</sup>
High incidence of poverty among farmers	6 (18)	8 (16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	11 <sup>th</sup>
Adverse impact of climate change on food security	3 (9)	5 (10)	6 (60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	12 <sup>th</sup>

**Table 2.4: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

WEIGHT/SCORING DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE	ISSUE RANKING LEVEL
	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	2 (12)	1 (5)	5 (20)	4 (12)	2 (4)	1 (1)	54	4 <sup>TH</sup>
Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	1 (6)	-	1 (4)	3 (9)	6 (12)	4 (4)	35	5 <sup>TH</sup>
Poor quality and inadequate road network	2 (12)	9 (45)	4 (16)	-	-	-	73	1 <sup>ST</sup>
Poor drainage system	-	1 (5)	1 (4)	4 (12)	4 (8)	4 (4)	33	6 <sup>TH</sup>
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2 (12)	8 (40)	4 (16)	1 (3)	-	-	71	2 <sup>ND</sup>
Incidence of wildfire	3 (18)	7 (35)	4 (16)	-	-	-	69	3 <sup>RD</sup>
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	-	1 (5)	1 (4)	4 (12)	4 (8)	4 (3)	32	7 <sup>TH</sup>
Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	-	1 (5)	1 (4)	4 (12)	4 (8)	4 (2)	30	8 <sup>th</sup>



## 2.2 POCC Analysis

The prioritized issues under the various Development Dimensions were further subjected to POCC Analysis. This is imperative in order to determine the potentials and opportunities which can help in solving the problems identified and how to use these potentials and opportunities to neutralise the constraints and challenges. The outputs are presented below:

Development Issue: Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1. Availability of land. 2. High demand for ICT. 3. Availability of labour.	1. Existence of communication companies. 2. High demand for communication gadgets	1. Inadequate supply of power	1. Negative attitude of investors 2. Delay in the release of funds for ICT 3. Poor service delivery. 4. Slow pace of implementation.
Conclusion: Inform ICT providers on the need for the facility in the district			

Development Issue: Poor quality and inadequate road network

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1. Existence of road network 2. Availability of inputs and some constructional materials (aggregates, water, etc) 3. Availability of labour 4. Nature of land is gently undulating 5. Presence of feeder road department	1. Availability of construction firms 2. Existence of quarry site at Wenchi 3. Governmental programmes in support of feeder roads. 4. Existence of CBRDP, AGSSIP, COP	1. Numerous rivers and streams 2. Rocky outcrops in some of the roads. 3. Dispersed nature of settlements	1. Delay in releasing funds from central government 2. Shoddy work resulting from poor supervision
Conclusion: There is the need for co-ordination, effective supervision, lobbying and improve resource generation capacity			

Development Issue: High Incidence of wildfire

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1. Existence of fire volunteers 2. Presence of NADMO to provide prevention measures 3. Presence of fire station 4. Availability of bush fire management bye-laws	1. Existence of National law on bush fire 2. Presence of law court at Wenchi to prosecute culprits	1. Low co-operative attitude of communities 2. Inadequate knowledge on correct farming practices.	1. Bush fire from neighbouring district.
<p>Conclusion: Sustain education to communities on the effects of bush fire, provide alternative livelihood to hunters and palm wine tappers, motivate fire volunteers, and enforce bye-laws</p>			

Development Issue: Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1. Availability of Teak trees 2. Availability of labour 3. MP's common fund 4. Presence of the works Department 5. Presence of Bui dam for HEP	1. Presence of SHEP in the district 2. Availability of ECG/VRA institution in neighbouring districts ( Wenchi, Sunyani, etc )	1. Dispersed nature of settlements 2. Prevalence of bush fire 3. Inability to pay counterpart fund.	1. Delay in the release of funds 2. Poor supervision and monitoring 3. Inadequate power supply nation wide
<p>Conclusion: Lobby for electricity and educate communities on counterpart funding</p>			

Development Issue: Overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of bye-laws against the felling of trees.</li> <li>2. Existence of security personnel to enforce laws</li> <li>3. Existence of volunteers</li> <li>4. Existence of traditional rulers to enforce the laws.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of National law against tree felling.</li> <li>2. Forestry commission at the regional level</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of illegal chain saw operators</li> <li>2. High unemployment rate</li> <li>3. High illiteracy level</li> <li>4. Absence of forestry department in the district</li> <li>5. Willingness of timber companies to give concession to chiefs</li> <li>6. Lack of supply of LP gas in the district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Timber companies operating within the country.</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Monitor the activities of chain saw operators, educate communities and enforce bye-laws on indiscriminate felling of trees, and provide alternative livelihood</p>			

Development Issue: Poor Drainage System

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of works department</li> <li>2. Communal spirit</li> <li>3. Availability of construction materials</li> <li>4. Availability of common fund</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Regional Engineer and supervision team</li> <li>2. Support from Donors</li> <li>3. Availability of consultants and contractors.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unwillingness of communities to contribute to pay levy</li> <li>2. Lack of Education on drainage system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate funds from the government</li> <li>2. High incidence of rainfall</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Educate communities on environmental protection and mechanism to check erosion</p>			

Development Issue: Increasing demand for household water supply

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Existence of boreholes, wells and pipe borne water</p> <p>2. High water table</p> <p>3. Existence of trained WATSAN committee</p> <p>4. Existence of District Assembly Common Fund (counterpart Fund)</p> <p>5. Availability of trained area mechanics</p> <p>6. Willingness of the people to contribute</p>	<p>1. Presence of CWSA</p> <p>2. Availability of drilling companies</p> <p>3. Willingness of NGO'S to support the provision of portable water</p>	<p>1. Difficult for communities to contribute 5% counterpart</p> <p>2. Poor management of water facilities</p> <p>3. Power struggle among WATSAN committee members</p> <p>4. Poor maintenance culture of water facilities</p>	<p>1. Delays in the release of DACF to District</p> <p>2. High cost of provision of water facilities by drilling companies</p> <p>3. Shoddy work resulting from poor supervision</p>
<p>Conclusion: There is the need to train WATSAN Committee members, and sensitize communities on counterpart funding, regular maintenance and supervision.</p>			

Development Issue: Poor sanitation and waste management

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of labour</li> <li>2. Availability of construction materials</li> <li>3. Availability of sanitary inspectors</li> <li>4. Availability of CBRDP fund</li> <li>5. Existence of common fund</li> <li>6. Existence of IGF to support such projects</li> <li>7. Availability of land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of DDF to construct toilet facilities.</li> <li>2. Existence of CBRDP fund.</li> <li>3. Existence of water and sanitation team.</li> <li>4. Willingness of some NGO's to ensure good sanitation practices</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate funds to construction such projects</li> <li>2. Poor maintenance culture by community members.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate funds to finance such projects in the district.</li> <li>2. Unwillingness of the private sector to invest in sanitation.</li> <li>3. High competition from other districts for national support.</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Educate communities on the need for private toilet facilities in their homes, construct toilet facilities</p>			

Development Issue: Poor quality of education at all levels

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Availability of land</p> <p>2. High communal spirit in communities</p> <p>3. Support from District Assembly</p> <p>4. Availability of building materials e.g. Wood, sand, stone etc.</p>	<p>1. Existence of building contractors.</p> <p>2. Existence of development partners e.g. NGO's.</p> <p>3. Support from the Government</p> <p>4. Availability of Works Dept.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funds for school infrastructure provision</p> <p>2. Non-functional SMC's/PTA's.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate flow of funds.</p> <p>2. Contracts awarded to unqualified contractors.</p> <p>3. Misunderstanding among stakeholders on execution of school infrastructure.</p>
<p>Conclusion: There is the need to provide school infrastructure and teachers accommodation</p>			

Development Issue: Poor sanitation and waste management

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Availability of Environmental Health officers.</p> <p>2. Existence of some toilet facilities.</p> <p>3. Availability of one waste management vehicle in the district (Tractor)</p> <p>4. Availability of solid and liquid waste dumping sites.</p> <p>5. Availability of DWST</p> <p>f. Existence of sanitary site user fees</p>	<p>1. Availability of septic emptier</p> <p>2. Logistics and other supports from the government.</p> <p>3. Award for best cleanest district.</p> <p>4. Availability of waste management contractors in the country</p>	<p>1. Poor attitude of community members on disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>2. Inadequate logistics to convey waste products in the district</p> <p>3. Inadequate environmental health staff</p>	<p>1. Inadequate and irregular flow of funds for solid and liquid waste management.</p> <p>2. Lack of support from NGO on sanitation.</p> <p>3. Lack of appropriate refuse dump sites.</p>
<p>Conclusion: The need to acquire land for refuse disposal, lobby for support to buy logistics, strengthen and build the capacity of environmental health staff</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Availability of land</p> <p>2. Availability of energetic youth</p> <p>Support from the District Assembly</p> <p>3. High interest of people in sports</p> <p>4. Availability of sports clubs in the district (second and third division teams)</p>	<p>1. Existence of the National Sports Council to support</p> <p>2. Support from some NGOs</p>	<p>1. Lack of sports co-ordinator within the district</p> <p>2. Lack of standard football field and other pitches</p> <p>3. Inadequate sports officials</p> <p>4. Lack of sports equipment</p>	<p>1. Lack of support from National Sports Council.</p>
<p>Condition: Form sports committee to manage sports activities, develop sports facilities, and organize programmes to promote sports</p>			



Development Issue: Improper protection and development of water resources

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Existence of youth and employment programme</p> <p>2. Availability of Rural Banks and credit unions to provide credit facilities</p> <p>3. Support from Poverty Alleviation Fund from (DACF)</p> <p>4. Presence of NGOs in the district who are willing to campaign against the pollution of river bodies</p> <p>5. Availability of security personnel to prosecute defaulters.</p>	<p>1. Availability of small scale fishing</p> <p>2. Existence of bye-laws in the district</p> <p>3. Controls and rules by ministry of fisheries to check water pollution.</p> <p>4. Loan facility from the central government.</p>	<p>1. Low awareness on the dangers of pollution</p> <p>2. Inadequate loan facility</p> <p>3. Lack of appropriate equipment and logistics to support the business</p> <p>4. Lack of training for fisher men</p> <p>5. None existence of bye laws to prevent the act</p> <p>6. None of the NGOs in the district is operating in this are</p> <p>7. Activities of galamsay operation</p>	<p>1. Lack of NGOs to support the fight against the pollution of river bodies</p> <p>2. Inadequate logistics for agencies responsible for the control of pollution of river bodies</p> <p>3. Inability to control the influx of chemicals.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Education on river pollution, training on alternative livelihood and enforcement of laws</p>			

Development Issue: Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
1. Availability of raw materials (like cashew, maize etc)  2. Availability of land  3. Existence of MOFA  4. Availability of labour  5. Existence of small scale industries  6. Availability of construction materials  7. Existence of works Department	1. Availability of NGOs (like Action Aid/SODIA, FCDP, etc) and CBRDP  2. Presence of ITTU at Techiman /Sunyani  3. Government micro finance scheme  4. Existence of financial institutions  5. Existence of Agric Mechanization at Sunyani.	1. High post harvest losses  2. Low level of farmer's income  3. Lack of skilled labour  4. Inability to provide collateral security.  5. High compensation for land owners.	1. Difficulty in accessing funds  2. Poor supervision and monitoring of projects.
<p>Conclusion: Improve on storage facilities for agro-processors, link prospective agro-processors to credit facility, and train agro-processors on production, packaging, storage and marketing of productivity</p>			

Development Issue: Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparative lower yields

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Presence of MOFA to offer extension services</p> <p>2. Majority of the total population (80.2%) are farmers</p> <p>3. Availability of rivers and streams.</p> <p>4. Existence of demonstration farms</p> <p>5. Existence of irrigation dam</p>	<p>1. Existence of Agric institute at Wenchi</p> <p>2. Existence of Agric mechanization at Sunyani.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate personnel in MOFA</p> <p>2. Infertility of land</p> <p>3. High illiteracy rate</p> <p>4. Inadequate farming inputs for farming</p> <p>5. Inadequate logistics for extension officers</p>	<p>1. Irregular pattern of rainfall</p> <p>2. Irregular release of funds to train extension officers</p>
<p>Conclusion: Lobby for logistics for extension officers, support farmers with farm inputs and irrigation facilities, and educate farmer on modern techniques</p>			

Development Issues: Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1.Mobilization of volunteers to be trained.</p> <p>2.Sponsorship package for students willing to enter Health Institutions</p> <p>3. Existence of Health facilities</p>	<p>1. Availability of health training institutions in the region</p> <p>2. Linkage of Ministry of Youth and Employment to train the youth interested in health issues</p> <p>3. Scholarship facility for health personnel</p> <p>4. Regular posting of personnel from the National level.</p>	<p>1. Inadequate accommodation for health personnel.</p> <p>2. Inadequate social amenities in the district</p> <p>3. Presence of black flies deters health personnel from coming to the district.</p> <p>4.Poor surface condition of roads in the district</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funds to sponsor health personnel</p> <p>2. Inadequate transport facilities for the health sector.</p> <p>3. No inclusion of the district as deprived for national awards</p>
<p>Conclusion: There is the need to set up sponsorship packages for indigents, and provide basic services and accommodation to attract health personnel</p>			

Development Issues: Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of health staff</li> <li>2. Provision of mosquito treated bed net at a reduced price</li> <li>3. Availability of new drupes/preventive drugs for pregnant women</li> <li>4. Health Education on prevention and control</li> <li>5. Monitoring of side effects on new drugs.</li> <li>6. Community base treatment in place</li> <li>7. Training programme for staffs and volunteers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supply of drugs and treated bed net from the Health Ministry</li> <li>2. Capacity building trainings for Health Personnel by Regional and National Health Authority.</li> <li>3. Global fund support for malaria control.</li> <li>4. Availability of NGO in the country</li> <li>5. Sensitization on malaria control programmes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New drugs not available at the community level.</li> <li>2. Inadequate treated mosquito bed net.</li> <li>3. Poor altitude towards environmental sanitation.</li> <li>4. Inadequate motivation for community based sanitation volunteers.</li> <li>5. Lack of funds for operational research on the diseases.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate means of transport for monitoring</li> <li>2. Non availability of funds to motivate community based personnel.</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Motivate and build the capacity of health personnel and sanitary inspectors. Procure IPT and ITN for pregnant women and children. Educate communities on sanitation.</p>			

Development Issue: Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment

Potentials	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
<p>1. Availability of basic schools and 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle institutions.</p> <p>2. Availability of teachers and GES in the district</p> <p>3. Availability of circuit supervisors for supervision</p> <p>4. Regular supply of Teaching and Learning materials.</p> <p>5. Dist. Best Teachers awards.</p> <p>6. Sponsorship for students or pupils.</p> <p>7. In service training for circuit supervisors and Directors.</p> <p>8. Willingness of NGO e.g. Action aid/ SODIA to support the quality education delivery.</p>	<p>1. Existence of Capitation Grant.</p> <p>2. Existence of school feeding programme</p> <p>3. Availability of scholarship package for brilliant but need student</p> <p>4. Easing of entry requirement to tertiary institutions to students from deprived second cycle institution</p> <p>5. President Special Initiative in distance for UTTDBC.</p> <p>6. Training workshops for stake holders in education.</p>	<p>1. Poor condition of access roads.</p> <p>2. Inadequate teacher accommodation.</p> <p>3. Inadequate trained teachers in the district.</p> <p>4. Presence of outmoded cultural practices.</p> <p>5. Use of students by some teachers for farming purposes.</p> <p>6. Non – functioning of most of the SMC/PTA’s in the district</p> <p>4. Inadequate classrooms for schools</p>	<p>1. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and supervision e.g. vehicle, fuel, etc</p> <p>2. Lack of ICT facilities</p> <p>3. Inadequate teachers’ accommodation</p>
<p>Conclusion: Lobby for trained teachers, organize refresher courses for teachers, monitor and supervise teachers, and strengthen the capacity of PTA’s/SMC’s.</p>			

Development Issue: High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>1.Existence of District Response Management Team and District Aids Committee.</p> <p>2. Existence of stakeholders in HIV/AIDS programmes e.g. DHS, Traditional Healers, NGOs/CBOs etc.</p> <p>3. Availability of herbs to heal HIV/AIDS related cases.</p> <p>4.Existence of association for PLWHA'S</p> <p>5. Availability of HIV/AIDS councillors</p> <p>6. Availability of 0.5% of DACF allocated to HIV/AIDS activities.</p>	<p>1. Availability of funds to access: e.g. Ghana Aids Commission/MSHAP, NGOs such as Action Aid (SODIA), Resource Link Foundation, etc</p> <p>2.Availability of mass media for continues sensitization</p> <p>3.Training workshops for stake holders</p>	<p>1.Ignorance and superstition</p> <p>2. Lack of behavioural change</p>	<p>1. Late release of funds from MSHAP</p> <p>2. Religious beliefs make it difficult for believers to believe it.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Education on behavioural change communication</p>			

Development Issue: Poor tourism infrastructure and services

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>1. Existence of undeveloped tourist sites (Tain confluence, Crocodile pond, hani)</p> <p>2. Availability of quarry sites</p> <p>3. Existence of Birim Goldfields</p> <p>4. Existence of Development Planning sub-committee</p> <p>5. Existence of mineral deposits</p>	<p>1. Presence of Ghana tourist Board</p> <p>2. Good market for minerals</p> <p>3. Tourist visitation</p>	<p>1. Land litigation</p> <p>2. Inaccessibility of roads</p> <p>3. High demand of compensation by land owners</p>	<p>1. No accurate information on tourist sites.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Develop brochures and flyers on tourist and mineral sites, and liaise with the Ministry of Tourism to promote the mineral and tourist sites</p>			



Development Issue: Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of socio-economic activities</li> <li>2. Existence of trained revenue collectors</li> <li>3. Availability of data base on socio-economic activities</li> <li>4. Availability of logistics to mobilize revenue</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of development partners like GTZ in the district that support revenue mobilization efforts</li> <li>2. Cross border trading with neighboring district like Wenchi, Berekum, Sampa and Sunyani</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low level of awareness on the need to pay taxes</li> <li>2. High illiteracy rate in the district</li> <li>3. Dispersed nature of settlements in the district</li> <li>4. Pilfering of monies by revenue collectors</li> <li>5. High rate of poverty</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics for efficient monitoring and collection of revenue e. g vehicles, etc</li> </ol>
<p>Conclusion: Lobby for logistics to mobilize revenue, enhance district database, promote effective debt management, and educate revenue collectors and create awareness on the need to pay taxes</p>			

**Table: Sustainable Prioritized issues as categorized under Themes and goals**

Strategic goal	Focus areas of DMTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritised issues
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road network
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system
	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country
	Zongos and inner cities development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
	Climate Variability and Change	.Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	Climate Variability and Change	Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
Create opportunities for all	Water and Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Water and sanitation	Improper protection and development of water resources
	Sports and recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

Strategic goal	Focus areas of DMTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritised issues
	Education and training	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Education and training	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Education and training	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Health and health services	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	Education and training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Disability and development	High disability unemployment
	Employment and decent work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Gender equality	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	Education and training	Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment
	Health and health services	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Health and health services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Health and health services	High incidence of HIV and AIDS

Strategic goal	Focus areas of DMTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritised issues
		among young persons
	Health and health services	Inadequate financing of the health sector
	Food and nutrition security	Infant and adult malnutrition
	Water and sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
Build a prosperous society	Agriculture and rural development	High cost of production inputs
	Agriculture and rural development	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparative lower yields
	Agriculture and rural development	Low level of irrigated agriculture
	Agriculture and rural development	Lack of database on farmers
	Agriculture and rural development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Agriculture and rural development	Lack of credit for agriculture
	Tourism and creative arts development	Poor tourism infrastructure and service
	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local government and decentralisation
Local government and decentralisation		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
Human security and public safety		1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 2. Inadequate security personnel

<b>Strategic goal</b>	<b>Focus areas of DMTDP 2018-2021</b>	<b>Adopted sustainable prioritised issues</b>
	Local government and decentralisation	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Civil society and civic engagement	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy
	Local government and decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Local government and decentralisation	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
	Local government and decentralisation	Weak coordinating development planning system

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The process of goal formulation for the district was undertaken in line with the guidelines provided in the National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDF 2018-2021). The goal, objectives and strategies formulation stage in the planning process serves as a link between problem definitions (situation analysis), identification of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges, and plan formulation stage (programme of action). This stage of the planning process attempts to establish a scope within which development efforts are to be directed over the planning period.

The formulation of development goal, objectives and strategies are the point of intervention in development planning process. A goal is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement of the condition or conditions of an individual, organization or political entity, from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. The goals need to be supported by objectives and strategies. Objectives are specific aims which are realistic, measurable and achievable, and intend to be achieved within a specified time frame. On the other hand, strategies are broad approaches, means, ways or method to be used to achieve the expected objectives.

Following the district goal, broad objectives for the five pillars (human development, productivity and employment; infrastructure, energy and human settlement development; transparent and accountable governance; Enhancing Ghana's Private Sector Competitiveness; Accelerated Agric Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management) are formulated. The specific objectives are also formulated based on the prioritized development issues discussed in section 2 out of which strategies have been developed.

#### **3.2 District Development Focus**

Despite the significant gains made by implementing the GSGDA (2010-2013), the District's effort of improving the living standards of its inhabitants through increased income levels was not fully achieved. The District Development Focus is, therefore, to modernize agriculture in order to improve productivity and ensure ready market for farmers' produce. This focus came about as most of the people in the District engage in agriculture for survival.

### **3.3 District Development Goal**

The approach adopted in this plan has been to define long term district goal which is in conformity with overall national development goal. The national goal as stated in the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) document is “to addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status”.

Tain District’s development goal for the DMTDP (2018 – 2021) is ““to develop the human resource base of the district and create enabling environment for private sector growth with emphasis on agriculture and agro-processing through active participation of the citizenry in decision making and implementation aimed at improving the living standards of the people. The district development goal is highly compatible with the national goal. This implies that the district’s development goal is not conflicting with the national goal and therefore monitoring and evaluation will be enhanced.

### **3.4 Development Projections for 2018-2021**

The essence of Planning is to solve the problems of a given target group by providing for their current as well as the future needs and aspirations. Knowledge relating to the current and future needs of the District is very vital for informed decision making regarding the kind of interventions required by the District for 2010-2013. The development of projections serves as a prelude to the formulation of objectives for the Tain District. It represents the overall scope within which the development of the district would take place. It therefore provides in a nutshell, guidelines for the preparation of the plan objectives and focuses on five important aspects of the district’s development, namely:

- Social Situation;
- Economic Situation;
- Spatial Organisation;
- Environment issues; and
- Administrative and institutional arrangements.

### 3.4.1 The Social Situation

The social programme of the district development plan seeks to increase access to social services and facilities especially the deficient areas of the district, and to enhance the capacity of the District Assembly to meet the social needs of the people.

The framework of social development, outlined in this section, examines such vital issues as the future population growth and social needs in terms of health, education, water and housing.

#### Population Projection

Population forecast depends on three vital demographic variables, namely: fertility, mortality and migration rates. The period of the projection was determined by the planning period, which is four years. Before the population projection was made, the following were the underlying assumptions that were made;

That the fertility, mortality and migration rates remain constant over the projection periods,

That the growth rate of the District of 2.6% remains constant over the planning period.

Once the above assumptions have been made, the manual computation method of projection was adopted for the projection as there were data and resource constraints in the District. This involved the use of the Exponential Formula as described below;

The Exponential formula is defined as

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where  $P_0$ =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.

Based on the above assumptions, the population of Tain District was projected as shown in Table 3.1



**Table 3.1 Population Projection by Sex Distribution**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
2018	112,003	55,310	56,693
2019	115,413	56,994	58,419
2020	118,928	58,730	60,198
2021	128,191	61,532	66,659

**Source: DPCU Population Projection, 2017**

The population projection indicates that the population of Tain District will increase from current figure of 112,003 to 115,413; 118,928 in the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. The growth rate between the years is 2.6%.

**Table 3.2: Compressed Ages -Cohort of Pop. Projection for Tain District, 2018-2021**

<b>AGE-COHORT</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
0-14 YRS	45,132	46,506	47,923	49,343
15-64 YRS	58,245	60,019	61,847	63,718
65 YRS	8,626	8,888	9,159	9,430
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,003</b>	<b>115,413</b>	<b>118,928</b>	<b>128,191</b>

**Source: DPCU Population Projection, 2017**

The table above shows a positive picture as far as the dependency ratio is concerned. Upon making the analysis, the dependency ratio is found to be 30 percent over the planning period. This means, 100 economically active persons takes care of 30 uneconomically active

individual. However, further analysis needs to be made to determine whether those who are supposed to work are all employed in the district.

The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services equitably distributed. Against this background, efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, housing, and employment opportunities.

The population density of 48 persons per square kilometres in 2018 will increase to 49.4, 50.7, and 52.0 persons per square kilometres in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. It is important to regulate land uses to sustain the ecological balance as the population density increases over the years.

The projected population for some selected settlements in the District is indicated in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3 Projected Populations of Some Selected Settlements: 2018-2021**

<b>Settlements</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Badu	15,417	15,886	16,370	16,854
Seikwa	11,652	12,007	12,373	12,739
Debibi	8,462	8,719	8,985	9,251
Nsawkaw	8,350	8,604	8,866	9,128
Brohani	6,866	7,075	7,291	7,507
Brodi	6,927	7,138	7,355	7,572
Namasa	2,195	2,262	2,331	2,400
Nasana	1,371	1,414	1,457	1,500
Hani	2,356	2,428	2,502	2,576
Bepoase	1,348	1,389	1,431	1,473
Atomfuoso	2,606	2,684	2,767	2,850
Asuafu – Badu	2,768	2,852	2,939	3,026
Nkorankwagya	1,615	1,664	1,714	1,764
Menji	2,692	2,774	2,859	2,944
Kyekyewere	1,160	1,195	1,231	1,267

**SOURCE: DPCU Population Projection, 2017**

## Health Needs

Health is one of the basic inputs to human development. As indicated by the demographic projection, the population of the district will grow significantly within the plan period. This situation calls for an assessment of the demand for the health services and facilities.

To decentralize health delivery in the country, the Primary Health Care (PHC) Delivery System was introduced. This system lays emphasis on preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures as they are needed. The system is operationalized at three levels, by which health services are made available to the people, namely: levels A, B and C. **Table 3.4** indicate the required population threshold to make each level functional.

**Table 3.4: Population Threshold for Health Facilities**

HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION THRESHOLD
LEVEL A- CHPS/Health Post- Rural Clinic	200-5,000
Level B- Health Centre	5,000-10,000
Level C- District Hospital	175,000

**Source: Planning Standards**

**Table 3.5: Estimated Health Needs of the District (2018 – 2021)**

Year	District Hospital				Health Centres				CHPS Zone/Clinic/Health Post			
	EX	RQ	BL	AN	EX	RQ	BL	AN	EX	RQ	BL	AN
2018	1	-	-	-	7	9	2	2	4	18	14	14
2019	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
2020	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	18	19	1	15
2021	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	19	-	-	-

**Source: DPCU Projections, Tain District 2017**

Note: EX – Existing Health Facilities, RQ – Health Facilities Required, BL – Backlog, AN – Accumulated Need

Analysis from the estimated health needs revealed that by the end of 2017, 2 additional health centers and 15 clinic/health post/CHPS Zones would be needed. This implies that there should be an increase investment in the health sector of the district economy. In as much as the health facilities are supposed to be provided to ensure quality health care, there should be adequate health personnel to man these facilities in the district. It is therefore worthwhile to ensure adequate health personnel during the planning period.

Statistically, 5 doctors, 20 general nurses, 9 medical assistants and 18 community health nurses will be needed to adequately man the various health facilities in the district and thereby ensure quality health care for all.

Potable water needs

Portable water supply in the entire district is slightly inadequate. Most of the people in the district have access to potable water; however, there are some who are still depending on streams and some other sources for their water needs. On the basis of the projected district population and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) public water supply standard of 300 people to one borehole, the district’s water requirements are indicated in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6: Estimated Potable Water Needs Of the District**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>PROJECTED POPULATION</b>	<b>WATER NEEDS (BOREHOLES)</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>AN</b>
2018	112,003	293	222	71	71
2019	115,413	301	293	8	79
2020	118,928	309	301	8	87
2021	128,191	317	309	8	95

**Source: DPCU Projection, June 2017**

It is realized from the Table that by the year 2017, 95 boreholes will be required to service the increasing population. This implies that large investments should be channelled to the provision of water for the estimated population.

### Educational Needs

Education plays an essential role in the social, cultural, political and economic development of a district. Its product is the ability for people to read and write, and thus take initiative towards development in general. Due to its importance, the major aim of the country's educational policy is to expand and consolidate facilities for education, so as to ensure increase in the intake of children in the school going-age in order to improve School Participatory Rate (SPR) in the district. Manpower constitutes a potential resource which needs to be applied fully in order to ensure its fullest and most productive utilization. It is in recognition of this vital role that the district's future educational facilities and teacher requirements are estimated to see what sort of interventions is needed. The projections are thus made on the following assumptions:

That the factors that influence population changes, that is, fertility, mortality and migration will remain constant;

With government's policy of free and compulsory basic education underway, it is envisaged that the School Participatory Rate will increase over the years for the various levels of education, that is, Nursery from 48 percent to 80 percent in 2021, Primary from 75 percent to 100 percent, JHS from 60 percent to 95 percent.

It is expected that in 2021, some basic infrastructure like staff accommodation, water and electricity would have been extended to other settlements and these would attract personnel including trained teachers into the district; and

That parent would encourage their children to go to school.

### Population for Pre-school, Primary, JHS: 2018-2021

On the basis of the standard age for Nursery, Primary and JHS education which is 0-4 years, 5-12 years, 12-15 years respectively, the expected school population was estimated for the plan period 2010-2013. The information is provided in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Estimated Total District population and Population in Basic Education**

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	NURSERY (0-4)	PRIMARY (5-12)	JHS (13-15)
2018	112,003	11,902	21,659	8,011
2019	115,413	12,216	22,225	8,220
2020	118,928	12,537	22,807	8,435
2021	128,191	12,868	23,404	8,656

**Source: DPCU Projection, 2017**

It is revealed that, by the year 2017, a total of 12,868 out of the total population of 95,132 would be eligible for Nursery; 23,404 for Primary; 8,656 for Junior High School. However, it is not every potential candidate who would enrol for schooling, thus, the need to estimate the school participatory rate (SPR) and the total enrolment for each level.

The SPR is given by the total enrolment in a particular level for the specified year divided by the total population age group. The SPR for 2014 was estimated to be 0.60, 0.75, and 0.60 for Nursery, Primary and Junior High School respectively.

Thus on the basis of the assumptions of SPRs for the three levels of education for the various years in the plan period, the estimated enrolments were obtained as shown in **Table 3.8**

**Table 3.8: Projected Enrolment for Nursery, Primary, JHS: 2018-2021****NURSERY**

YEAR	SPR	ESTIMATED POPULATION			ESTIMATED ENROLMENT		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2018	0.60	5,939	5,963	11,902	3,563	3,578	7,141
2019	0.75	6,095	6,120	12,216	4,571	4,590	9,162
2020	0.85	6,256	6,281	12,537	5,318	5,339	10,656
2021	0.90	6,421	6,447	12,868	5,779	5,802	11,581

Source: DPCU Projection, June 2017

**PRIMARY SCHOOL**

YEAR	SPR	ESTIMATED POPULATION(5-12)			ESTIMATED ENROLMENT		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2018	0.75	11,003	10,659	21,659	8,252	7,992	16,244
2019	0.85	11,290	10,935	22,225	9,597	9,294	18,891
2020	0.90	11,586	11,221	22,807	10,427	10,099	20,526
2021	1	11,889	11,515	23,404	11,889	11,515	23,404

Source: DPCU Projection, June 2017

## JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

YEAR	SPR	ESTIMATED POPULATION (13-15)			ESTIMATED ENROLMENT		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2018	0.60	4,118	3,893	8,011	2,471	2,336	4,807
2019	0.70	4,225	3,995	8,220	2,958	2,796	5,754
2020	0.80	4,336	4,099	8,435	3,468	3,280	6,748
2021	0.95	4,449	4,207	8,656	4,227	3,996	8,223

**Source: DPCU Projection, June 2017**

### Demand for Classrooms

By the national standard of between 40 (min) to 50 (max) pupils per class for a Nursery; up to 40 pupils per class for Primary; between 35(min) to 40(max) pupils per class for JHS and between 30 (min) to 35(max) students per class for SHS/Technical/Vocational education, the existing number of classrooms for pupils at the nursery (49:1), primary (35:1), JHS (32:1), and SHS (71:1) cannot adequately support the total estimated enrolment in the Nursery, Primary and JHS up to the end of 2017.

**Table 3.9: Number of Classrooms Required in the District: 2018-2021**

Level of Education	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	No. of class	No. of Pupils	Pupils / class	No. of class	No. of Pupils	Pupil s/ class	No. of class	No. of Pupils	Pupils/ class	No. of class	No. of Pupils	Pupil s/ class
KG	165	7,141	49:1	229	9,162	50:1	266	10,656	40:1	289	11,581	40:1
Primary Sch.	522	16,244	35:1	472	18,891	40:1	513	20,526	40:1	585	23,404	40:1
Junior High	186	4,807	32:1	164	5,754	35:1	192	6,748	35:1	235	8,223	35:1

**Source: DPCU Projection, June 2017**

The District therefore would need 124 classrooms (20 no. 6-unit classroom block) for nursery; 63 classrooms (10no. 6 unit classroom block) for primary and 49 classrooms (8 no. 6-unit classroom blocks) for Junior High School by the end of 2017. In all, 38 no. 6- unit



classroom blocks would be needed to adequately cater for the estimated enrolment for the planning period.

### C) Demand for Teachers

The national standard for teacher-pupil ratio of 1:35, 1:40, and the teacher-student ratio of 1:35 were used to estimate the number of teachers need in the nursery, primary and JHS schools respectively as shown on **Table 3.11**. The anticipated number of teachers for the estimated enrolment was calculated by multiplying the estimated enrolment for a particular year by the national standard ratio. **Table 3.11** depicts the information on the demand for teachers in the district for the period, 2018-2021.

**Table 3.10: Estimated Trained Teacher Requirements for the District: 2018-2021**

YEAR	ESTIMATED ENROLEMNT (NURSERY)	NO. OF TEACHERS REQUIRED	ESTIMATED ENROLMENT (PRIMARY)	NO. OF TEACHERS REQUIRED	ESTIMATED ENROLMENT (JHS)	NO. OF TEACHERS REQUIRED
2018	7,141	204	16,244	464	4,807	137
2019	9,162	262	18,891	472	5,754	164
2020	10,656	304	20,526	513	6,748	193
2021	11,581	331	23,404	585	8,223	235

**Source: DPCU Projection, 2017**

From the survey, as at 2013, there were 31 trained teachers for nursery, 216 trained teachers for primary and 445 trained teachers for Junior High School for 7,141;16,244 and 4,807 pupils/students enrolled in the nursery, primary, and Junior High School respectively. One spectacular observation from **Table 3.12** is that the district has enough trained teachers for Junior High School, with the exception of nursery and primary which have a lot of backlog. Nursery will need 370 trained teachers to serve the total estimated enrolment whereas 1,057 teachers for the Junior High School within the planning period.

**Table 3.11: Trained Teacher Backlog for the District: 2018-2021**

YEAR	ESTIMATE D TEACHER FOR NURSERY (X)	DIFEREN CE (X-31*)	AN	ESTIMATE D TEACHER FOR PRIMARY (X)	DIFEREN CE (X-216*)	AN	ESTIMATE D TEACHER FOR JHS (X)	DIFEREN CE (X-445*)	AN
2018	204	173	173	464	248	248	137	445	-
2019	262	89	262	472	224	472	164	281	-
2020	304	42	304	513	289	761	193	252	-
2021	331	66	370	585	296	1,057	235	210	-

**Source: DPCU Projection, 2017**

( )- Deficit

AN - Accumulated Needs

\* - Existing Number of Teachers

### **3.4.2 The Economic Situation**

The economic programme of the district development plan seeks to improve upon the local economy by utilizing the available local resources and attracting both private and public investment into the district. As a major agricultural district, efforts must be made to improve upon the farming practices in the district. The low industrial base of the district should critically be addressed to process the abundant agricultural produce thereby creating employment opportunities.

#### Population Distribution by Economic Activity

An examination of the employment situation in the district indicates that 90.2 per cent of the labour forces were employed.

In projecting employment in the district, the following assumptions were made:

The proportion of the labour force employed will increase to 96.8 percent for the plan period

The rate of increase of the proportion of labour force engaged in the services, commercial and other sectors will rise due to the improvement of the service sector, market infrastructure, and involvement of the private sector and availability of appropriate technology.

Based on the above assumptions, estimates of the proportion of the labour force that would be engaged in the various sectors of the economy of the district were determined for the period; 2014-2017. The information is shown in **Table 3.13**.

**Table 3.13: Projected Occupational Structure: 2018-2021**

OCCUPATION	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	POPULATION	%	POPULATION	&	POPULATION	%	POPULATION	%
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>48,277</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>44,124</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>39,248</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>36,419</b>	<b>60.5</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>COMMERCE</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>9,029</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6570</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8,126</b>	<b>13.5</b>

**Source: DPCU Projection, 2017**

#### Agricultural Projection

The expected levels of production and yield in the agricultural sector of major crops in the district were considered for the projected period. The projections were calculated based on the expected population growth and the current production levels as well the potential yields of the respective crops.

The following important assumptions were made in support of the projections:

There will be favourable climatic conditions and rainfall will be well distributed in the preceding years;

There will be improvement and expansion of the small scale irrigation scheme in the district for arable and animal farming;

The current national growth rates for the selected crops will hold constant throughout the plan period;

**Table 3.14: Projected Cropped Area (in Hectares) for Five Major Crops for the District**

CROP	YEAR 2018-20121				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	GROWTH RATE
Maize	25,000	26,000	28,000	30,000	7%
Cassava	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8%
Yam	6,800	6,850	6,900	7,000	1%
Plantain	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	7%
Cocoyam	800	850	900	950	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>46,950</b>	<b>6%</b>

Source: MOFA, Tain District Assembly

**Table 3.15: Projected Production Levels for Five Major Crops (in Metric Tonnes) for the District: 2018-2021**

CROP	YEAR 2018-2021				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	GROWTH RATE
Maize	70,000	93,600	106,400	120,000	20%
Cassava	120,000	136,500	154,000	172,500	13%
Yam	170,000	178,100	186,300	196,000	5%
Plantain	11,400	13,000	14,700	16,500	13%
Cocoyam	3,280	3,570	3,870	4,275	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>374,680</b>	<b>424,770</b>	<b>465,270</b>	<b>509,275</b>	<b>10%</b>

Source: Tain District Department of Agric, 2017

**Table 3.16 Production Targets (Metric Tonnes/Hectare) for the District: 2018-2021**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>NATIONAL ACHIEVABLE YIELD</b>
Maize	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	8.0
Cassava	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	48.7
Yam	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	49.0
Plantain	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	20.0
Cocoyam	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	8.0

Source: Department of Agric, Tain District Assembly

**Table 3.17: Demand for Extension Officers: 2018-2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Backlog</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>

\*Farmer Extension Officer Ratio: 1:500

Source: Department of Agric, Tain District Assembly

**Table 3.18: Demand for Veterinary Officers: 2018-2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Backlog</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Department of Agric, Tain District Assembly

### The Non-Farm Sector

The role the non-farm sector plays in the district's total development cannot be overemphasized. It serves as a means of strengthening and diversifying the district economy. Thus as indicated in **Table 3.13**, commerce, an important sector of the district will absorb as much as 15% of the labour force by the end of 2017, while services and industry will absorb 7.8% and 13.5% respectively.

The realization of this dream within the Tain District economy requires, among others, the following:

- Improvement upon the market infrastructure in the district, especially the Nsawkaw, Badu and Seikwa markets;
- Promotion of small scale industries through the optimum use of local raw materials;
- Promotion and development of sites of historic importance and tourist spots such as the Ancient Site at Hani in the district;
- Promotion of efficient telecommunication system for the district by attracting more tele-communication industries into the district and extend the existing ones; and
- Provision of an enabling environment for private and public participation in development.

#### 3.4.3 Spatial Organization

The spatial development framework seeks to ensure spatial equity and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process. The success of the social and economic development programme depends on how well the social and economic facilities are distributed equitably in the district.

To this end, deficient areas, especially settlements which have attained the minimum population threshold for a service should be provided with it. In this way, surface or physical accessibility is made efficient and effective. A well-organized Tain District, with upgraded settlements as service centres linked to their spheres of influence with efficient transport and communication network is synonymous to improved standard of living of the people.

### Improvement in the nature of Road

Poor nature of roads in the district has become disincentive to farmers in respect of sending their produce to the markets. This mostly results in farm produce getting stacked in farms, thus, making them to rot. The results have also culminated in farmers being poor as they cannot have access to the markets to sell their produce.

**Table 3.19 Road Improvement Projections: 2018-2021**

<b>Road Type</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Tarred	51km	60km	70km	82km
Reshaping	572km	927km	1,501km	2,432km

**Source: Department of Feeder Roads –Tain District**

From the table above, it is envisaged that the total length of tarred road in the District would increase from 51km, 60km, 70km and 82km in 2018, 2019, 2020 And 2021 respective. It is also envisaged that the total length of road that would undergo reshaping would increase from 572km, 927km, 1,501km and 2,432kmin the years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

#### 3.4.4 Environmental Issues

The survival of the people as well as the local economy, to a large extent, depends on both the natural and built environment. It is therefore prudent to take steps that promote environmental soundness through curtailing activities or practices that cause the degradation of the environment.

To this end, the plan proposal should take into consideration:

- Better and more efficient waste management, especially in the urban towns;
- Prevention of prevalent bush fires;
- Re-forestation to serves as wind breakers;
- Maintenance of existing social facilities;
- Improved farming practices.

### 3.4.5 Administrative and Institutional Aspects

The successful implementation of the development plan depends on sound administrative and institutional structures that have been put in place by the District Assembly. In this direction, it is essential to create an enabling environment in which all sections of the society can contribute meaningfully to a sustained and accelerated rate of social and economic development over the plan period.

Given the present administrative and institutional structure of the Assembly, the development framework calls for:

- Creation of conducive atmosphere to ensure full participation of the local community in development and to attract private investment in the local economy;
- Coordination of all development activities in the district especially the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for equitable resource allocation; and
- Capacity building by the District Assembly through adequate staffing and commanding sufficient resources to perform its functions efficiently.

#### Demand for Police Personnel

In recent times, the issue of high rate of crime has become prevalent in our communities and this has called for the need to beef up the number of security personnel in existence. To ensure peace and harmony in the district whereby people could embark on their life endeavours feeling without any shadow of fear, the district needs to take greater look at issues relating to security.

According to the UN standard, the ratio of police to population ratio should be 1:500. Based on this, current and future needs of police are determined throughout the planning period. The **Table 3.20** shows the police-population ration in the district.



**Table 3.20: Demand for Police in the District: 2018-2021**

YEAR	POPULATION	REQUIRED	EXISTING	BACKLOG	ACCUMULATED
2018	112,003	176	6	170	170
2019	115,413	181	170	11	181
2020	118,928	185	181	4	185
2021	128,191	190	185	5	190

Source: DPCU Projection, 2017

### Financial Projection

#### Revenue

After critically studying the receipts of the Assembly for the past four years, 2014-2017, it was possible to estimate its revenue for the next four years, 2018-2021.

This is necessary to provide indications of the extent to which the Medium-Term Development Plan proposals would be achieved. In addition, it gives indications of revenue sources where efforts must be directed to achieve set targets.

The assumptions underlying the projections are as follows:

The observed average annual percentage change in the revenue sources is approximated to be the same till the year 2021;

The revenue collection mechanism is improved upon; and

The Common Fund would be disbursed in line with the constitutional provisions.

(Note: Common Fund projections are only estimates. Actual figures are determined by the Administrator).

The results of the projections are indicated in **Table 3.21** for the period, 2018-2021.

**Table 3.21: Estimated Revenue for the District: 2018-2021**

<b>REVENUE SOURCES</b>	<b>2018 ESTIMATED</b>	<b>2019 ESTIMATED</b>	<b>2020 ESTIMATED</b>	<b>2021 ESTIMATED</b>
Rates	5,148.40	8,752.28	14,878.88	25,294.09
Lands	21,500.00	36,550.00	62,135.00	105,629.50
Fees and Fines	56,565.04	96,160.57	163,472.97	277,904.04
Licenses	19,810.04	33,677.07	57,251.02	97,326.73
Rent	130	221.00	375.70	638.69
Investments	0	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	0	-	-	-
Central Gov't Salaries	1,313,883.08	2,233,601.24	3,797,122.10	6,455,107.57
Common Fund	868,267.68	1,476,055.06	2,509,293.60	4,265,799.11
M.P's Common Fund	110,412.98	187,702.07	319,093.51	542,458.97
HIPC Grants	0	-	-	-
N.Y.E.P	0	-	-	-
Other Grants (CBRDP, MSHAP etc.)	89,715.32	152,516.04	259,277.27	440,771.37
GH. SCH. Feeding Program	431,665.40	733,831.18	1,247,513.01	2,120,772.11
DDF	296,809.00	504,575.30	857,778.01	1,458,222.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,213,906.94</b>	<b>5,463,641.80</b>	<b>9,288,191.06</b>	<b>15,789,924.80</b>

**Source: DPCU Projections, 2017**

### **3.5 District Development Objectives and Strategies/Activities**

It is on the basis of the projections made that the development objectives are prepared. For objectives to be measurable, projections are supposed to be made in order to have overview of both the current and future needs of the population. An objective is the specific aim intended to be achieved within a specified time frame of the immediate future. The objectives were set based on the goals of the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021).

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021</b>	<b>FOCUS AREAS</b>	<b>ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES</b>	<b>ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADOPTED STRATEGIES</b>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transportation Infrastructure	Poor quality and inadequate road network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Expand and maintain the national road networks (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) -Provide bitumen surface for road networks in District capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism(SDG Target 7.3, 11.2)
	Drainage And Flood Control	Poor drainage system	Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and Implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs ( <b>SDG Target 11.6</b> )
	Energy And Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks ( <b>SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b</b> )
	Information Communication Technology	Inadequate ICT Infrastructure across the country	Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools ( <b>SDG Target 9.c, 16.10</b> )
		Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations ( <b>SDG Target 17.8</b> )

	Zongos And Inner Cities Development	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts
	Climate Variability And Change	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes( <b>SDG Targets 11b,13.2</b> )
	Climate Variability And Change	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce Greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting landscaping in communities( <b>SDG Targets 11.7,15.2</b> )
	Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	-High incidence of wildfires -Inappropriate farming practices	Combat deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion	-Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local bye-laws on wildfire -Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves
Social Development	Water And Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	-Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans within MMDAs
		High Prevalence of Open Defecation	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	-Develop and implement strategies to end open Defecation( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> )
	Sports And Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	Inadequate and poor infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure ( <b>SDG Target 9.1</b> )
	Education And Training	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	-Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization

		Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	-Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels <b>(SDG Target 4.a)</b> -Enhance quality of teaching and learning <b>(SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</b>
		Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</b>
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare	-Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	- Expand and equip health facilities
	Health and Health Services	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	-Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes <b>(SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</b>
	Disability And Development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	-Promote participation of PWDs in national Development
	Employment And Decent Work	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
		High Disability unemployment	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs <b>(SDG Target 8.3)</b>

	Gender Equality	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	-Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services ( <b>SDG Targets 5.c</b> )
		Gender Disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	-Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support ( <b>SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c</b> )
	Food And Nutrition Security	Inadequate Nutrition Education	Ensure food and nutrition security	-Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions ( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> )
	Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	-Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MMDA -Increase awareness of child protection
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	-Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups ( <b>SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4</b> )
	Population Management	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school drop-out rates	Improve population management	-Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society
Economic Development	Agriculture And Rural Development	Poor marketing systems	Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	-Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export ( <b>SDG Targets 9.3</b> ) -Promote and expand organic farming to enable

				producers to access growing world demand for organic products( <b>SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2</b> )
		Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparative lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	-Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies ( <b>SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6</b> ) -Reinvigorate extension services ( <b>SDG Target 2.a</b> )
		Erratic rainfall patterns		Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information
		Low proportion of irrigated agriculture		-Implement the government’s flagship intervention of One Village, One dam to facilitate the provision of community –owned and managed small scale irrigation. -Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture ( <b>SDG Target 1.4</b> )
		Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve post-harvest management	-Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative ( <b>SDG Targets 1.2</b> ) -Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres
		Lack of database on farmers	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a databale on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system ( <b>SDG Target 16.9</b> )

		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved public investment	-Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water ( <b>SDG Targets 2.1, 9.1</b> ) -Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the District level ( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> ) -Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district ( <b>SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11</b> )
		Lack of credit for agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support the youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value <b>chain</b> ( <b>SDG Target 2.1</b> )
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Low Levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small and medium scale producers)	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	-Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development -Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture
	Tourism And Creative Arts	Poor tourism infrastructure and service	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	-Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards ( <b>SDG Target 8.9</b> )
	Industrial Transformation	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agriculture raw materials (including tomato, cassava,



				cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits and rice <b>(SDG Target 12.5)</b>
		Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One District, One Factory Initiative <b>(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)</b>
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support Entrepreneur and SME Development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs <b>(SDG TARGETS 8.10, 9.3)</b>
			Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade <b>(SDG TARGETS 17.15)</b>
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Local Government And Decentralisation	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability <b>(SDG Target 16.7)</b>
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Strengthen fiscal Decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 1.1)</b>
		Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative Decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>
		Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning <b>(SDG Target 16.7)</b>
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of	Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>

		development plans		
		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Improve decentralized planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership(PPP) policies at the District level <b>(SDG Target 17.4)</b>
		Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) SDG Targets 16.5
Human Security And Public Safety		Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities
		Inadequate security personnel	Enhance security service delivery	Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</b>
Civil Society And Civic Engagement		Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy	Improve participation of civil society ( media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes
Public Accountability		Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels
Public Institutional Reforms		Limited modernization and use of technology in public sector	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency in the public service

		Poor record keeping	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Improve documentation within the public sector
		Lack of linkage between human resource planning and pay administration in the public service	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Implement comprehensive HR Payroll system and database ( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> )
		Inefficient public service delivery	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities
Ghana's Role in International Affairs	International Relations	Limited Participation of local authorities in international affairs	Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCES with the view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities

## **CHAPTER FOUR PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)**

### **4.1 Introduction**

In this section, the projects that are to be implemented in the district within the medium term, 2018 – 2021 are presented. They are categorized into the five thematic areas of NMTDF (Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructural and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability Productivity and Employment; and Ghana and the International Community).

The projects/activities were selected through the analysis of data gathered in the various communities in the Town/Area Councils, results of POCC analysis, district development goals, objectives and strategies, and revised proper programmes and sub-programmes. The interaction of stakeholders in communities (Chiefs, Civil Society Organizations, Assembly members,), these development issues came out. These issues were finally accepted by Town/Area Council members during the first public hearing.

The type and location of projects/activities, their time frame, indicative budget, indicators for monitoring, source of funding being it IGF or GoG or Others, and implementing agencies (leading and collaborating) for the five pillars are indicated in the tables below:

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	-Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Targets 9.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 farmers on online marketing and promote exportable agriculture commodities on District Assembly's website	District wide	Number of farmers marketing their produce online					20000			DoA	CA
	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products(SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	Coverage of flagship agriculture Programme of planting for food and jobs - Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created					10000			DoA	CA

Improve production efficiency and yield	-Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies <b>(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish District Advisory Services (DAAS)	Nsawkaw	DAAS Established						1,00 0.00		DoA	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield	-Reinvigorate extension services <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of 30 Extension officers	Nsawkaw	Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio						2,00 0.00		DoA	CA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme <b>(SDG Targets 2.1)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitize and Educate all communities on hazards of bush fires and misuse of agrochemicals	District wide	Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)					8000			DoA	CA
				Establish 10 demonstration plots to improve maize and rice varieties to 500 farmers annually	District wide	Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) -Millet - Sorghum - Cassava					8000			DoA	CA

				Conduct 10 field demonstrations in 10 communities on soil and water conservation practices by Dec. annually.	District wide	- Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soybean					10000			DoA	CA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish Agric Mechanisation Centres in the District	District wide	Tractor-to-farmer ratio					100,00 0.00			DoA	CA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training workshop for farmers on the use of metrological information annually	District wide	Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha): - Maize - Rice (milled) -Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Cocoyam - Plantain - Groundnut - Cowpea - Soybean						5,00 0.00		DoA	CA
Improve	-Implement the	Economic	Agricultural	Construct 5	Namasa	Percentage of					400,0			DO	GIA



production efficiency and yield	government's flagship intervention of One Village, One dam to facilitate the provision of community – owned and managed small scale irrigation.	Development	Development	no. irrigation dams	Tainso-Badu Seikwa - Tainso Debibi Yabraso	cultivated lands under irrigation (area developed for irrigation/ha):					00.00			A	
Promote livestock and poultry dev't for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security	District wide	Number of livestock and poultry produced						20,000		DO A	TDA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one-day refresher training for 16 field staff on proper housing and feeding for livestock by Dec annually.	District wide							6,597.27		DO A	TDA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one Livestock Census by December every year.	District wide							14,493.60		DO A	TDA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 1000 cattle,	District wide							20,000			NDF/PPP





				5000 sheep/goats, 1000 dog/cats against CBPP, PPR, and Rabies respectively by Dec. annually.											
Improve post-harvest management	-Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative <b>(SDG Targets 1.2)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Recruitment of five (5) additional veterinary staff to augment the one (1) existing staff.	District wide	Percentage post-harvest losses: - Maize - Rice - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam	←————→						6,06 5.84	DO A	TDA
	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation,	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 3000 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide		←————→				15000			DO A	TDA

	processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)			Ten AEAs train 3000 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage									10000	DOA	TDA
Support Entrepreneur and SME Development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG TARGETs 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate access to about 80% of the BAC client to access credit/loans (REDF, EDIF, MGF and the banks own funds).	District wide	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions:								BAC	TDA
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG TARGETs 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Register about 70% of MSE district wide at the (RGD, FDA, GSA, among others).	District wide									BAC	TDA
	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Train about 60% of the master craft persons to become well skilled.	District wide								30,000.00	BAC	TDA

	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organization of BDS training activities (technical and management skills training, business counselling).	District wide	Number of BDS training organised	←						75,000.00	BAC	TDA
	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Support about 60 individuals start-up entrepreneurs and 8 different groups with start-up equipment/tools.		Number of entrepreneurs and groups supported with start-up tools	←						150,000.00	BAC	TDA
	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Ensure about 16 local business associations (LBA) are well formed, strengthened and well sustained	District wide	Number of Local Business Associations formed	←						40,000.00	BAC	TDA
	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise a mini district trade show for clients.	District wide	Mini Trade Show organised	←				15,000.00			BAC	TDA

	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate 100 literate youth acquire technical skills by training at the Wenchi farm institute	District wide	Number of literate youth trained at Wenchi Farm Institute	←				15,000.00			BAC	TDA
	Create entrepreneurial culture especially among the youth	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Introduce kaizen concept to the well-established MSE		Number of MSEs using Kaizen concept	←					10,000.00		BAC	TDA
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG TARGETs 17.15)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish an ultra-modern market	Nsawkaw	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	←					500,000.00		CA	DA
				Provide toilet facility, streetlight, toilet and urinary and 10 additional sheds	Badu Maize Market		←				80,000.00				
				Upgrade the Seikwa and Badu Markets	Seikwa Badu		←				50,000.00				
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Target 16.9)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Create a database of all farmers	District wide	Number of farmers in Tain District	←				20,000.00			DOA	CA

	-Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors (SDG Target 16.6)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish and operationalise DCACT in the District	Nsawkw	DCACT established and operationalised						3000		DoA	CA
	-Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 900,000 cashew nurseries	District wide	Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported in Kg, - Cashew - Mango -					50,000.00			DoA	CA
Establish 500,000 mango nurseries				District wide					50,000.00			DoA	CA		
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	-Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the youth on the economic benefits of aquaculture	District wide	Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year						100,000.00	100,000.00	DoA	CA

	-Promote the use of irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture and promote mariculture	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitate the Degegede Dam for aquaculture	Degegede							40,000.00		DoA	DA
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	-Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop three potential tourist sites	Hani Menji Tainso-Badu	Percentage change in domestic tourism: - No. of domestic tourists						200,000.00	200,000.00	CA	GTA
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One District, One Factory Initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate in the establishment of a light industrial area through a support from REP .	Nsawkaw	Availability of Light Industrial Area at Nsawkaw						20,000.00		TDA	BAC/REP
		Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Mango Factory	Kwaekesem	No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme								DIC	MoTI
		Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Revamp the Cashew Factory	Nsawkaw									DIC	MoTI
		Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Construct Cassava Processing Factory	Seikwa									DIC	MoTI

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAM MES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							18	19	20	21	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	-Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans within MMDAs	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan	Nsawkaw	Percentage of population with basic access to drinking water sources	←	→			10,000			DWD	DA, CWSA
	Provide Mechanized Boreholes and small town water systems	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construct and rehabilitate 4 small town water systems	Brohani Debibi Brodi Seikwa		←	→			400,000		400,000		
				Drill and construct 4 mechanised boreholes	Konkonte Kyekywere Aaseakrom Kogua		←	→			100,000		100,000	DWD	DA, CWSA
	Improve water production and distribution systems	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and Construct 40 boreholes	District wide		←	→			255,000		255,000		
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	-Develop and implement strategies to end open Defecation(SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes to promote CLTS	District wide	Proportion	←	→			20,000.00		100,000.00	DA	CWSA

		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 7no. modern Toilets Facilities at public places	Nsawkaw Seikwa Badu Menji Debibi Brohani Brodi	of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	←	→	500,000.00		500,000.00	DA	CWSA
		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Enact bye laws on sanitation and enforce it	District wide		←	→				DA	GPS GJS
Inadequate and poor infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the construction of modern sports facility	Nsawkaw	Number of sporting facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated/ constructed (Milestone)	←	→			600,000.00		
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels at all levels	-Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise refresher course for 70 newly trained and 30 newly recruited teachers (INDUCTION	District wide	1. Teacher absenteeism rate	←	→	20000			GES	DA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Build 12NO. Classrooms for Basic Schools.	District wide		←	→	3,000,000.00			GES	CA



		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete on-going classroom blocks	Kwameten Nsawkaw Shs Nkona Kojolongo Kwamemensa	2. Net enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	←	→	300000			GES	CA
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8 Basic School Classrooms and make them disability friendly.	District wide	3. SHS Retention Rate	←	→	200,000.00			GES	CA
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 (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mainstream disability friendly designs in all School facilities	District wide	4. Completion rate in P6, JHS3, SHS3	←	→				GES	CA
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 40 disable boys and girls in school	District wide		←	→					
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for Special Education Coordinator and Health Specialists to conduct screening to identify 1000 children with special needs.	District wide	5. Gender parity index in kindergarten, primary, JHS, second cycle	←	→	20000				GES

		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise INSET for 1200 teachers on how to handle children with special needs	District wide	6. Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic schools				1920000			GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalism	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support EMIS staff to organise orientation workshop for 320 head teachers and Assistance and 10 C/S on annual school Census and data collection.	District wide	7. BECE pass rate 8. Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)				34000			GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DEPT to regularly monitor resources distributed to schools	District wide	DEPT supported to regularly monitor resources distributed to schools				60,000			GES	DA
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for the preparation of ADEOP	Nsawkaw	ADEOP prepared				40000			GES	DA
	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 3000 for GPASS activities	District wide	Number of girls supported in GPASS activities				1,500,000			GES	DA
Strengthen school management		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DTST to monitor teachers and	District wide					100,000			GES	DA

systems				Circuit Supervisors output															
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support M&E teams to conduct regular comprehensive school inspection to a disseminate reports timely.	District wide				200,000					GES	DA				
Strengthen school management systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 35 M& E staff on accurate monitoring and evaluation for effective administration	District wide				10,000					GES	DA				
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise 4 literacy and Art competition for schools.	District wide				40000					GES	DA				
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 235 pupils in STME Clinics	District wide				94000					GES	DA				
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise one Mock examination for BECE candidates annually.	District wide				48000					GES	DA				

Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise best teachers award to deserving teachers	District wide		←→	240,000			GES	DA
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 5 No. Gender and disability friendly toilet with change rooms and Urinal facilities in schools.	District wide			←→	560000			GES
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply 8,000school Furniture KG/Dual/Mono Desks to school.	District wide		←→	2,000,000			GES	DA
-Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	- Expand and equip health facilities	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of 4no basic laboratories to existing CHPS Compounds	District wide	Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	←→	60,000.00			DA	GHS
		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 8 new CHPS Compounds	Njau Kwameten Yawdonkrom Tanokrom Tainso Bepoase Pokukrom Amangoase			←→	1,200,000.00			GHS

	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion and operationalization of 6 uncompleted CHPS Compounds	Akore Yabraso Dagadu Atomfoso Tainso-sk Degegege					500,000			DA	GHS
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Undertake Membership Drive	District wide	Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card					10,000		NHIA	TDA
		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquisition of 4 BMS Printers and 4 air conditioners	Nsawkaw						30,000		NHIA	TDA
		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1no. Office accommodation and 3 centres	Seikwa Badu Debibi Nsawkaw						200,000		NHIA	TDA
		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. official vehicle and 1no. motor mike	Nsawkaw						150,000		NHIA	TDA
	Promote health tourism	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Attract specialists to District Hospitals	New District hospital	OPD attendance of District Hospital					2,000		GHS	MoH DA
	Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish Mental Health Units	All health facilities	Number of health facilities offering mental health					20,000			GHS

	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. Ambulance	Nsawkaw Hospital	Number of functional Ambulances	←→	200,000			GHS	DA
		Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly emergency preparedness drills	District wide	Number of emergency preparedness drills organized each year.	←→	12,000.00		12,000.00	DA	GHS
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Fumigation of health facilities	District wide	1.Under-five (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	←→	44,100.00	10,100.00		GHS	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitisation and community engagement	District wide	2.Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio 3.Maternal mortality ratio: 100,000 live births) 4.Still birth rate 5.Percent of children immunised (Penta 3) (%) 6,Malaria case fatality rate	←→	2,000.00			GHS	DA

						7.Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate												
Strengthen healthcare management system	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sponsorship for 20 health workers to further studies	District wide	1. Doctor-to-population ratio 2.Nurse-to-population ratio	←	→		100,000							GHS	DA
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	-Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly HIV sensitisation, Counselling and Testing in Schools and Communities	District wide	1. HIV Prevalence Rate 2. Percentage of PLHIV who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART) 3.AIDS-related mortality rate 4.HIV Retention	←	→		30,000							GHS	DA

Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	-Promote participation of PWDs in national Development	Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake quarterly Registration and support for persons with disabilities	District wide	1. Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)  2. Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies				400,000			DA	GFD
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of 200 Youth in trade and vocation	District wide	Number of youth provided with employable skills				76,800.00			YEA	NBSSI
	Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship	Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Under take and quarterly Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) OF YEA ,NABCO and NEIP Beneficiaries	District wide	Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entreprene				15,000			YEA	



						urship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps									
Promote the creation of decent jobs		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of youth in agriculture -Bee Keeping-10 -Mushroom Farming-10	District wide	Number of youth provided with employable skills	←	→		29,750				YEA	NBSSI
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	-Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Targets 5.c)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise capacity building programmes to encourage women to contest in Local Gov't election	District wide	Number of women Assembly members	←	→		20,000.00				DA	CSOs
Promote economic empowerment of women	-Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Encourage women artisans to form cooperative and link them to services	District wide	Number of women artisans associations	←	→		10,000				DoTI	CA

Ensure food and nutrition security	-Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes on nutritional intake for pregnant women and the public	District wide	1.Low Birth Weight 2.Prevalence of Anaemia - children under-5 years - women of reproductive age (15-49 years) 3.Exclusive Breastfeeding 4.Proportion of population overweight/ obese - children under-5 - women (15-49 years)					40,000.00		GHS	DA
		Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	1.Organize meeting with stakeholders to plan Gender based violence campaign	District wide	Incidence of child abuse cases				5,000		5,000	SWCD	GPS

Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	-Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MMDA	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	2.Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence	District wide		←	→	3,000		3,000	SWCD	GPS
		Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	3.Encouraging the general public to report cases	District wide				2,000		2,000	SWCD	GPS
		Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	4.Counselling of affected victims	District wide					1,000		SWCD	GPS
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MMDA	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse	District wide	Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	←	→		2,000		SWCD	GPS
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MMDA	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage,	District wide					←	→	10,000	

				drug abuse, harmful traditional practices)										
		Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children					5,000			SWCD	GPS	
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MMDA	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Create public awareness on the rights of the child					10,000			SWCD	GPS	
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MMDA	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Involve stakeholders including CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes on child protection	District wide	Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse				1,000		SWCD	GPS	
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	-Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify and select 60 communities for LEAP	District wide				5,000	5,000	SWCD	CA		
		Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Enroll 400 households under LEAP	District wide	1.Number of extremely poor			10,000	10,000	SWCD	CA		

	groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Undertake quarterly Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of LEAP programme.	District wide	households benefiting from LEAP					12,000		12000	SWCD	CA
						2.Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme	←————→								
Improve population management	-Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the public on population issues	District wide	1.Population growth rate					15,000		15000	DA	NPC
						2.Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	←————→								
						3.Total Fertility Rate of women 15-49 years									

## INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, HUMAN SETTLEMENT															
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							18	19	20	21	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Expand and maintain the national road networks (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 65 km of road in the District	District wide	Total length of road reshaped					500,000			DoW	CA FRD
							←—————→								
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	-Provide bitumen surface for road networks in District capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism(SDG Target 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km road in the District	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa Debibi	Total length of road tarred								High Ways Authority	DA
							←—————→								
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and Implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Target 11.6)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4,427m length of primary drain	Jarro Nsuhunu Bepoase Koguaa Nasana	Kilometres of drains constructed: - Primary - Secondary					600000			DWD	CA
							←—————→								

Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Connect 8 new Communities to the national electricity grid	Mfodwo Sronoase-Kwaedenden Kojo Arko Kwame Kumi Kolongo Akyekrom Kojokrom Nkrankrom	Percentage of households with access to electricity	↔						MoE	DA
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites in 8 communities	Seikwa Tainso-seikwa Namasa Kwametenten Fula Nsawkaw Brohani Tanokrom-seikwa		↔						MoE	DA
Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Set up functional ICT centres in all schools	District wide	Number of functional ICT centres in schools	↔			50,000		60000	GES	DA
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create website for the Tain District Assembly	Nsawkaw	Delivery of Government services using ICT: - Access services (Number of MMDAs Covered)	↔			10,000			CA	NITA

Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts	Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and spatial planning	Upgrade all Zongos	District wide	Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded							MoZI C	DA
Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes(SDG Targets 11b,13.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 12 FM announcements on climate change by Dec 30th annually.	District wide	Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies				7,601.09			DOA	TDA
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize and conduct 10 trainings on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in 10 communities	District wide						74,454.16		DOA	TDA
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 20 field days on climate smart demonstrations by Dec. Annually.	District wide						24,585.44		DOA	TDA



Combat deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Arranging for Teak and acacia seedlings for transplanting	District wide	1.Hectares of degraded forest, mining area, dry and wet lands restored/ rehabilitated:	←				800		-	NAD MO	D.A
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Supplying of Teak and acacia seedlings to communities	District wide	- Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	←				5,000.		-	NAD MO	D.A
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Undertake tree planting exercise in schools and on river banks	District wide	2. State of forest (Rate of deforestation)	←				2,000		-	D.A	FOR ESTR Y' DEPT . D.A
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of the NADMO to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Providing 'T' shirts to fire /Disaster volunteers 100 polo shirts 100 lacoste"	District wide	1.Number of recorded incidence of disasters	←				5,000.		-	NAD MO	NAD MO
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Providing relief items to support disaster victims	District wide	2.Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	←				4,000.		-	NAD MO	D.A
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Acquisition of vehicle	Nsawkaw	3. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by	←				80000			NAD MO	DA

		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize Capacity building training workshop for 10 Zonal coordinators	District wide	disaster per 100,000 people	←	→	600.			NAD MO	D.A
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of the NADMO to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provide support to Zonal officers to educate community members on creation of fire belts/ early burning at information centers	District wide		←	→	2,000.		-	NAD MO	D.A
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of the NADMO to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize 6 community forums to sensitize communities on the effects of bushfires	District wide		←	→	2,000.		-	D.A	NAD MO
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Undertake 5 radio Talk shows to educate people on bushfires	District wide		←	→	1,000		-	NAD MO	FIRE SERVICE D.A

		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Register and organize Training workshops for fire volunteers and DVGS	District wide					4,000		-	NAD MO	D.A
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Launching of Ant bushfire campaign on National farmers day	District wide					4,000.		-	NAD MO	FIRE SERVICE D.A
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen capacity of the NADMO to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provide 200pairs of wellington boots and 200 pieces of cutlasses to fire and disaster volunteers	District wide					10000		-	NAD MO	NAD MO
		Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Intensify monitoring of the major causative agents of bushfires in the District	District wide					4,000.		-	D.A	D.A / FIRE SERVICE
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Prepare an Operation and Maintenance Plan	Nsawkaw	Number of Public Buildings renovated				10000	0		DWD	CA

		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Renovate all public buildings annually	Nsawkaw Badu Abattoir Seikwa Aabattoir Dagadu CHPs Bungalows					20000			DWD	CA	
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare layout of towns	District wide	Availability of District Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: - Spatial Development Frameworks - Structural Plans - Local Plans				10000			DoPP	DA	
		Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake education on building regulations	District wide					5,000			DoPP	DA	
		Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Demolish unauthorised structures	District wide					1,000			DoPP	DA	
		Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake property addressing system and street naming	Nsawkaw, Badu, Seikwa Debibi					50000			DoPP	DA	
		Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of Structure Plan	Nsawkaw						10000			TCPD	
		Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Engage with Real Estate Developers to invest in the District	District wide										CA
Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	Accelerate implementation of the national housing policy	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Engage with Real Estate Developers to invest in the District	District wide	Housing Deficit					1,000		CA	DA	

**GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>															
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise stakeholders meeting to review AAP every quarter	Nsawkaw	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised	←————→				48,000			CA	DA
		Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise at least three Town Hall meetings annually	District wide	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised	←————→				60,000			CA	DA
		Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise two number public hearings during the preparation of DMTDP And Action Plans	Seven Area councils	Number of public hearings organised	←————→				40,000			CA	DA
		Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Involve stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide	Number of stakeholders involved during monitoring	←————→				60,000	2000		CA	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Administrative Block	Nsawkaw	Administration block completed	←————→				400000			CA	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Department of Agric office	Nsawkaw	Agric office completed	←————→				200000			DoA	CA

Strengthen fiscal Decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs(SDG Targets 16.6, 1.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Address all properties and name streets in the District	District wide	Percentage increase in property rate	←				120000			PPD	CA	
		Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise capacity Training for revenue collectors annually	Nsawkaw	Percentage increase in IGF	←					16000			FD	CA
		Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Institute award scheme for best performing revenue collectors	District wide	Percentage increase IGF	←					20000			FD	CA
Deepen political and administrative Decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 7no. Area/Town Council Offices and recruit operational staff	Nsawkaw Menji Badu Debibi Seikwa Kyekeywere Bepoase	Number of Functional Sub-District Structures	←				700000			CA	Area /Town Councils	
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Cede revenue items to the Area/Town Councils	All Sub-structures	Number of functional Area/Town Councils	←					7,000			Finance Dept	Sub-structures
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Target 16.7)	Infrastructure delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare local plans for all towns in the District	District wide	Number of towns with local plans	←					50000			PPD	DA

Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise fee fixing consultations every year	Nsawkaw	Number of stakeholders involved in fee fixing	←————→				12000		CA	DA	
		General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise public hearing on the Composite budget	Nsawkaw	Number of stakeholders involved in budgeting	←————→				20000		CA	DA	
Improve decentralized planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership(PPP) policies at the District level (SDG Target 17.4)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Inaugurate and operationalize the District LED Committee	Nsawkaw	LED Committee Functional	←——→				3000		CA	DA	
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Nsawkaw	Number of DPCU meetings	←————→				24000	24000		CA	DA

	the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) <b>SDG Targets 16.5</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Nsawkaw	Number of Budget Committee Meetings	←→	24,000	24000		CA	DA
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete and furnish 4no. Police Post	Debibi Seikwa Menji Badu	District crime rate	←→	400000			GPS	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a Magistrate Court	Nsawkaw		←→	200000	500000	CA	JS	
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 3 modern police barracks	Nsawkaw Seikwa Badu	-Percentage Change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts	←→	500000			GPS	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish District Police Command	Nsawkaw		↔	30000.			GPS	DA
Enhance security service delivery	Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a</b> )	Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for 50 police personnel	District wide	-Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug related crimes	←→	1,000.			GPS	DA



Enhance security service delivery	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Community watch committees	District wide	-Percentage Change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 pop  -Police-citizen Ratio	←	→		50000			GPS	DA
Enhance Public Safety	Enhance national capacity for fire prevention, protection and fighting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish Fire Service Office in Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	-Fireman-Citizen Ratio  -Incidence of fire outbreaks	←	→		400000			FSD	DA
Improve participation of civil society ( media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities and CSOS in development and governance processes	Management and Administration	General Administration	Involve traditional authorities and CSOs in Public hearings, Town Hall Meetings and all other community engagements	District wide	Level of CSOs engagement in development process	←	→		8,000			CA	DA

Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency in the public service	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and Network Computers and Accessories	Office of the Tain District Assembly	Computers and Accessories procured	←				60,000			CA	DA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and update Website for the Tain District Assembly	Office of the Tain District Assembly	Website Created and updated	←				30,000.			CA	DA
Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Develop Client Service Charter for public institutions	Management and Administration	General Administration	Develop a Client Service Charter	Office of Tain District Assembly	Client service charters established	←					1000		CA	DA
Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Improve documentation within the public sector	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure Office Computers and Accessories	Office of Tain District Assembly	Each Unit and Department with Computers and accessories	←				60,000			CA	
Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Implement comprehensive HR Payroll system and database (SDG Target 16.6)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Establish the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Nsawkaw	Integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) established	←				2,000.			CA	DA

Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly sensitisation forums to educate the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	District wide	Number of sensitisation forums organised					24,000			CA	DA
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## GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION:GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS															
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCES with the view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Participate in international forums to establish sister city relationship	Nsawkaw	Number of Ghanainas in diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions					100000			CA	DA

## Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
<b>MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	1,198,100.00	1,081,000.00	28,000.00	25,566.00		1,134,566.00		Training of revenue collectors	Proposal writing	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>	5,790,000.00	3,000,000.00	30,000.00	2,000,000.00		5,030,00.00		Training of revenue collectors	Proposal writing	
<b>SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY</b>	17,878,200.00	13,558,100.00	320,000.00	700,000.00		14,578,100.00		Training of revenue collectors	Proposal writing	
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	868,488.68	141,000.00	7,000.00	700,000.00		848,000.0		Training of revenue collectors	Proposal writing	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT</b>	200,800.00	150,000.00	-	-		150,000.00		Training of revenue collectors	Proposal writing	

### **4.3 Sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tool Report**

Sustainability objectives of the district Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come. It means resolving the conflict between the various competing goals, and involves the simultaneous pursuit of economic prosperity, environmental quality, social equity, cultural preservation and institutional strengthening. In order to achieve these pillars of sustainability, objectives have to be set to address the various negative issues that impede the pillars. In pursuit of sustainable development, the following objectives were set:

#### **Natural Resources**

**Objective 1:** To reduce the bush fire incidence in the district by 2021. Inhabitants in the district during dry seasons, set bush on fire in the course of hunting expeditions and this has resulted in the loss of farm property and this also kills micro-organisms in the soil and hence the need to reverse this trend of bush fire.

**Objective 2:** To reverse rate of deforestation in the district by 2019. Many human activities have their toll on the forest cover in the district as many of the trees have to be cut to satisfy human needs, hence the need to do something about the rate of cutting down of trees

**Objectives 3:** To ensure flood prone areas are avoided in all activities by 2018. It has become rampant where people choose do build in water courses and this has resulted in flooding over the years hence this objective.

**Objective 4:** To mitigate the impacts caused by climate variability and change it is known fact that developing countries do not contribute much in causing climate change but what they try to do is to make sure they adapt to the impacts caused by climate change.

**Objective 5:** To reduce the rate of soil degradation. The soil fertility in the district is reducing as a result of the human activities that have been going on. Evidence of this is the low crop productivity in the district and the need to use fertiliser in order to achieve

the desired crop productivity. It is in this sense that soil degradation should be given consideration.

### **Socio-Cultural**

**Objective 1:** To reduce incidence of PLHIVs stigmatisation in the district PLHIVs stigmatisation is very rampant in the district and because the prevalence rate is very high, most people are infected. This stigma is shunning people from going for counselling and testing and this has left so many people knowing their HIV/AIDS status. When the objective is achieved, the problem about stigmatisation would reduce.

**Objective 2:** To reduce incidence of Female Genital Mutilation FGM is really practiced by some areas in the district irrespective of education about that act in recent times. Agencies in the district are therefore making all concerted efforts to nib this problem in the bud. Achievement of the objective would

**Objective 3:** To increase and retain school enrolment at all levels of education Illiteracy rate in the district is very low and if nothing is done about this situation, there would not be skilled human resources to develop the district in future. This has called for the need to increase and retain enrolment so that eligible persons would be enrolled in school.

**Objective 4:** To reduce malaria infection and death in the district. Malaria cases remain the top recorded disease in the district and this is causing so many deaths. This goes on to reduce the human resource base of the district hence the need to resolve the problem.

**Objective 5:** To promote the construction of sanitation facilities in the district Due to inadequate sanitation facilities, there is indiscriminate defecation by people in the district. As a result, human excreta are seem commonly especially in the rural areas. If nothing is done about this situation, it could result in spread of diseases. It is as a result of this that this objective is set.

**Objective 6:** To reduce the incidence of crime in the district Criminal activities ranging from theft, rape, assault and so on are very rampant in the district. For this reason, people have become insecure to go about their daily economic activities. in the light of this, there is the need to fight crime to make the district as peaceful as possible.

## **Economic**

**Objective 1:** To facilitated the creation of employment opportunities. The youth in the district have been engaging in illegal economic activities because there are inadequate employment opportunities. For this reason, there is increasing rate of immoral acts in the area. Hope the implementation of this objective would help resolve the situation

**Objective 2:** To increase crop productivity in the district. Even though the arable land area is vast, the amount of crop produce is relatively low. And with the increasing population, there is the need to increase produce to meet the population increment.

**Objective 3:** To facilitate the construction of irrigation facilities. In recent time, the rain pattern has changed and the time farmers expect the rain to fall, it fails them. This is really having adverse effect on the farmers as it makes them loose chunk of resources that they put into farming.

**Objective 4:** To improve and maintain the existing road network in the district The road network in the district is so bad that, food crops intended to be brought to the market get stuck in farms. This really worsens the financial situation of the farmers and thereby making their standard of living worse off. It is expected that when the objective is actualised, the situation of the farmers would improved.

## **Institutional**

**Objective 1:** To promote the growth and expansion of local businesses. There is low revenue base and this has come about as a result of limited number of businesses in the district. This really goes on to affect the amount of money realised IGF in the district. With number of SMEs increasing, it is hoped the amount of revenue collected in the district would improved.

**Objective 2:** To mitigate the impacts caused by delay in the release of DACF. The delay in the release of DACF cause so many projects to stall and even administrative activities to come to a halt as most districts solely depend on the DACF for survival. Due to the fact that the district cannot do anything about the delay, it has to increase its IGF to mitigate the impact caused by the delay.



**Objective 3:** To promote gender empowerment to participate in governance The number of women in every aspect of decision making especially in the District Assembly is very low, so the need to empower them to partake in governance. This causes issues relating to women to be unresolved properly. When women are empowered, it would cause them to have confidence to voice any challenges confronting them to be addressed.

**Objective 4:** To attract and retain police personnel into the district The police citizen ratio of 1:12,990 is really unpleasant because people in the district do not feel safe. It is in this regard that police personnel should be attracted and those already in the district retained.

### **Sustainability Test**

The Sustainability Appraisal Test was used mainly on the activities. The purpose is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the plan. It is different from an impact assessment matrix in that it gives equal weight to socio-cultural, economic, natural resources and institutional issues which are the four components of sustainability. The individual Matrices for the activities and their Record Sheets are attached as Appendix 3. A summary of the performance of individual Activities against the Sustainability Test are also outlined below;

#### 1. Connect households to electricity.

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

#### 2. Reshape 2,432 of road networks in the district

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

### 3. Drill. boreholes

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

### 4. Organise tree planting exercises

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the economy. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

### 5. Construct 5 irrigation dams

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and socio-cultural conditions. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

### 6. Construct 4 storage facilities

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

### 7. Construct 10 classroom blocks wit ancillary facilities

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

### 8. Undertake 8 spraying exercises to control mosquitoes

The activity is very sustainable in all the four criteria areas.

#### 9. Construct CHPS Compounds

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

#### 10. Develop 3 tourism sites in the district

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources and the economy. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

#### 11. Construct 4 police posts

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

#### 14. Construct 40 institutional latrines

The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on the natural resources. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

#### 15. Facilitate establishment of 5 cashew processing factories

The activity is highly favourable with all the criteria except that it would have negative impact on natural resources and the economy. It obviously works against the components of the natural resources and economy thereby weakening its sustainability. However there could be interventions to erode and minimize its negative effect. Interventions will be spelt out in the next section.

## **Measures to Address Impacts**

SEA is concerned with the both direct and indirect impacts. The impacts of the DMTDP on the environmental components are normally indirect. That is, the plan is designed to bring about changes in social and economic behaviour. These social and economic changes may in turn lead to potential direct and indirect impacts on the environment. It is as result that measures that avoid reduce, remediate or compensate for the negative impacts of the activities should be set.

Mostly, all constructional activities would cause deforestation, flooding, soil degradation and also work against climate change adaptation as trees would have to be cut to put up structures and also in some situations, projects sites are selected by non-technical men who do not have any engineering background and this results in projects being constructed in flood prone areas. As mitigation measure, there would be provisional figure as part of contract sum to promote reforestation and strict monitoring of its appropriate use. Strict monitoring would be done periodically to ensure contractors really utilise the funds appropriately. When the issue of deforestation is managed, it is believed climate change adaptation and reclaiming of soil fertility would be achieved. Concerning the flooding issue, qualified engineers and the local people would always be engaged to select sites for projects, making selection of sites participatory.

Soil degradation is also one concern for the people of the district. This issue results in loss of soil fertility and its resultant effect on crop productivity. In order to avoid the problem, there would be the management of deforestation and flood prevention. The strategies to manage deforestation and prevent flooding have been dealt with earlier. To resolve the issue of low crop yield as result of soil degradation in the short run, nine (9) intensive educational workshops would be organised for farmers on the proper use of fertilisers.

It is known fact that the development of tourism sites and establishment of SMEs bring in their wake influx of people into the district. For that matter, there could be outbreak of all sorts of infections with the notable one being HIV/AIDs. It as a result of this that the District Assembly in collaboration with other NGOs would organise 9 fora in each Area Council to educate people about HIV/AIDS and distribute condoms. In addition, day-to-

day monitoring would be undertaken to make sure HIV/AIDS component of every contract sum is used appropriately by the contractors. In addition, as more people migrate to the district as result of tourism sites and establishment of SMEs for trading purposes, there could be infections and diseases. To mitigate this, the District Assembly would sponsor seven (7) nurses per year in order to increase the nurse -patient ratio and also 5 CHPS Compounds would be constructed every year.

In order to attract and retain more police personnel into the district, there would be the construction police accommodation to motivate police officers and establishment of District Court. These are needed as there the district would be hit with high crime rate as more people throng into the district.

Bush fire has become rampant especially during the dry season when farmers try to clear bush for crop planting and also people hunt for animals. These activities are done with the notion of increasing agriculture productivity. To mitigate this, anti-bush fire campaigns would be organised each year and penalise those who are caught in the act severely. Additionally, in the quest of increasing crop produce, farmers may over cut trees in order to get space for planting crops. To forestall this, three (3) educational campaigns would be organised for farmers on the importance of trees to the soil. Farmers may also be involved in sending their children to farms during school hours. The Children Act (Act 560) would therefore be enforced.

Incorporating construction of culverts in the design of roads that block water courses is one way of controlling flooding in the district. When roads are constructed without taken into consideration water courses, flooding may result. In addition to controlling flooding, three (3) exercises would be undertaken to pull down buildings without permits and which are built in flood prone areas. The road network in the district is very poor and in order not to degrade it further, some measures have to be put on the ground to mitigate the bad effects the activities would have on it. From the sustainability matrix, it is seen that the constructional activities would caused the roads to worsen when trucks carrying building materials ply on it. It is as a result that periodic reshaping has to be undertaken by the grader in order to maintain the shape. Also an agreement would be reached between the District Assembly and the contractors for them to adhere to axle load regulations. Barriers would be mounted at strategic locations to check this.

One other activity which is sustainable in itself, but would have negative effects on crop productivity is tree planting exercise. Even though tree planting is important, it tends to cover arable land space which hitherto would be used to plant crops. This would result in limited land space to plant crops. The mitigation measure would be to introduce farmers to high-yielding seeds and modern methods of farming. This is intended to increase crop productivity in the face of limited land space.

The construction of irrigation dams could cause flooding when the dams over flow their banks and also serve as breeding place for mosquitoes. To avoid such situation, modern irrigation dams would be designed and constructed with the issue of flooding all incorporated in the design. With regards to causing malaria infection, there would be educational campaigns in nearby communities on the need to use Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN).

### **Implications of the Measures for the Budget and Institutional Capacities**

Interventions identified to mitigate impacts from the implementation of the activities will certainly involve additional cost outlay. Besides, the Assembly in order to carry out effective implementation of the interventions, institutional capacities must be developed. These will require training of personnel from the Environmental Health and Sanitation unit, Works Department and the DPCU. The Assembly must therefore take steps to develop the requisite commitment to environmental issues so as to minimise any impacts that will be associated with the implementation of the DMTDP.

The interventions and their respective budgets are shown in the Table below:

<b>INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>BUDGET (GH¢)</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
Provisional figure as part of contract sum to promote reforestation and strict monitoring of its appropriate use	50,000.00	DA
Monitor the use of funds for HIV/AIDS activities by contractors	3,000.00	DA
Sponsor seven (7) nurses per year to manage diseases and infections	10,000.00	DA
Organise 9 educational workshop for Farmers on importance of trees on the soil and fertiliser application	5,000.00	MoFA/DA
Construct 5 CHPS Compound to manage infections an disease	200,000.00	DA
Construct Police accommodation to attract police personnel	120,000.00	DA
Establish District Court	200,000	DA/MoJ
Organise 2 anti-bush fire campaigns each year	5,000.00	DA/NADMO
Incorporate culverts in the design of roads that meet water course	300,000.00	Feeder Roads /DA
Organise 8 training workshops for farmers annually on modern methods of farming and introduce them to high-yielding seeds	25,000.00	DA/MoFA
Organise 8 sensitisation fora for communities close to irrigation dams on the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	5,000.00	DA/GHS
Undertake periodic maintenance of roads and Mount Barriers to check axle load	4,000.00	DA/Contractors
Enforce bye-law on acquiring permit before putting up structure	2,000.00	Works Dep't
Organise 4 training workshop for staff of Environmental Health Unit and Works Department on SEA	2,000.00	DA
Enforce the Children Act (Act 560) to prevent school children being used as farm labourers	1,000.00	GES/DA
Organise quarterly DPCU workshop to undertake monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the mitigation measures	10,000.00	DA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>942,000.00</b>	

#### **4.4 Public Hearing Report.**

For effective plans implementation and to ensure ownership and sustainability, public hearings were organized in all the nine Area/Town Councils of the district to solicit inputs of all the stakeholders in the preparation of the plan. Besides, final public hearing was organized where the DPCU presented the draft DMTDP to all the stakeholders. Attached is the summary of details of the public hearing where DMTDP was presented to the various stakeholders.

##### 4.1 Public Hearing involving all stakeholders

**NAME OF DISTRICT:** Tain District

**REGION:** BrongAhafo

**VENUE:** Pentecost Church

**DATE:** 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2017

**Medium of Invitations:** Letters and announcements.

**Interest groups and individuals invited:** Chief, Queen mothers, Assemblymen, Area Council members, Pastors, Imams, Teachers, Farmers and G.P.T.U representatives and other opinion leaders.

**Total number of persons at hearing:** In all, a total of about 240 people participated in the forum.

**Gender representation:** Out of the total number (240) who participated, 80 were females and 160 were males representing 34% and 66% respectively.

**Languages used:** Twi and English were the languages used during the discussions since almost all the participants could speak the local dialect (Twi).

**Major issues at public hearing:** Major issues discussed at the forum centered on the key thematic areas indicated below:

- ✓ Basic Education
- ✓ Provision and Promotion of toilet facilities
- ✓ Crime rate in the District (Security issues)
- ✓ Drainage system and provision of access roads.
- ✓ Unemployment of the youth



### **Main controversies and major areas of complaints**

- ✓ Inadequate public toilet facilities.
- ✓ Inadequate number of trained teachers at Basic Level
- ✓ Natives of the District (Tain) should be sponsored to further their education at the teacher training colleges and other tertiary institutions by the District Assembly.
- ✓ The various communities were having problems as to why every house should construct its own toilet facility.
- ✓ The issue of inadequate access roads linking communities and the District to other Districts was also pointed out.

### **Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:**

- ✓ Incentives to trained teachers posted to the District in order to meet the teacher needs of the primary and J.H.S level.
- ✓ Also, natives of the District (Tain) should be sponsored to further their education at the teacher training college by the District Assembly.
- ✓ Participants also proposed that government should provide the District with more policemen to deal with the increasing crime rates in the District.
- ✓ Government should also construct access roads that will link the communities and also the District to other Districts.
- ✓ Government should also provide the various communities in the District with adequate public toilet facilities (KVIPs).

### **Unresolved questions or queries.**

The issue of splitting of some Area Councils, especially Debibi was discussed. The following proposals were made by the participants to address the controversies and complaints above:

Government should provide the schools in the District with teacher bungalows.and also provide some form of Area Council could not be resolved.

**J) At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why.**

The problem could only be resolved at parliament since it was the act of parliament that determines an Area Council and its capital.

**K) A brief comment on General level of participation:**

Generally, the public hearing forum was a success as it provided the participants the platform to express their views on development issues affecting the District and also opportunity to priorities their felt needs. This will enhance the effectiveness of the decentralization process and also the ownership of the development plan.

Assent to Acceptance of public Hearing Report:

Signature of

District Chief Executive:.....

District Co-ordinating Director: .....

Presiding Member of District Assembly .....

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee.....

Signature of Planning Officer .....

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

In this section, the Composite Annual Plan indicates action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations and the Community in the implementation of projects earmarked for the years 2018- 2021, of the four-year Medium Term Development Programme for 2018 – 2021. The Composite Annual Budget needs to be implemented on the bases of the Composite Annual Action Plans of the District Assembly.

The Annual Plans indicates the activities/projects to be implemented from 2018-2021, when each project should begin and end, the responsible implementing agencies, both leading and collaborating, and individual projects cost being local or external. Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:

- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.
- Projects which will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and growth

## 2018 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 farmers on online marketing and promote exportable agriculture commodities on District Assembly's website	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers marketing their produce online	←————→				5000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	N/A	- Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created	←————→				10000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish District Advisory Services (DAAS)	Nsawkaw		DAAS Established	←————→					1,000.		DoA	DA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of 15 Extension officers	Nsawkaw		Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	←	→		500		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitize and Educate all communities on hazards of bush fires and misuse of agrochemicals	District wide	N/A	Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Establish 10 demonstration plots to improve maize and rice varieties to 500 farmers annually	District wide	N/A	Number of demonstration plots established	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Conduct 10 field demonstrations in 10 communities on soil and water conservation practices by Dec.	District wide	N/A	Number of field demonstrations on soil and water conservation conducted	←	→	2300			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish Agric Mechanisation Centre in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	Tractor-to-farmer ratio	←	→	200000.00			DoA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training workshop for farmers on the use of metrological information annually	District wide	N/A	Number of training workshop on the use of metro information					5,000.00		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 5 no. irrigation dams	Namasa Tainso-Badu Seikwa - tainso Debibi Yabraso Degedege	N/A	Number of irrigation dams constructed					400,000.00		DOA	GIA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced					50000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one-day refresher training for 16 field staff on proper housing and feeding for livestock	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced						6,597.27	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one Livestock Census by December	District wide	N/A	Number of Livestock						14,493.60	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 1000 cattle, 5000 sheep/goats, 1000 dog/cats against CBPP, PPR, and Rabies respectively	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock vaccinated	←————→			20,000			NDF/PP P
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Recruitment of five (2) additional veterinary staff to augment the one (1) existing staff.	District wide	1	Number of veterinary staff	←————→				2,065.84	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 500 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←————→			15000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Ten AEAs train 3000 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←————→				10000	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in welding and fabrication	Debibi	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions:	←		→	3,500		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3500
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Carpentry and joinery	Badu	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←		→	3,650		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,650
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Cassava processing and packaging	Tanokrom	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←		→	3,560		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,560.
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Form a local Business Association	Seikwa	N/A	1 LBA formed	←		→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical Skills training in mushroom production	Brohani	N/A	25 unemployed youth trained	←		→		3,800		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Ensure about 16 local business associations (LBA) are well formed, strengthened and well sustained	District wide		Number of Local Business Associations formed	←		→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COM DEV'T



Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise a mini district trade show for clients.	District wide	N/A	Mini Trade Show organised	←		→	15,000			BAC	TDA
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Client access to Credit Facilities	District Wide	N/A	40 clients supported with credit/loans	←		→		50,000		BAC	Local Banks
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Literates youth to acquire skills training at the Wenchi Farm Institute	Wenchi	N/A	20 Literates youth trained	←		→		20,000		REP/ BAC	Wenchi Farm Institute
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Introduce KAIZEN concept into some selected Enterprises	Nsawkaw	N/A	2 Enterprises familiarized with the KAIZEN concept	⌘		⌘		4,000		BAC	JICA/ NBSSI
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish an ultra-modern market	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	←		→			500,000	CA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide toilet facility, streetlight, toilet and urinary and 10 additional sheds	Badu Maize Market			←		→		80,000		CA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Create a database of all farmers	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers in Tain District	←	→	20,000			DOA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish and operationalise DCACT in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	DCACT established and operationalized	←	→		3000		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 200,000 cashew nurseries	District wide	N/A	Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported in Kg.	←	→	20,000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 100,000 mango nurseries	District wide	N/A	- Cashew - Mango	←	→	20,000.			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the youth on the economic benefits of aquaculture	District wide	N/A	Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year	←	→	10000		100,000	DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitate the Degedege Dam for aquaculture	Degedege	N/A	Degedege Dam rehabilitated	←	→	40,000			DoA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop three tourist sites	Hani Menji Tainso-Badu	N/A	Percentage change in domestic tourism: - No. of domestic tourists	←	→	200,000		200,000	CA	GTA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate in the establishment of a light industrial area through a support from rural enterprise programme .	Nsawkaw	N/A	Availability of Light Industrial Area at Nsawkaw	←						20,000	TDA	BAC/REP
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Mango Factory	Kwaekesem	N/A	No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Revamp the Cashew Factory	Nsawkaw	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Cassava Processing Factory	Seikwa	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	DWSP Prepared	↔				10,000			DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construct and Rehabilitate 2 small town water systems	Debibi Seikwa	N/A	Number of small town constructed and rehabilitated	↔				200,000		200000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and construct 4 mechanised boreholes	Konkonte Kyekywere Aaseakrom Kogua	N/A	Number of mechanized boreholes drilled	↔				100,000		100,000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and Construct 15 boreholes	District wide	N/A	Number of boreholes drilled	↔				50,000		50,000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes to promote CLTS	District wide	N/A	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	↔						100,000	DA	CWSA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3no. modern Toilets Facilities at public places	Brodi Seikwa Brohani	N/A					100000		100,000.00	DA	CWS A
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Enact bye laws on sanitation and enforce it	District wide	N/A								DA	GPS GJS
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise refresher course for 70 newly trained and 30 newly recruited teachers (INDUCTION	District wide	N/A	Number of refresher courses organized				20000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2NO. Classrooms for Basic Schools.	Brodi Nsawkaw	95	Number of classroom blocks constructed				600000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete on-going classroom blocks	Kwametenten Nsawkaw Shs Nkona Kojolongo Kwamemensa	95	Number of classroom blocks completed				300000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8 Classrooms and make them disability friendly.	District wide	N/A	Number of classrooms rehabilitated				50000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mainstream disability friendly designs in all School facilities	District wide	N/A	All classroom Designs disability friendly							GES	CA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 10 disable boys and girls in school	District wide	N/A	Number of disables given sponsorship	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for Special Education Coordinator and Health Specialists to conduct screening to identify 1000 children with special needs.	District wide	N/A	Special Education Coordinators and Health Specialists supported	←	→	5000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise INSET for 100 teachers on how to handle children with special needs	District wide	N/A	INSET organised	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support EMIS staff to organise orientation workshop for 50 head teachers and Assistance and 10 C/S on annual school Census and data collection.	District wide	N/A	EMIS supported	←	→	9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DEPT to regularly monitor resources distributed to schools	District wide		DEPT supported to regularly monitor resources distributed	←	→	10,000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for the preparation of ADEOP	Nsawkaw	N/A	ADEOP prepared	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 3000 for GPASS activities	District wide	400	Number of girls supported in GPASS activities	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DTST to monitor teachers and Circuit Supervisors output	District wide	N/A	DTST supported	←→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support M&E teams to conduct regular comprehensive school inspection to a disseminate reports timely.	District wide	N/A	M&E Team supported	←→	5,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 35 M& E staff on accurate monitoring and evaluation for effective administration	District wide	N/A	Number of M&E staff trained	←→	10,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise 4 literacy and Art competition for schools.	District wide	N/A	Literacy and art competitions organised	←→	4000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 235 pupils in STME Clinics	District wide	N/A	Number of pupils sponsored in STME clinics	←→	12000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise one Mock examination for BECE candidates	District wide	N/A		↔		9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise best teachers award to deserving teachers	District wide	3	Best teachers awarded	↔		15,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply 2,000school Furniture KG/Dual/Mono Desks to school.	District wide	500	Number of furniture provided	↔		50000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of 4no basic laboratories to existing CHPS Compounds	District wide	0	Number of laboratories provided	↔		60,000.00			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 new CHPS Compounds	Yawdonkokrom Tainso	3	CHPS Compounds constructed	↔		400000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion and operationalization of 6 uncompleted CHPS Compounds	Akore Yabraso Dagadu Atomfoso Tainso-sk Degegege	3	Number of CHPs Compounds completed	↔		500,000			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Undertake Membership Drive	District wide	N/A		↔		10,000		NHIA	TDA	



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquisition of 4 BMS Printers and 4 air conditioners	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of office printers acquired	←	→		30,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1no. Office accommodation and 3 centres	Seikwa Badu Debibi Nsawkaw	N/A	Accommodation office and centers constructed	←	→		200,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. official vehicle and 1no. motor mike	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of official vehicle procured	←	→		150,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Attract specialists to District Hospitals	New District hospital	N/A	OPD attendance of District Hospital	←	→			2,000		GHS	MoH DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish Mental Health Units	All health facilities	N/A	Number of health facilities offering mental health	←	→		20,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. Ambulance	Nsawkaw Hospital	N/A	Number of functional Ambulances	←	→		200,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly emergency preparedness drills	District wide	N/A	Number of emergency preparedness drills organized each year.	←	→		12,000.00		12,000.00	DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Fumigation of health facilities	District wide	N/A	Number of health facilities fumigated	←	→		44,100.00	10,100.00		GHS	DA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitisation and community engagement	District wide	N/A		←→	2,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sponsorship for 20 health workers to further studies	District wide	N/A	1, Doctor-to-population ratio 2.Nurse-to-population ratio	←→	100000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly HIV sensitisation, Counselling and Testing in Schools and Communities	District wide	N/A	Number of HIV sensitisation programmes organised	←→	30000			GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake quarterly Registration and support for persons with disabilities	District wide	N/A	PLWDs registered	←→	400000			DA	GFD
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of 50 Youth in trade and vocation	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills	←→	20,000			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Under take and monthly and quarterly Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of YEA, NABCO and NEIP beneficiaries	District wide	N/A	Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps	←→	15,000			YEA	NBSSI

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of youth in agriculture -Bee Keeping-10 -Mushroom Farming-10	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills					29,750			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Encourage women artisans to form cooperative and link them to services	District wide	N/A	Number of women artisans associations						10,000		DoTI	CA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes on nutritional intake for pregnant women and the public	District wide	N/A	Sensitisation programmes organised						10,000		GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	1.Organize meeting with stakeholders to plan Gender based violence campaign	District wide	N/A	Incidence of child abuse cases					5,000		5,000	SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	.Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence	District wide	N/A	Public sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,000		1,000	SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Encouraging the general public to report cases	District wide	N/A						2,000		2,000	SWC D	GPS

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Counseling of affected victims	District wide	N/A						200.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse	District wide	N/A	Number of gender based violence and child abuse					500.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices)	District wide	N/A	Number of public education on child protection issues				2,000		1,000	SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children	District wide	N/A	Safe environment created for children				1,000			SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	District wide	N/A	Public awareness on rights of child created				2,000			SWCD	GPS

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Involve stakeholders including CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes on child protection	District wide	N/A						1,000		SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify and select 30 communities for LEAP	District wide	N/A	1.Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP				5,000		5,000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Enroll 100 households under LEAP	District wide	N/A	2.Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme				2,000		2,000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Undertake quarterly Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of LEAP programme.	District wide	N/A					3,000		3000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the public on population issues	District wide	N/A	Sensitization programmes to educate the public on population issues organized				3,000		3000	DA	NPC

## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> d	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 65 km of road in the District	Nsawkaw –Seikwa Debibi- Brodi Debibi-Bandawani Koguaa-Mfodwo Adamu-Kyekyenkyoa Nuhunu-Boffourkrom Njau-Fula Yabroso-Fabewoso Nuhunu-Bepoase Badu Drobo Junction- Kwame Brentim	40	Total length of road reshaped	←————→				90,000			DoW	CA FRD
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km road in the District	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa Debibi	N/A	Total length of road tarred	←————→							High Ways Authority	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4,427m length of primary drain	Jarro Nuhunu Bepoase Koguaa Nasana	N/A	Kilometres of drains constructed - Primary -Secondary	←————→				600000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Connect 8 new Communities to the national electricity grid	Mfodwo Sronoase- Kwaedenden Kojo Arko Kwame Kumi Kolongo Akyekrom Kojokrom Nkrankrom	N/A	Percentage of households with access to electricity	←————→							MoE	DA

Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites in 8 communities	Seikwa Tainso-seikwa Namasa Kwametenten Fula Nsawkaw Brohani Tanokrom-seikwa	N/A								MoE	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Set up functional ICT centres in all schools	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa	N/A	Number of functional ICT centres in schools				50,000		60000	GES	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create website for the Tain District Assembly	Nsawkaw	N/A	Website created				10,000			CA	NITA
Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and spatial planning	Upgrade all Zongos	District wide	N/A	Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded							MoZI C	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 12 FM announcements on climate change by Dec 30th	District wide	N/A	Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies				7601.09			DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize and conduct 10 trainings on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in 10 communities	District wide	N/A							74,454.16	DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 20 field days on climate smart demonstrations	District wide	N/A							5,585.44	DOA	TDA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5,000.	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	Stakeholders trained	←	→	6,000.	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Radio talk shows organised	←	→	800.00	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities	District Wide	N/A	Number of cylinders supplied	←	→	15,000	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	Number of logistics procured	←	→	2500	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Clean up exercise done	←	→	1500	-		NAD MO	Envt Unit
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Relief items procured	←	→	20000	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5000	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	No. of training	←	→	6000	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Reduction of bush fire and forest degradation	←	→	800.	-		NAD MO	DA



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities zonal cord for monitoring	District Wide	N/A	Used of wood fuel reduced	←	→	15,000.	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	10 tool procured	←	→	2,500.0	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Communities cleaned	←	→	1,500.	-		NAD MO	Dept. of Environment
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Impact of national disaster reduced	←	→	20,000.	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Prepare and Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	O&M Plan prepared	←	→	100000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Rehabilitate all public buildings annually	Nsawkaw Post Office Badu Abbatoir Seikwa Abbatoir Assembly Bungalows	N/A	Public buildings rehabilitated	←	→	200000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare layout of 3 towns	Debibi, Namasa, Yabraso,			←	→	10,000		DoPP	DA	
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake education on building regulations	District wide	N/A	Availability	←	→	5,000			DoPP	DA

Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Demolish unauthorised structures	District wide	N/A	of District Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: - Spatial					1,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake property addressing system and street naming	Nsawkaw, Badu, Seikwa Debibi	N/A	- Spatial					50,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of Structure Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	Development Frameworks - Structural Plans - Local Plans						10,000.00		TCP D	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Attract Real Estate Developers by disseminating the District Investment Potential Document	District wide	N/A	Housing Deficit						1,000		CA	DA

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise stakeholders meeting to review AAP	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised	←————→				12,0000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Administrative Block	Nsawkaw	N/A	Administration block completed	←————→				400000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete Department of Agric office Complex	Nsawkaw	N/A	Agric office completed	←————→				200000			DoA	CA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise at least three Town Hall meetings	District wide	N/A	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised	←————→				20,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise two number public hearings during the preparation of DMTDP And AAPs	Seven Area councils	N/A	Number of public hearings organised	←————→				10,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Involve stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved during monitoring	←————→				5,000	5000		CA	DA

Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Roll onto the Ntoboa Revenue Software	Nsawkaw Debibi Badu Seikwa	N/A	Percentage increase in property rate	←→			18,000			PPD	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise capacity Training for revenue collectors	Nsawkaw	N/A	Percentage increase in IGF	←→				2000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Institute award scheme for best performing revenue collectors	District wide	N/A	Percentage increase IGF	←→				3000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1no. Area/Town Council Offices and recruit operational staff	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Functional Sub-District Structures	←→			100,000			CA	Area/Town Councils
Management and Administration	General Administration	Cede some revenue items to the Area/Town Councils	All Sub-structures	N/A	Number of functional Area/Town Councils	←→				7,000.00		Finance Dept	Sub-structures
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise fee fixing consultations	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in fee fixing	←→				2000		Budget Committee	DA
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise public hearing on the Composite budget	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in budgeting	←→				5000		Budget Committee	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Inaugurate and operationalize the District LED Committee	Nsawkaw	N/A	LED Committee Functional	←→				800		CA	DA

Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of DPCU meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Budget Committee Meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete and furnish 4no. Police Post	Debib Seikwa Menji Badu	1	Number of police post operational	←	→		400,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a modern police barracks	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of police barracks constructed	←	→		500,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a District Magistrate Court	Nsawkaw	N/A	Magistrate court established	←	→			400000	CA	JS
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish District Police Command	Nsawkaw	N/A	Police Command established	←	→		30,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for 50 police personnel	District wide	N/A	Number of police personnel posted	←	→	1,000.			GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Community watch committees	District wide	N/A	Number of community watch committees	←	→		1,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish Fire Service Office in Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	N/A	Fire Service established at Nsawkaw	←	→	400,000.00			FSD	DA

Management and Administration	General Administration	Involve traditional authorities and CSOs in Public hearings, Town Hall Meetings and all other community engagements	District wide	N/A	Level of CSOs engagement in development process	←	→		1,000		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and Network Computers and Accessories	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Computers and Accessories procured	←	→	40,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and update Website for the Tain District Assembly	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Website Created and updated	←	→		30,000.00		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Develop a Client Service Charter	Office of Tain District Assembly	N/A	Client service charters established	←	→				CA	DA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Establish the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Nsawkaw	N/A	Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) Established	←	→	2,000.00			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly sensitisation forums to educate the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	District wide		Number of sensitisation forums organised	←	→	5000			NCCE	DA

**GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Market the District to the outside world	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Ghanaians in diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	←————→				50,000			Central Admin	DA

## 2019 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 farmers on online marketing and promote exportable agriculture commodities on District Assembly's website	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers marketing their produce online	←→				5000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	N/A	- Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created	←→				10000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish District Advisory Services (DAAS)	Nsawkaw		DAAS Established	←→					1,000.		DoA	DA



Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of 15 Extension officers	Nsawkaw		Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	←	→		500		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitize and Educate all communities on hazards of bush fires and misuse of agrochemicals	District wide	N/A	Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Establish 10 demonstration plots to improve maize and rice varieties to 500 farmers annually	District wide	N/A	Number of demonstration plots established	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Conduct 10 field demonstrations in 10 communities on soil and water conservation practices by Dec.	District wide	N/A	Number of field demonstrations on soil and water conservation conducted	←	→	2300			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish Agric Mechanisation Centre in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	Tractor-to-farmer ratio	←	→	200000.00			DoA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training workshop for farmers on the use of metrological information annually	District wide	N/A	Number of training workshop on the use of metro information					5,000.00		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 5 no. irrigation dams	Namasa Tainso-Badu Seikwa - tainso Debibi Yabraso Degedege	N/A	Number of irrigation dams constructed				400,000.00			DOA	GIA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced					50000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one-day refresher training for 16 field staff on proper housing and feeding for livestock	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced						6,597.27	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one Livestock Census by December	District wide	N/A	Number of Livestock						14,493.60	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 1000 cattle, 5000 sheep/goats, 1000 dog/cats against CBPP, PPR, and Rabies respectively	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock vaccinated	←→			20,000			NDF/PP P
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Recruitment of five (2) additional veterinary staff to augment the one (1) existing staff.	District wide	1	Number of veterinary staff	←→				2,065.84	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 500 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←→			15000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Ten AEAs train 3000 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←→				10000	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in welding and fabrication	Debibi	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions:	←		→	3,500		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3500
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Carpentry and joinery	Badu	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←		→	3,650		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,650
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Cassava processing and packaging	Tanokrom	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←		→	3,560		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,560.
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Form a local Business Association	Seikwa	N/A	1 LBA formed	←		→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical Skills training in mushroom production	Brohani	N/A	25 unemployed youth trained	←		→		3,800		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Ensure about 16 local business associations (LBA) are well formed, strengthened and well sustained	District wide		Number of Local Business Associations formed	←		→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COM DEV'T

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise a mini district trade show for clients.	District wide	N/A	Mini Trade Show organised	←		→	15,000			BAC	TDA
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Client access to Credit Facilities	District Wide	N/A	40 clients supported with credit/loans	←		→		50,000		BAC	Local Banks
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Literates youth to acquire skills training at the Wenchi Farm Institute	Wenchi	N/A	20 Literates youth trained	←		→		20,000		REP/ BAC	Wenchi Farm Institute
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Introduce KAIZEN concept into some selected Enterprises	Nsawkaw	N/A	2 Enterprises familiarized with the KAIZEN concept	✘		✘		4,000		BAC	JICA/ NBSSI
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish an ultra-modern market	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	←		→			500,000	CA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide toilet facility, streetlight, toilet and urinary and 10 additional sheds	Badu Maize Market			←		→		80,000		CA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Create a database of all farmers	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers in Tain District	←		→	20,000			DOA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish and operationalise DCACT in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	DCACT established and operationalized	←		→		3000		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 200,000 cashew nurseries	District wide	N/A	Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported in Kg.	←		→	20,000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 100,000 mango nurseries	District wide	N/A	- Cashew - Mango	←		→	20,000.			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the youth on the economic benefits of aquaculture	District wide	N/A	Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year	←		→	10000		100,000	DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitate the Degedege Dam f	Degedege	N/A	Degedege Dam rehabilitated	←		→	40,000			DoA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop three tourist sites	Hani Menji Tainso-Badu	N/A	Percentage change in domestic tourism: - No. of domestic tourists	←		→	200,000		200,000	CA	GTA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate in the establishment of a light industrial area through a support from rural enterprise programme .	Nsawkaw	N/A	Availability of Light Industrial Area at Nsawkaw	←						20,000	TDA	BAC/REP
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Mango Factory	Kwaekesem	N/A	No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Revamp the Cashew Factory	Nsawkaw	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Cassava Processing Factory	Seikwa	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	DWSP Prepared	↔				10,000			DWD	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construct and Rehabilitate 4 small town water systems	Debibi Seikwa Brohani Menji	N/A	Number of small town constructed and rehabilitated	↔				200,000		200000	DWD	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and construct 4 mechanised boreholes	Konkonte Kyekywere Aaseakrom Kogua	N/A	Number of mechanized boreholes drilled	↔				100,000		100,000	DWD	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and Construct 15 boreholes	District wide	N/A	Number of boreholes drilled	↔				50,000		50,000	DWD	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes to promote CLTS	District wide	N/A	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	↔						100,000	DA	CWSA



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 5no. modern Toilets Facilities at public places	Brodi Seikwa Brohani Nsawkaw Menji	N/A		←→	100000		100,000	DA	CWS A
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Enact bye laws on sanitation and enforce it	District wide	N/A		←→				DA	GPS GJS
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise refresher course for 70 newly trained and 30 newly recruited teachers (INDUCTION)	District wide	N/A	Number of refresher courses organized	←→	20000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 3NO. Classrooms for Basic Schools.	Kumokrom Kwadwokrom Abekwae no3	95	Number of classroom blocks constructed	←→	600000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete on-going classroom blocks	Kwametenten Nsawkaw Shs Nkona Kojolongo Kwamemensa	95	Number of classroom blocks completed	←→	300000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8 Classrooms and make them disability friendly.	District wide	N/A	Number of classrooms rehabilitated	←→	50000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mainstream disability friendly designs in all School facilities	District wide	N/A	All classroom Designs disability friendly	←→				GES	CA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 10 disable boys and girls in school	District wide	N/A	Number of disables given sponsorship	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for Special Education Coordinator and Health Specialists to conduct screening to identify 1000 children with special needs.	District wide	N/A	Special Education Coordinators and Health Specialists supported	←	→	5000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise INSET for 100 teachers on how to handle children with special needs	District wide	N/A	INSET organised	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support EMIS staff to organise orientation workshop for 50 head teachers and Assistance and 10 C/S on annual school Census and data collection.	District wide	N/A	EMIS supported	←	→	9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DEPT to regularly monitor resources distributed to schools	District wide		DEPT supported to regularly monitor resources distributed	←	→	10,000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for the preparation of ADEOP	Nsawkaw	N/A	ADEOP prepared	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 3000 for GPASS activities	District wide	400	Number of girls supported in GPASS activities	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DTST to monitor teachers and Circuit Supervisors output	District wide	N/A	DTST supported	←→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support M&E teams to conduct regular comprehensive school inspection to a disseminate reports timely.	District wide	N/A	M&E Team supported	←→	5,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 35 M& E staff on accurate monitoring and evaluation for effective administration	District wide	N/A	Number of M&E staff trained	←→	10,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise 4 literacy and Art competition for schools.	District wide	N/A	Literacy and art competitions organised	←→	4000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 235 pupils in STME Clinics	District wide	N/A	Number of pupils sponsored in STME clinics	←→	12000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise one Mock examination for BECE candidates	District wide	N/A		↔	9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise best teachers award to deserving teachers	District wide	3	Best teachers awarded	↔	15,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply 2,000school Furniture KG/Dual/Mono Desks to school.	District wide	500	Number of furniture provided	↔	50000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of 4no basic laboratories to existing CHPS Compounds	District wide	0	Number of laboratories provided	↔	60,000.00			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 new CHPS Compounds	Tanokrom Fula	3	CHPS Compounds constructed	↔	400000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3no. nurses quarters	Adamu Nsawkaw Namasa	3	CHPS Compounds constructed	↔	600000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion and operationalization of 6 uncompleted CHPS Compounds	Akore Yabraso Dagadu Atomfoso Tainso-sk Degegege Nasana	3	Number of CHPs Compounds completed	↔	500,000			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Undertake Membership Drive	District wide	N/A		↔	10,000		NHIA	TDA	

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquisition of 4 BMS Printers and 4 air conditioners	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of office printers acquired	←	→		30,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1no. Office accommodation and 3 centres	Seikwa Badu Debibi Nsawkaw	N/A	Accommodation office and centers constructed	←	→		200,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. official vehicle and 1no. motor mike	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of official vehicle procured	←	→		150,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Attract specialists to District Hospitals	New District hospital	N/A	OPD attendance of District Hospital	←	→			2,000		GHS	MoH DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish Mental Health Units	All health facilities	N/A	Number of health facilities offering mental health	←	→		20,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. Ambulance	Nsawkaw Hospital	N/A	Number of functional Ambulances	←	→		200,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly emergency preparedness drills	District wide	N/A	Number of emergency preparedness drills organized each year.	←	→		12,000.00		12,000.00	DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Fumigation of health facilities	District wide	N/A	Number of health facilities fumigated	←	→		44,100.00	10,100.00		GHS	DA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitisation and community engagement	District wide	N/A		←→	2,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sponsorship for 20 health workers to further studies	District wide	N/A	1, Doctor-to-population ratio 2.Nurse-to-population ratio	←→	100000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly HIV sensitisation, Counselling and Testing in Schools and Communities	District wide	N/A	Number of HIV sensitisation programmes organised	←→	30000			GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake quarterly Registration and support for persons with disabilities	District wide	N/A	PLWDs registered	←→	400000			DA	GFD
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of 50 Youth in trade and vocation	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills	←→	20,000			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Under take and quarterly Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of YEA, NABCO and NEIP beneficiaries	District wide	N/A	Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps	←→	15,000			YEA	NBSSI

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of youth in agriculture -Bee Keeping-10 -Mushroom Farming-10	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills					29,750			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Encourage women artisans to form cooperative and link them to services	District wide	N/A	Number of women artisans associations						10,000		DoTI	CA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes on nutritional intake for pregnant women and the public	District wide	N/A	Sensitisation programmes organised						10,000		GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	1.Organize meeting with stakeholders to plan Gender based violence campaign	District wide	N/A	Incidence of child abuse cases					5,000		5,000	SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	.Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence	District wide	N/A	Public sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,000		1,000	SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Encouraging the general public to report cases	District wide	N/A						2,000		2,000	SWCD	GPS

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Counseling of affected victims	District wide	N/A						200.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse	District wide	N/A	Number of gender based violence and child abuse					500.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices)	District wide	N/A	Number of public education on child protection issues				2,000		1,000	SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children	District wide	N/A	Safe environment created for children				1,000			SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	District wide	N/A	Public awareness on rights of child created				2,000			SWCD	GPS



Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Involve stakeholders including CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes on child protection	District wide	N/A						1,000		SWCD	GPS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify and select 30 communities for LEAP	District wide	N/A	1.Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP 2.Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme					5,000		5,000	SWCD	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Enroll 100 households under LEAP	District wide	N/A						2,000		2,000	SWCD	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Undertake quarterly Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of LEAP programme.	District wide	N/A						3,000		3000	SWCD	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the public on population issues	District wide	N/A						3,000		3000	DA	NPC

## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>n</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 65 km of road in the District	Tainso-Koguaa Abekwae-Konkoma Hiamankyine-Kwadende Akore-Ansukrom Abanfua-Tiadene Adamu-Kwaku Donkor Brohani Junction-Brohani Attakrom(Nsk)-kwamebrentim Kwakesiem-Nkwanta Akura Seikwa-kojoarko Seikwa-Tanokrom	40	Total length of road reshaped	←————→				90,000			DoW	CA FRD
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km road in the District	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa Debibi	N/A	Total length of road tarred	←————→							High Ways Authority	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4,427m length of primary drain	Jarro Nsuhunu Bepoase Koguaa Nasana	N/A	Kilometres of drains constructed - Primary -Secondary	←————→				600000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Connect 8 new Communities to the national electricity grid	Mfodwo Sronoase-Kwaedenden Kojo Arko Kwame Kumi Kolongo Akyekrom Kojokrom Nkrankrom	N/A	Percentage of households with access to electricity	←————→							MoE	DA

Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites in 8 communities	Seikwa Tainso-seikwa Namasa Kwametenten Fula Nsawkaw Brohani Tanokrom-seikwa	N/A								MoE	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Set up functional ICT centres in all schools	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa	N/A	Number of functional ICT centres in schools				50,000		60000	GES	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create website for the Tain District Assembly	Nsawkaw	N/A	Website created				10,000			CA	NITA
Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and spatial planning	Upgrade all Zongos	District wide	N/A	Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded							MoZI C	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 12 FM announcements on climate change by Dec 30th	District wide	N/A	Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies				7601.09			DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize and conduct 10 trainings on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in 10 communities	District wide	N/A							74,454.16	DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 20 field days on climate smart demonstrations	District wide	N/A							5,585.44	DOA	TDA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5,000.	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	Stakeholders trained	←	→	6,000.	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Radio talk shows organised	←	→	800.00	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities	District Wide	N/A	Number of cylinders supplied	←	→	15,000	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	Number of logistics procured	←	→	2500	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Clean up exercise done	←	→	1500	-		NAD MO	Envt Unit
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Relief items procured	←	→	20000	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5000	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	No. of training	←	→	6000	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Reduction of bush fire and forest degradation	←	→	800.	-		NAD MO	DA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities zonal cord for monitoring	District Wide	N/A	Used of wood fuel reduced	←	→	15,000.	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	10 tool procured	←	→	2,500.0	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Communities cleaned	←	→	1,500.	-		NAD MO	Dept. of Environment
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Impact of national disaster reduced	←	→	20,000.	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Prepare and Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	O&M Plan prepared	←	→	100000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Rehabilitate all public buildings annually	Nsawkaw Post Office Badu Abbatoir Seikwa Abbatoir Assembly Bungalows	N/A	Public buildings rehabilitated	←	→	200000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare layout of big towns	District wide	N/A	Availability of District Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans:	←	→	10,000		DoPP	DA	
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake education on building regulations	District wide	N/A		←	→	5,000			DoPP	DA

Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Demolish unauthorised structures	District wide	N/A	- Spatial Development Frameworks	←				1,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake property addressing system and street naming	Brodi, Menji, Kyekyewere, Namasa	N/A	- Structural Plans	←				50,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of Structure Plan	District wide	N/A	- Local Plans	←					10,000.00		TCP D	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Attract Real Estate Developers by disseminating the District Investment Potential Document	District wide	N/A	Housing Deficit	←					1,000		CA	DA

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise stakeholders meeting to review AAP	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised	←————→				12,0000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Administrative Block	Nsawkaw	N/A	Administration block completed	←————→				400000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete Department of Agric office Complex	Nsawkaw	N/A	Agric office completed	←————→				200000			DoA	CA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise at least three Town Hall meetings	District wide	N/A	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised	←————→				20,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise two number public hearings during the preparation of DMTDP And AAPs	Seven Area councils	N/A	Number of public hearings organised	←————→				10,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Involve stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved during monitoring	←————→				5,000	5000		CA	DA

Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Roll onto the Ntoboa Revenue Software	Kyekywere Namasa Menji	N/A	Percentage increase in property rate	←→			18,000			PPD	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise capacity Training for revenue collectors	Nsawkaw	N/A	Percentage increase in IGF	←→				2000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Institute award scheme for best performing revenue collectors	District wide	N/A	Percentage increase IGF	←→				3000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1no. Area/Town Council Offices and recruit operational staff	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Functional Sub-District Structures	←→			100,000			CA	Area/Town Councils
Management and Administration	General Administration	Cede some revenue items to the Area/Town Councils	All Sub-structures	N/A	Number of functional Area/Town Councils	←→				7,000.00		Finance Dept	Sub-structures
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise fee fixing consultations	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in fee fixing	←→				2000		Budget Committee	DA
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise public hearing on the Composite budget	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in budgeting	←→				5000		Budget Committee	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Inaugurate and operationalize the District LED Committee	Nsawkaw	N/A	LED Committee Functional	←→				800		CA	DA



Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of DPCU meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Budget Committee Meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete and furnish 4no. Police Post	Debib Seikwa Menji Badu	1	Number of police post operational	←	→		400,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a modern police barracks	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of police barracks constructed	←	→		500,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a District Magistrate Court	Nsawkaw	N/A	Magistrate court established	←	→			400000	CA	JS
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish District Police Command	Nsawkaw	N/A	Police Command established	←	→		30,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for 50 police personnel	District wide	N/A	Number of police personnel posted	←	→	1,000.			GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Community watch committees	District wide	N/A	Number of community watch committees	←	→		1,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish Fire Service Office in Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	N/A	Fire Service established at Nsawkaw	←	→	400,000.00			FSD	DA

Management and Administration	General Administration	Involve traditional authorities and CSOs in Public hearings, Town Hall Meetings and all other community engagements	District wide	N/A	Level of CSOs engagement in development process	←					1,000		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and Network Computers and Accessories	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Computers and Accessories procured	←					40,000		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and update Website for the Tain District Assembly	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Website Created and updated	←					30,000.00		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Develop a Client Service Charter	Office of Tain District Assembly	N/A	Client service charters established	↔							CA	DA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Establish the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Nsawkaw	N/A	Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) Established	↔					2,000.00		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly sensitisation forums to educate the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	District wide		Number of sensitisation forums organised	←					5000		NCCE	DA

### GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Market the District to the outside world	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Ghanaians in diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	←	→						Central Admin	DA

**2020 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 farmers on online marketing and promote exportable agriculture commodities on District Assembly's website	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers marketing their produce online	←→				5000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	N/A	- Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created	←→				10000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish District Advisory Services (DAAS)	Nsawkaw		DAAS Established	←→					1,000.		DoA	DA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of 15 Extension officers	Nsawkaw		Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	←	→		500		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitize and Educate all communities on hazards of bush fires and misuse of agrochemicals	District wide	N/A	Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Establish 10 demonstration plots to improve maize and rice varieties to 500 farmers annually	District wide	N/A	Number of demonstration plots established	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Conduct 10 field demonstrations in 10 communities on soil and water conservation practices by Dec.	District wide	N/A	Number of field demonstrations on soil and water conservation conducted	←	→	2300			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish Agric Mechanisation Centre in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	Tractor-to-farmer ratio	←	→	200000.00			DoA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training workshop for farmers on the use of metrological information annually	District wide	N/A	Number of training workshop on the use of metro information					5,000.00		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 5 no. irrigation dams	Namasa Tainso-Badu Seikwa - tainso Debibi Yabraso Degedege	N/A	Number of irrigation dams constructed				400,000.00			DOA	GIA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced					50000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one-day refresher training for 16 field staff on proper housing and feeding for livestock	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced						6,597.27	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one Livestock Census by December	District wide	N/A	Number of Livestock						14,493.60	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 1000 cattle, 5000 sheep/goats, 1000 dog/cats against CBPP, PPR, and Rabies respectively	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock vaccinated	←————→			20,000			NDF/PP P
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Recruitment of five (2) additional veterinary staff to augment the one (1) existing staff.	District wide	1	Number of veterinary staff	←————→				2,065.84	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 500 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←————→			15000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Ten AEAs train 3000 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←————→				10000	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in welding and fabrication	Debibi	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions:	←		→	3,500		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3500
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Carpentry and joinery	Badu	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←		→	3,650		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,650
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Cassava processing and packaging	Tanokrom	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←		→	3,560		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,560.
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Form a local Business Association	Seikwa	N/A	1 LBA formed	←		→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical Skills training in mushroom production	Brohani	N/A	25 unemployed youth trained	←		→		3,800		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Ensure about 16 local business associations (LBA) are well formed, strengthened and well sustained	District wide		Number of Local Business Associations formed	←		→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COM DEV'T



Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise a mini district trade show for clients.	District wide	N/A	Mini Trade Show organised	←		→	15,000			BAC	TDA
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Client access to Credit Facilities	District Wide	N/A	40 clients supported with credit/loans	←		→		50,000		BAC	Local Banks
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Literates youth to acquire skills training at the Wenchi Farm Institute	Wenchi	N/A	20 Literates youth trained	←		→		20,000		REP/ BAC	Wenchi Farm Institute
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Introduce KAIZEN concept into some selected Enterprises	Nsawkaw	N/A	2 Enterprises familiarized with the KAIZEN concept	⌘		⌘		4,000		BAC	JICA/ NBSSI
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish an ultra-modern market	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	←		→			500,000	CA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide toilet facility, streetlight, toilet and urinary and 10 additional sheds	Badu Maize Market			←		→		80,000		CA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Create a database of all farmers	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers in Tain District	←		→	20,000			DOA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish and operationalise DCACT in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	DCACT established and operationalized	←		→		3000		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 200,000 cashew nurseries	District wide	N/A	Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported in Kg.	←		→	20,000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 100,000 mango nurseries	District wide	N/A	- Cashew - Mango	←		→	20,000.			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the youth on the economic benefits of aquaculture	District wide	N/A	Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year	←		→	10000		100,000	DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitate the Degedege Dam for aquaculture	Degedege	N/A	Degedege Dam rehabilitated	←		→	40,000			DoA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop three tourist sites	Hani Menji Tainso-Badu	N/A	Percentage change in domestic tourism: - No. of domestic tourists	←		→	200,000		200,000	CA	GTA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate in the establishment of a light industrial area through a support from rural enterprise programme .	Nsawkaw	N/A	Availability of Light Industrial Area at Nsawkaw	←						20,000	TDA	BAC/REP
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Mango Factory	Kwaekesem	N/A	No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Revamp the Cashew Factory	Nsawkaw	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Cassava Processing Factory	Seikwa	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	DWSP Prepared	↔				10,000			DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construct and Rehabilitate 2 small town water systems	District wide	N/A	Number of small town constructed and rehabilitated	↔				200,000		200000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and construct 4 mechanised boreholes	Konkonte Kyekywere Aaseakrom Kogua	N/A	Number of mechanized boreholes drilled	↔				100,000		100,000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and Construct 15 boreholes	District wide	N/A	Number of boreholes drilled	↔				50,000		50,000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes to promote CLTS	District wide	N/A	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	↔						100,000	DA	CWSA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3no. modern Toilets Facilities at public places	District wide	N/A					100000		100,000.00	DA	CWS A
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Enact bye laws on sanitation and enforce it	District wide	N/A								DA	GPS GJS
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise refresher course for 70 newly trained and 30 newly recruited teachers (INDUCTION	District wide	N/A	Number of refresher courses organized				20000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2NO. Classrooms for Basic Schools.	Tiadene Mfodwo	95	Number of classroom blocks constructed				600000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete on-going classroom blocks	Kwametenten Nsawkaw Shs Nkona Kojolongo Kwamemensa	95	Number of classroom blocks completed				300000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8 Classrooms and make them disability friendly.	District wide	N/A	Number of classrooms rehabilitated				50000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mainstream disability friendly designs in all School facilities	District wide	N/A	All classroom Designs disability friendly							GES	CA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 10 disable boys and girls in school	District wide	N/A	Number of disables given sponsorship	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for Special Education Coordinator and Health Specialists to conduct screening to identify 1000 children with special needs.	District wide	N/A	Special Education Coordinators and Health Specialists supported	←	→	5000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise INSET for 100 teachers on how to handle children with special needs	District wide	N/A	INSET organised	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support EMIS staff to organise orientation workshop for 50 head teachers and Assistance and 10 C/S on annual school Census and data collection.	District wide	N/A	EMIS supported	←	→	9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DEPT to regularly monitor resources distributed to schools	District wide		DEPT supported to regularly monitor resources distributed	←	→	10,000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for the preparation of ADEOP	Nsawkaw	N/A	ADEOP prepared	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 3000 for GPASS activities	District wide	400	Number of girls supported in GPASS activities	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DTST to monitor teachers and Circuit Supervisors output	District wide	N/A	DTST supported	←→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support M&E teams to conduct regular comprehensive school inspection to a disseminate reports timely.	District wide	N/A	M&E Team supported	←→	5,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 35 M& E staff on accurate monitoring and evaluation for effective administration	District wide	N/A	Number of M&E staff trained	←→	10,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise 4 literacy and Art competition for schools.	District wide	N/A	Literacy and art competitions organised	←→	4000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 235 pupils in STME Clinics	District wide	N/A	Number of pupils sponsored in STME clinics	←→	12000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise one Mock examination for BECE candidates	District wide	N/A					9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise best teachers award to deserving teachers	District wide	3	Best teachers awarded				15,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply 2,000school Furniture KG/Dual/Mono Desks to school.	District wide	500	Number of furniture provided				50000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of 4no basic laboratories to existing CHPS Compounds	District wide	0	Number of laboratories provided				60,000.00			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 new CHPS Compounds	Kwametenten Bepoase	3	CHPS Compounds constructed				400000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion and operationalization of 6 uncompleted CHPS Compounds	Akore Yabraso Dagadu Atomfoso Tainso-sk Degedege	3	Number of CHPs Compounds completed				500,000			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Undertake Membership Drive	District wide	N/A					10,000		NHIA	TDA	



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquisition of 4 BMS Printers and 4 air conditioners	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of office printers acquired	←	→		30,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1no. Office accommodation and 3 centres	Seikwa Badu Debibi Nsawkaw	N/A	Accommodation office and centers constructed	←	→		200,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. official vehicle and 1no. motor mike	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of official vehicle procured	←	→		150,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Attract specialists to District Hospitals	New District hospital	N/A	OPD attendance of District Hospital	←	→			2,000		GHS	MoH DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish Mental Health Units	All health facilities	N/A	Number of health facilities offering mental health	←	→		20,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. Ambulance	Nsawkaw Hospital	N/A	Number of functional Ambulances	←	→		200,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly emergency preparedness drills	District wide	N/A	Number of emergency preparedness drills organized each year.	←	→		12,000.00		12,000.00	DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Fumigation of health facilities	District wide	N/A	Number of health facilities fumigated	←	→		44,100.00	10,100.00		GHS	DA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitisation and community engagement	District wide	N/A		←→	2,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sponsorship for 20 health workers to further studies	District wide	N/A	1, Doctor-to-population ratio 2.Nurse-to-population ratio	←→	100000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly HIV sensitisation, Counselling and Testing in Schools and Communities	District wide	N/A	Number of HIV sensitisation programmes organised	←→	30000			GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake quarterly Registration and support for persons with disabilities	District wide	N/A	PLWDs registered	←→	400000			DA	GFD
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of 50 Youth in trade and vocation	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills	←→	20,000			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Under take and monthly and quarterly Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of YEA, NABCO and NEIP beneficiaries	District wide	N/A	Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps	←→	15,000			YEA	NBSSI

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of youth in agriculture -Bee Keeping-10 -Mushroom Farming-10	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills					29,750			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Encourage women artisans to form cooperative and link them to services	District wide	N/A	Number of women artisans associations						10,000		DoTI	CA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes on nutritional intake for pregnant women and the public	District wide	N/A	Sensitisation programmes organised						10,000		GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	1.Organize meeting with stakeholders to plan Gender based violence campaign	District wide	N/A	Incidence of child abuse cases					5,000		5,000	SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	.Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence	District wide	N/A	Public sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,000		1,000	SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Encouraging the general public to report cases	District wide	N/A						2,000		2,000	SWC D	GPS

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Counseling of affected victims	District wide	N/A						200.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse	District wide	N/A	Number of gender based violence and child abuse					500.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices)	District wide	N/A	Number of public education on child protection issues				2,000		1,000	SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children	District wide	N/A	Safe environment created for children				1,000			SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	District wide	N/A	Public awareness on rights of child created				2,000			SWCD	GPS

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Involve stakeholders including CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes on child protection	District wide	N/A						1,000		SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify and select 30 communities for LEAP	District wide	N/A	1.Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP				5,000		5,000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Enroll 100 households under LEAP	District wide	N/A	2.Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme				2,000		2,000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Undertake quarterly Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of LEAP programme.	District wide	N/A					3,000		3000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the public on population issues	District wide	N/A	Sensitization programmes to educate the public on population issues organized				3,000		3000	DA	NPC

## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, HUMAN SETTLEMENT





PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> d	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 65 km of road in the District	Kyekyewere-Arkokrom Adamu-Agyaweimu Kwamekumi-Abooso Debibi-Hiampeanika Namasa-Brohani Kwame Tenten-Jarro Junction Kwame Tenten-Brohani Atomfourso-Kwasi Bekoe Nsawkaw-Wiasekrom	40	Total length of road reshaped	←————→				90,000			DoW	CA FRD
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km road in the District	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa Debibi	N/A	Total length of road tarred	←————→							High Ways Authority	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4,427m length of primary drain	Jarro Nsuhunu Bepoase Koguaa Nasana	N/A	Kilometres of drains constructed - Primary -Secondary	←————→				600000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Connect 8 new Communities to the national electricity grid	Kwame Kumi, Boffourkrom, Tain ano, Asogya-Nsuhunu, Menji (extension),Kwasibour,B rodi (extension) Asukrom, Abanfua, Nsawkaw-Kojokrom	N/A	Percentage of households with access to electricity	←————→							MoE	DA

Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites in 8 communities	Seikwa Tainso-seikwa Namasa Kwametenten Fula Nsawkaw Brohani Tanokrom-seikwa	N/A								MoE	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Set up functional ICT centres in all schools	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa	N/A	Number of functional ICT centres in schools				50,000		60000	GES	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create website for the Tain District Assembly	Nsawkaw	N/A	Website created				10,000			CA	NITA
Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and spatial planning	Upgrade all Zongos	District wide	N/A	Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded							MoZI C	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 12 FM announcements on climate change by Dec 30th	District wide	N/A	Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies				7601.09			DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize and conduct 10 trainings on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in 10 communities	District wide	N/A							74,454.16	DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 20 field days on climate smart demonstrations	District wide	N/A							5,585.44	DOA	TDA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5,000.	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	Stakeholders trained	←	→	6,000.	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Radio talk shows organised	←	→	800.00	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities	District Wide	N/A	Number of cylinders supplied	←	→	15,000	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	Number of logistics procured	←	→	2500	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Clean up exercise done	←	→	1500	-		NAD MO	Envt Unit
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Relief items procured	←	→	20000	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5000	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	No. of training	←	→	6000	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Reduction of bush fire and forest degradation	←	→	800.	-		NAD MO	DA



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities zonal cord for monitoring	District Wide	N/A	Used of wood fuel reduced	←	→	15,000.	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	10 tool procured	←	→	2,500.0	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Communities cleaned	←	→	1,500.	-		NAD MO	Dept. of Environment
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Impact of national disaster reduced	←	→	20,000.	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Prepare and Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	O&M Plan prepared	←	→	100000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Rehabilitate all public buildings annually	Nsawkaw Post Office Badu Abbatoir Seikwa Abbatoir Assembly Bungalows	N/A	Public buildings rehabilitated	←	→	200000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare layout of 3 towns	Debibi, Namasa, Yabraso,			←	→	10,000		DoPP	DA	
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake education on building regulations	District wide	N/A	Availability of	←	→	5,000			DoPP	DA

Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Demolish unauthorised structures	District wide	N/A	District Spatial Development Frameworks		1,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake property addressing system and street naming	Nsawkaw, Badu, Seikwa Debibi	N/A	District Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: - Spatial Development Frameworks		50,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of Structure Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	- Structural Plans - Local Plans			10,000.00		TCP D	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Attract Real Estate Developers by disseminating the District Investment Potential Document	District wide	N/A	Housing Deficit			1,000		CA	DA

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise stakeholders meeting to review AAP	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised	←————→				12,0000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Administrative Block	Nsawkaw	N/A	Administration block completed	←————→				400000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete Department of Agric office Complex	Nsawkaw	N/A	Agric office completed	←————→				200000			DoA	CA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise at least three Town Hall meetings	District wide	N/A	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised	←————→				20,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise two number public hearings during the preparation of DMTDP And AAPs	Seven Area councils	N/A	Number of public hearings organised	←————→				10,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Involve stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved during monitoring	←————→				5,000	5000		CA	DA

Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Roll onto the Ntoboa Revenue Software	District wide	N/A	Percentage increase in property rate	←→			18,000			PPD	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise capacity Training for revenue collectors	Nsawkaw	N/A	Percentage increase in IGF	←→				2000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Institute award scheme for best performing revenue collectors	District wide	N/A	Percentage increase IGF	←→				3000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1no. Area/Town Council Offices and recruit operational staff	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Functional Sub-District Structures	←→			100,000			CA	Area/Town Councils
Management and Administration	General Administration	Cede some revenue items to the Area/Town Councils	All Sub-structures	N/A	Number of functional Area/Town Councils	←→				7,000.00		Finance Dept	Sub-structures
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise fee fixing consultations	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in fee fixing	←→				2000		Budget Committee	DA
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise public hearing on the Composite budget	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in budgeting	←→				5000		Budget Committee	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Inaugurate and operationalize the District LED Committee	Nsawkaw	N/A	LED Committee Functional	←→				800		CA	DA

Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of DPCU meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Budget Committee Meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete and furnish 4no. Police Post	Debib Seikwa Menji Badu	1	Number of police post operational	←	→		400,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a modern police barracks	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of police barracks constructed	←	→		500,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a District Magistrate Court	Nsawkaw	N/A	Magistrate court established	←	→			400000	CA	JS
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish District Police Command	Nsawkaw	N/A	Police Command established	←	→		30,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for 50 police personnel	District wide	N/A	Number of police personnel posted	←	→	1,000.			GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Community watch committees	District wide	N/A	Number of community watch committees	←	→		1,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish Fire Service Office in Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	N/A	Fire Service established at Nsawkaw	←	→	400,000.00			FSD	DA

Management and Administration	General Administration	Involve traditional authorities and CSOs in Public hearings, Town Hall Meetings and all other community engagements	District wide	N/A	Level of CSOs engagement in development process	←					1,000		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and Network Computers and Accessories	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Computers and Accessories procured	←					40,000		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and update Website for the Tain District Assembly	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Website Created and updated	←					30,000.00		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Develop a Client Service Charter	Office of Tain District Assembly	N/A	Client service charters established	↔							CA	DA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Establish the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Nsawkaw	N/A	Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) Established	↔					2,000.00		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly sensitisation forums to educate the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	District wide		Number of sensitisation forums organised	←					5000		NCCE	DA

### GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Market the District to the outside world	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Ghanaians in diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	←	→						Central Admin	DA

**2021 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 20 farmers on online marketing and promote exportable agriculture commodities on District Assembly's website	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers marketing their produce online					5000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement the planting for food and jobs programme	District wide	N/A	- Number of Beneficiary farmers - Number of Extension officers - Total number of jobs created					10000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish District Advisory Services (DAAS)	Nsawkaw		DAAS Established						1,000.		DoA	DA



Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the posting of 15 Extension officers	Nsawkaw		Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio	←	→		500		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitize and Educate all communities on hazards of bush fires and misuse of agrochemicals	District wide	N/A	Fertilizer application rate (kg/ha)	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Establish 10 demonstration plots to improve maize and rice varieties to 500 farmers annually	District wide	N/A	Number of demonstration plots established	←	→	2000			DoA	CA
		Conduct 10 field demonstrations in 10 communities on soil and water conservation practices by Dec.	District wide	N/A	Number of field demonstrations on soil and water conservation conducted	←	→	2300			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish Agric Mechanisation Centre in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	Tractor-to-farmer ratio	←	→	200000.00			DoA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise training workshop for farmers on the use of metrological information annually	District wide	N/A	Number of training workshop on the use of metro information						5,000 1		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 5 no. irrigation dams	Namasa Tainso-Badu Seikwa - tainso Debibi Yabraso Degedege	N/A	Number of irrigation dams constructed					400000			DOA	GIA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced						50000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one-day refresher training for 16 field staff on proper housing and feeding for livestock	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock and poultry produced							6,597.27	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct one Livestock Census by December	District wide	N/A	Number of Livestock							14,493.60	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 1000 cattle, 5000 sheep/goats, 1000 dog/cats against CBPP, PPR, and Rabies respectively	District wide	N/A	Number of livestock vaccinated	←————→			20,000			NDF/PP P
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Recruitment of five (2) additional veterinary staff to augment the one (1) existing staff.	District wide	1	Number of veterinary staff	←————→				2,065.84	DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 500 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←————→			15000		DOA	TDA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Ten AEAs train 3000 farmers on post-harvest management and handling of pesticides during grain storage	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest management	←————→				10000	DOA	TDA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in welding and fabrication	Debibi	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions:	←	→	3,500		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3500
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Carpentry and joinery	Badu	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←	→	3,650		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,650
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical skills training in Cassava processing and packaging	Tanokrom	N/A	Total beneficiaries under special SMEs interventions	←	→	3,560		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T	3,560.
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Form a local Business Association	Seikwa	N/A	1 LBA formed	←	→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Basic Technical Skills training in mushroom production	Brohani	N/A	25 unemployed youth trained	←	→		3,800		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COMM DEV'T
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Ensure about 16 local business associations (LBA) are well formed, strengthened and well sustained	District wide		Number of Local Business Associations formed	←	→		1,750		BAC	DA/ YEA/ COM DEV'T

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Organise a mini district trade show for clients.	District wide	N/A	Mini Trade Show organised	←		→	15,000			BAC	TDA
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Client access to Credit Facilities	District Wide	N/A	40 clients supported with credit/loans	←		→		50,000		BAC	Local Banks
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate Literates youth to acquire skills training at the Wenchi Farm Institute	Wenchi	N/A	20 Literates youth trained	←		→		20,000		REP/ BAC	Wenchi Farm Institute
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Introduce KAIZEN concept into some selected Enterprises	Nsawkaw	N/A	2 Enterprises familiarized with the KAIZEN concept	⌘		⌘		4,000		BAC	JICA/ NBSSI
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish an ultra-modern market	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of district modern markets and retail infrastructures developed	←		→			500,000	CA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Provide toilet facility, streetlight, toilet and urinary and 10 additional sheds	Badu Maize Market			←		→		80,000		CA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Create a database of all farmers	District wide	N/A	Number of farmers in Tain District	←		→	20,000			DOA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish and operationalise DCACT in the District	Nsawkaw	N/A	DCACT established and operationalized	←		→		3000		DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 200,000 cashew nurseries	District wide	N/A	Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported in Kg.	←		→	20,000			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 100,000 mango nurseries	District wide	N/A	- Cashew - Mango	←		→	20,000.			DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the youth on the economic benefits of aquaculture	District wide	N/A	Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year	←		→	10000		100,000	DoA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitate the Degedege Dam for aquaculture	Degedege	N/A	Degedege Dam rehabilitated	←		→	40,000			DoA	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop three tourist sites	Hani Menji Tainso-Badu	N/A	Percentage change in domestic tourism: - No. of domestic tourists	←		→	200,000		200,000	CA	GTA

Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate in the establishment of a light industrial area through a support from rural enterprise programme .	Nsawkaw	N/A	Availability of Light Industrial Area at Nsawkaw	←						20,000	TDA	BAC/REP
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Mango Factory	Kwaekesem	N/A	No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Revamp the Cashew Factory	Nsawkaw	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI
Economic Development	Trade Tourism and Industrial Development	Establish Cassava Processing Factory	Seikwa	N/A		←							DIC	MoTI

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	DWSP Prepared	↔				10,000			DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construct and Rehabilitate 2 small town water systems	District wide	N/A	Number of small town constructed and rehabilitated	↔				200,000		200000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and construct 4 mechanised boreholes	Konkonte Kyekywere Aaseakrom Kogua	N/A	Number of mechanized boreholes drilled	↔				100,000		100,000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill and Construct 15 boreholes	District wide	N/A	Number of boreholes drilled	↔				50,000		50,000	DW D	DA, CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes to promote CLTS	District wide	N/A	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	↔						100,000	DA	CWSA



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 3no. modern Toilets Facilities at public places	District wide	N/A					100000		100,000.00	DA	CWS A
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Enact bye laws on sanitation and enforce it	District wide	N/A								DA	GPS GJS
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise refresher course for 70 newly trained and 30 newly recruited teachers (INDUCTION	District wide	N/A	Number of refresher courses organized				20000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2NO. Classrooms for Basic Schools.	District wide	95	Number of classroom blocks constructed				600000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete on-going classroom blocks	Kwametenten Nsawkaw Shs Nkona Kojolongo Kwamemensa	95	Number of classroom blocks completed				300000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate 8 Classrooms and make them disability friendly.	District wide	N/A	Number of classrooms rehabilitated				50000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mainstream disability friendly designs in all School facilities	District wide	N/A	All classroom Designs disability friendly							GES	CA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 10 disable boys and girls in school	District wide	N/A	Number of disables given sponsorship	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for Special Education Coordinator and Health Specialists to conduct screening to identify 1000 children with special needs.	District wide	N/A	Special Education Coordinators and Health Specialists supported	←	→	5000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise INSET for 100 teachers on how to handle children with special needs	District wide	N/A	INSET organised	←	→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support EMIS staff to organise orientation workshop for 50 head teachers and Assistance and 10 C/S on annual school Census and data collection.	District wide	N/A	EMIS supported	←	→	9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DEPT to regularly monitor resources distributed to schools	District wide		DEPT supported to regularly monitor resources distributed	←	→	10,000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for the preparation of ADEOP	Nsawkaw	N/A	ADEOP prepared	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support 3000 for GPASS activities	District wide	400	Number of girls supported in GPASS activities	←→	15000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support DTST to monitor teachers and Circuit Supervisors output	District wide	N/A	DTST supported	←→	10000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support M&E teams to conduct regular comprehensive school inspection to a disseminate reports timely.	District wide	N/A	M&E Team supported	←→	5,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 35 M& E staff on accurate monitoring and evaluation for effective administration	District wide	N/A	Number of M&E staff trained	←→	10,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise 4 literacy and Art competition for schools.	District wide	N/A	Literacy and art competitions organised	←→	4000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Sponsor 235 pupils in STME Clinics	District wide	N/A	Number of pupils sponsored in STME clinics	←→	12000			GES	DA

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise one Mock examination for BECE candidates	District wide	N/A					9000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise best teachers award to deserving teachers	District wide	3	Best teachers awarded				15,000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply 2,000school Furniture KG/Dual/Mono Desks to school.	District wide	500	Number of furniture provided				50000			GES	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provision of 4no basic laboratories to existing CHPS Compounds	District wide	0	Number of laboratories provided				60,000.00			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 new CHPS Compounds	Yawdonkokrom Tainso	3	CHPS Compounds constructed				400000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Completion and operationalization of 6 uncompleted CHPS Compounds	Akore Yabraso Dagadu Atomfoso Tainso-sk Degedege	3	Number of CHPs Compounds completed				500,000			DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Undertake Membership Drive	District wide	N/A					10,000		NHIA	TDA	

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Acquisition of 4 BMS Printers and 4 air conditioners	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of office printers acquired	←	→		30,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1no. Office accommodation and 3 centres	Seikwa Badu Debibi Nsawkaw	N/A	Accommodation office and centers constructed	←	→		200,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. official vehicle and 1no. motor mike	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of official vehicle procured	←	→		150,000			NHIA	TDA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Attract specialists to District Hospitals	New District hospital	N/A	OPD attendance of District Hospital	←	→			2,000		GHS	MoH DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Establish Mental Health Units	All health facilities	N/A	Number of health facilities offering mental health	←	→		20,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure 1no. Ambulance	Nsawkaw Hospital	N/A	Number of functional Ambulances	←	→		200,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly emergency preparedness drills	District wide	N/A	Number of emergency preparedness drills organized each year.	←	→		12,000.00		12,000.00	DA	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Fumigation of health facilities	District wide	N/A	Number of health facilities fumigated	←	→		44,100.00	10,100.00		GHS	DA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitisation and community engagement	District wide	N/A		←→	2,000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sponsorship for 20 health workers to further studies	District wide	N/A	1, Doctor-to-population ratio 2.Nurse-to-population ratio	←→	100000			GHS	DA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly HIV sensitisation, Counselling and Testing in Schools and Communities	District wide	N/A	Number of HIV sensitisation programmes organised	←→	30000			GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Undertake quarterly Registration and support for persons with disabilities	District wide	N/A	PLWDs registered	←→	400000			DA	GFD
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of 50 Youth in trade and vocation	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills	←→	20,000			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service delivery	Education and Youth Development	Under take and quarterly Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of YEA, NABCO and NEIP beneficiaries	District wide	N/A	Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps	←→	15,000			YEA	NBSSI

Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Engagement and training of youth in agriculture -Bee Keeping-10 -Mushroom Farming-10	District wide	N/A	Number of youth provided with employable skills					29,750			YEA	NBSSI
Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Encourage women artisans to form cooperative and link them to services	District wide	N/A	Number of women artisans associations						10,000		DoTI	CA
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitisation programmes on nutritional intake for pregnant women and the public	District wide	N/A	Sensitisation programmes organised						10,000		GHS	DA
Social service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	1.Organize meeting with stakeholders to plan Gender based violence campaign	District wide	N/A	Incidence of child abuse cases					5,000		5,000	SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	.Intensive Public Sensitization on gender based violence	District wide	N/A	Public sensitization on gender based violence intensified					1,000		1,000	SWC D	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Encouraging the general public to report cases	District wide	N/A						2,000		2,000	SWC D	GPS

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Counseling of affected victims	District wide	N/A						200.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify communities with high incidence of gender based violence and child abuse	District wide	N/A	Number of gender based violence and child abuse					500.00		SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Intensify public education on topical child protection issues (trafficking, child labour, teenage pregnancy, birth registration, child marriage, drug abuse, harmful traditional practices)	District wide	N/A	Number of public education on child protection issues				2,000		1,000	SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Work with community groups to create a safe environment for children	District wide	N/A	Safe environment created for children				1,000			SWCD	GPS
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Create public awareness on the rights of the child	District wide	N/A	Public awareness on rights of child created				2,000			SWCD	GPS



Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Involve stakeholders including CSOs in monitoring Assembly's policies and programmes on child protection	District wide	N/A						1,000		SWC D	GPS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Identify and select 30 communities for LEAP	District wide	N/A	1.Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP 2.Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme					5,000		5,000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Enroll 100 households under LEAP	District wide	N/A						2,000		2,000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Undertake quarterly Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of LEAP programme.	District wide	N/A						3,000		3000	SWC D	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and community development	Organise sensitisation programmes to educate the public on population issues	District wide	N/A						3,000		3000	DA	NPC

## ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASE LINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> d	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Reshape 65 km of road in the District	Jiadene-Kwasibekoe Nabraga-Kwakubour-Taykor Njau-Asuogya Kuruyaw-Tanoso Debibi-Bonakri Namasa-Hani	40	Total length of road reshaped	←————→				90,000			DoW	CA FRD
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Tar 10km road in the District	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa Debibi Brodi	N/A	Total length of road tarred	←————→							High Ways Authority	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 4,427m length of primary drain	Jarro Nsuhunu Bepoase Koguaa Nasana	N/A	Kilometres of drains constructed - Primary -Secondary	←————→				600000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Connect 8 new Communities to the national electricity grid	Fula (ongoing) Wiasekrom (extention) Abooso Amangoase (Seikwa) Kwasiboonjade Nabraga Seikwa Longokrom Abotareye Kyenkyentoa Salage	N/A	Percentage of households with access to electricity	←————→							MoE	DA

Infrastructure Delivery and Managemnt	Infrastructure Development	Extend electricity to newly developed sites in 8 communities	Seikwa Tainso-seikwa Namasa Kwametenten Fula Nsawkaw Brohani Tanokrom-seikwa	N/A								MoE	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Set up functional ICT centres in all schools	Nsawkaw Badu Seikwa	N/A	Number of functional ICT centres in schools				50,000		60000	GES	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Create website for the Tain District Assembly	Nsawkaw	N/A	Website created				10,000			CA	NITA
Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and spatial planning	Upgrade all Zongos	District wide	N/A	Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded							MoZI C	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 12 FM announcements on climate change by Dec 30th	District wide	N/A	Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies				7601.09			DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize and conduct 10 trainings on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in 10 communities	District wide	N/A							74,454.16	DOA	TDA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Management	Organize 20 field days on climate smart demonstrations	District wide	N/A							5,585.44	DOA	TDA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5,000.	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	Stakeholders trained	←	→	6,000.	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Radio talk shows organised	←	→	800.00	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities	District Wide	N/A	Number of cylinders supplied	←	→	15,000	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	Number of logistics procured	←	→	2500	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Clean up exercise done	←	→	1500	-		NAD MO	Envt Unit
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Relief items procured	←	→	20000	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Planting of 20,000 teak seedlings	District Wide	N/A	Number of teak seedlings planted	←	→	5000	5,000.		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service, Dept. of Agric
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Training of stakeholders/ identified groups	District Wide	N/A	No. of training	←	→	6000	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Radio talk shows and Education sensitization	Tain Fm Royal Fm	N/A	Reduction of bush fire and forest degradation	←	→	800.	-		NAD MO	DA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Produce and supply 500 gas cylinder to identified communities zonal cord for monitoring	District Wide	N/A	Used of wood fuel reduced	←	→	15,000.	15,000		NAD MO	DA, Fire Service
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of 10 wheel barrows, shovels, rakes	District Wide	N/A	10 tool procured	←	→	2,500.0	-		NAD MO	DA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Community clean up and drilling of gutters	District Wide	N/A	Communities cleaned	←	→	1,500.	-		NAD MO	Dept. of Environment
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items for disaster victims.	District Wide	N/A	Impact of national disaster reduced	←	→	20,000.	20,000		NAD MO	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Prepare and Implement Operation and Maintenance Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	O&M Plan prepared	←	→	100000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Delivery	Rehabilitate all public buildings annually	Nsawkaw Post Office Badu Abbatoir Seikwa Abbatoir Assembly Bungalows	N/A	Public buildings rehabilitated	←	→	200000			DWD	CA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Prepare layout of 3 towns	District wide			←	→	10,000		DoPP	DA	
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake education on building regulations	District wide	N/A	Availability	←	→	5,000			DoPP	DA

Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Demolish unauthorised structures	District wide	N/A	of District Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: - Spatial					1,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Undertake property addressing system and street naming	District wide	N/A	- Spatial					50,000			DoPP	DA
Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Preparation of Structure Plan	Nsawkaw	N/A	Development Frameworks - Structural Plans - Local Plans						10,000		TCP D	
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Attract Real Estate Developers by disseminating the District Investment Potential Document	District wide	N/A	Housing Deficit						1,000		CA	DA

## GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise stakeholders meeting to review AAP	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Stakeholders meetings organised	←————→				12,0000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete the Administrative Block	Nsawkaw	N/A	Administration block completed	←————→				400000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete Department of Agric office Complex	Nsawkaw	N/A	Agric office completed	←————→				200000			DoA	CA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise at least three Town Hall meetings	District wide	N/A	Number of Town Hall Meetings organised	←————→				20,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise two number public hearings during the preparation of DMTDP And AAPs	Seven Area councils	N/A	Number of public hearings organised	←————→				10,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Involve stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved during monitoring	←————→				5,000	5000		CA	DA

Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Roll onto the Ntoboa Revenue Software	Nsawkaw Debibi Badu Seikwa	N/A	Percentage increase in property rate	←→			18,000			PPD	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Organise capacity Training for revenue collectors	Nsawkaw	N/A	Percentage increase in IGF	←→				2000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation	Institute award scheme for best performing revenue collectors	District wide	N/A	Percentage increase IGF	←→				3000		Finance Dept	CA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1no. Area/Town Council Offices and recruit operational staff	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Functional Sub-District Structures	←→			100,000			CA	Area/Town Councils
Management and Administration	General Administration	Cede some revenue items to the Area/Town Councils	All Sub-structures	N/A	Number of functional Area/Town Councils	←→				7,000.00		Finance Dept	Sub-structures
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise fee fixing consultations	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in fee fixing	←→				2000		Budget Committee	DA
General Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise public hearing on the Composite budget	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of stakeholders involved in budgeting	←→				5000		Budget Committee	DA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Inaugurate and operationalize the District LED Committee	Nsawkaw	N/A	LED Committee Functional	←→				800		CA	DA



Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of DPCU meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	Planning, budgeting and Coordination	Organise quarterly Budget Committee Meetings	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Budget Committee Meetings	←	→		8000			
Management and Administration	General Administration	Complete and furnish 4no. Police Post	Debib Seikwa Menji Badu	1	Number of police post operational	←	→		400,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a modern police barracks	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of police barracks constructed	←	→		500,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a District Magistrate Court	Nsawkaw	N/A	Magistrate court established	←	→			400000	CA	JS
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish District Police Command	Nsawkaw	N/A	Police Command established	←	→		30,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Lobby for 50 police personnel	District wide	N/A	Number of police personnel posted	←	→	1,000.			GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Community watch committees	District wide	N/A	Number of community watch committees	←	→		1,000		GPS	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Establish Fire Service Office in Nsawkaw	Nsawkaw	N/A	Fire Service established at Nsawkaw	←	→	400,000.00			FSD	DA

Management and Administration	General Administration	Involve traditional authorities and CSOs in Public hearings, Town Hall Meetings and all other community engagements	District wide	N/A	Level of CSOs engagement in development process	←	→		1,000		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure and Network Computers and Accessories	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Computers and Accessories procured	←	→	40,000			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Create and update Website for the Tain District Assembly	Office of the Tain District Assembly	N/A	Website Created and updated	←	→		30,000.00		CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Develop a Client Service Charter	Office of Tain District Assembly	N/A	Client service charters established	←	→				CA	DA
Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Establish the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)	Nsawkaw	N/A	Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) Established	←	→	2,000.00			CA	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organise quarterly sensitisation forums to educate the citizens on their rights and responsibilities	District wide		Number of sensitisation forums organised	←	→	5000			NCCE	DA

### GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES /PROJECTS	LOCATION	BASELINE	INDICATOR	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	GOG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLL
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Market the District to the outside world	Nsawkaw	N/A	Number of Ghanaians in diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	←			→	50,000			Central Admin	DA

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Monitoring and evaluation are separate practices dedicated to the assessment of overall performance. Monitoring is a systematic and long-term process that gathers information in regards to the progress made by an implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2019). Evaluation is time specific and it is performed to judge whether a project has reached its goals and delivered what expected according to its original plan. First of all, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are important for the DPCU to assess that the DMTDP is achieving the set targets

This chapter covers how the DMTDP would be monitored and evaluated. In this regard, it highlights the monitoring and evaluation plan of the district.

#### **6.2 Purpose of the District Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring is very important in project planning and implementation.

It is like watching where you are going while riding a bicycle; you can adjust as you go along and ensure that you are on the right track.

Monitoring provides information that will be useful in:

- Determining whether the inputs in the project are well utilized;
- Identifying problems facing the implementation of the DMTDP and finding solutions;
- Ensuring all activities are carried out properly by the right people and in time;
- Using lessons from one project experience on to another; and

Determining whether the way the DMTDP was planned is the most appropriate way of solving the problems in the District

#### **6.3 Monitoring Matrix**

The matrix shows the linkage of the DMTDP to the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) objectives. The matrix presents the input, output, and outcome and impact indicators for the objectives. It provides the frequency for collecting data on each indicator as well as data sources and who is responsible for collecting the data.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring Matrix-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

DMTDP GOAL: Creating opportunities for all									
AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
BECE Pass Rate	Outcome	22.4%	40%	50%	60%	70%	SEX	Annually	GES
<u>Pupil Teacher Ratio</u>	Input						SEX	Annually	GES
Kg		1:33	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40			
Primary		1:28	1:40	1:40	1:40	1:40			
JHS		1:19	1:35	1:35	1:35	1:35			
SHS		1:31	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30			
<u>% Trained Teachers</u>	Input						SEX LOCALITY	Annually	GES
Pre-School		45%	50%	60%	70%	80%			
Primary		57%	60%	65%	70%	75%			
JHS		78%	90%	95%	100%	100%			
SHS		85%	90%	95%	100%	100%			

<u>Gross Enrolment Rate</u>									
KG	Outcome	136.2%	75%	80%	85%	90%	SEX	Annually	GES
Primary		92.70%	90%	95%	100%	100%			
JHS		67.90%	85%	90%	95%	100%			
SHS		70.40%	80%	85%	90%	95%			
<u>Net Enrolment Rate</u>									
KG	Outcome	93%	95%	100%	100%	100%	SEX	Annually	GES
Primary		72%	80%	85%	90%	95%			
JHS		35%	40%	45%	50%	60%			
SHS		17%	30%	35%	40%	50%			
<u>Gender Parity Index</u>									
KG	Outcome	1.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	SEX	Annually	GES
Primary		0.92	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
JHS		0.89	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
SHS		0.87	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			

<u>Coverage Of School Feeding</u>										GES
Number of pupils	Input	4,319	5,000	5,200	5,400	5,600	Sex			
Number of schools		28	29	30	31	32	Locality (Rural/Urban)			
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE:</b> Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
HIV/AIDS Prevention Rate	Outcome	2.3%	2%	1.5%	1%	1 %	Sex Age Groups	Annually		DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTORATE
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE:</b> Reduce Disability, mortality and morbidity										
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000	Outcome	43	20	10	5	0	Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually		DHD
Under five mortality rate per 1000	Outcome	3	0	0	0	0	Sex Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually		DHD

Infant Mortality per 1,000	Outcome	5	0	0	0	0	Sex Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually	DHD
Population to Doctor ratio	Outcome	1 :33,767	1:25,325	1:20,260	1:16,883	1:14,471	Locality (rural/urban)	Annually	DHD
Population to nurse ratio	Outcome	1 :1,055	1:1,000	1:800	1:500	1:500	Locality (rural/urban)	Annually	DHD
Malaria case fatality in children under 5years/ 10,000 population	Outcome	0.0009	0	0	0	0	Sex Locality (Rural/Urban) Disability	Annually	DHD
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage</b>									
NHIS Coverage	Outcome	32.2%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Sex Disability	Annually	NHI Office



<u>Number of Health Facilities</u>	Output								
Hospitals		1	1	1	1	1	Locality (rural/urban	Annually	DHD
Health Centres		5	5	5	5	5			
CHPs Compounds		1	5	7	9	11			
Clinic		1	1	1	1	1			

**Table 6.2: Monitoring Matrix- Economic Development**

<b>DMTDP GOAL: Build a prosperous society</b>									
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve production efficiency and yield</b>									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELIN E 2017	TARGETS				DISAGG REGATI ON	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
<u>% crop yield</u>									
- Maize	Output	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5		Annually	DOA
- Cassava		6.1	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.6			
- Cocoyam		2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3			
- Plantain		5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4			
- Groundnut		5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4			
- Pepper		6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6			
- Yam		7.5	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.9			
- Cowpea		4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1			
EXTENSION OFFICER FARMER RATIO	Input	1:84,781	1:80,000	1:70,000	1:60,000	1:50,000		Annually	DOA

VETERINARY OFFICER/FARMER RATIO	Input	1:8,478	1:8,000	1:7,000	1:6,000	1:5,000		Annually	DOA
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS Policy Objective : Improve Post Harvest Management</b>									
Number of Silos	Output	1	2	3	3	3	Locality	Annually	DOA
<b>NMTDF Objective : Pursue Flagship industrial development initiatives</b>									
Number of Small and Medium Scale Factories in the District	Output	5	8	12	16	20	Locality	Annually	BAC
Number of youth benefitting from skills training	Input	156	200	300	400	500	Sex	Annually	BAC

**Table 6.3: Monitoring Matrix- ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>DMTDP GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>									
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</b>									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
<u>Proportion/Length of Roads (km)</u>									
Tarred	Output	60km	60km	70km	80km	90km		Annually	DPCU
Reshaping		30.7km	40km	50km	60km	70km			
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE : Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply</b>									
Percentage Change In Number Of Households With Access To Electricity	Output	80%	88%	93%	98%	100%	Rural/urban	Annually	DPCU
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE : Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water and expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities</b>									
% of household with sustainable access to safe and clean water	Outcome	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%		Annually	DPCU, CWSA
% of rural population with	Outcome	10.4%	20%	30%	40%	50%		Annually	DPCU

sustainable access to improve sanitation facilities										
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**Table 6.4: Monitoring Matrix-GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILILTY**

<b>DMTDP GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>									
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>									
INDICATORS	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE 2017	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage of women involved in decision making	Outcome	9.2%	9.2%	30%	30%	30%		Annually	DPCU
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance public safety and security</b>									
Police citizen Ratio	Outcome	1:10,000	1:7,500	1:5,000	1:2500	1:1000		Annually	DPCU
<b>AGENDA FOR JOBS POLICY OBJECTIVE: Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>									
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Outcome	103,153.48	113,468.83	124,815.71	137,297.28	151,027.01		Annually	DPCU
proportion of DA Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Outcome	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	DPCU

## 6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Work plan

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET (GH¢)
	2017	2018	2019	2020		
DMTDP Evaluations						
Mid –term evaluation	Start 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2019				DPCU, CSOs	2,000.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2019				DPCU, CSOs	2,000.00
Specific Evaluations and studies	Start 5 <sup>th</sup> of July Bi-annually				DPCU, CSOs	2,000.00
Participatory M&E	Start 25 <sup>th</sup> April Bi-annually				DPCU, CSOs	2,000.00
Implementation Monitoring		DPCU, CSOs				
Monthly or Quarterly field visits	1 <sup>st</sup> Tuesday of every month or quarter				DPCU, CSOs	20,000.00
Monthly or quarterly review meetings	1 <sup>st</sup> Wednesday of every month or quarter				DPCU, CSOs	20,000.00
APR Preparation and Dissemination		DPCU, CSOs				
Data Collection	From 15 <sup>th</sup> Jan. annually				DPCU, CSOs	5,000.00
Prepare Draft District APR	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan. annually				DPCU, CSOs	5,000.00

Organise APR review workshop	20 <sup>th</sup> Jan annually	DPCU, CSOs	10,000.00
Final APR submitted to RCC/ NDPC	End of Jan, annually	DPCU, CSOs	400.00
Disseminate District APR	From Feb. annually	DPCU, CSOs	800.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>69,200.00</b>



**Table 17: Indicator Data collection sheet**

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
BECE Pass Rate	AUGUST every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	-boys -Girls	
Pupil Teacher Ratio	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	KG, Primary, JHS,SHS	
% Trained Teacher	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	KG, Primary, JHS,SHS	
Gross Enrolment Rate	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	-KG, Primary, JHS,SHS - Girls -Boys	
Net Enrolment Rate	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	-KG, Primary, JHS,SHS - Girls -Boys	
Gender Parity Index	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in all Schools	KG, Primary, JHS,SHS	
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	Males, females	
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural	
Under five mortality rate per 1000	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural , sex	
Infant Mortality per 1,000	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural , sex	
Population to Doctor ratio	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural	
Population to nurse ratio	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural	
NHIS Coverage	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in NHIS Office	urban, rural ,sex	
Malaria case fatality in children under 5years/ 10,000 population	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in GHS	urban, rural , sex	
% change in crop yield	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in Department of Agric	maize, cassava, yam, pepper, plantain	
Proportion/Length of Roads (km)	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in Department of Works	-tarred road, untarred road	
Percentage Change In Number Of	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in VRA	-male headed households	

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Households With Access To Electricity			-female headed households	
% of household with sustainable access to safe and clean water	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in DWST	-male headed households -female headed households	
% of rural population with sustainable access to improve sanitation facilities	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration in DWST	-male headed households -female headed households	
Tele density/ penetration rate	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration at Ghana Statistical Service	-fixed line -mobile	
Percentage of women involved in decision making	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration at the Central Administration	-	
Police citizen Ratio	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration at GPS	-	
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration at Department of Finance	-	
proportion of DA Expenditure within the DMTDP budget	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration at Department of Finance	-	
Amount of Development Partners and NGOs funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Oct to nov every year	Questionnaire administration at Department of Finance	-DDF	

The data to be collated (ie both quantitative and qualitative) would be used to indicate the contributions the programmes and projects being implemented are making towards the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan of the District.

Data collection will be reviewed with all stakeholders before and after collation. A data validation forum will reduce errors and inconsistencies.

#### **6.4 Identification of Stakeholders**

The following are some stakeholders with interests in the development in the District. They are NDPC, CSOs, Traditional Authorities, RCC, Members of Parliament, Media, Departments and the District Assembly.

#### **6.5 Data Validation**

Data collection will be reviewed with all stakeholders before and after collation. A data validation forum will reduce errors and inconsistencies.

#### **6.6 Reporting**

After each monitoring exercise, project actors, community leaders and sector departments involved will come out with key findings and observations. DPCU will then brief the DCE, Presiding Member and other actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified. This will allow all stakeholders to take the necessary actions that require redress before the next monitoring exercise.

The DPCU will prepare written reports on monthly, quarterly and annual basis on their findings. The APR sums up all the M&E activities and results in the year. Copies of the quarterly and Annual Progress Reports will be sent to the RPCU, the NDPC and other stakeholders. The reports will also be deliberated upon during General Assembly meetings and used widely within the district to inform policy and decision making.

#### **2.10 Dissemination and Communication Strategies**

Copies of the generated reports – Annual Progress Reports (APR) and Quarterly Reports would be forwarded to the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) through the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Development Partners, Traditional Authorities and other stakeholders.

Indeed, sharing the content of the reports with stakeholders at both the Local as well as the National Levels increases the Accountability and transparency of the District Assembly as well as displaying commitment to Development and Poverty Reduction.

Further, dissemination of reports encourages stakeholders to support Development Interventions that are initiated from the M & E Process.

Some of the dissemination techniques that would be employed by the DPCU include:

Discussions and broadcast on the Local News Media – eg. Dormaa and Gift FMs.

Meeting with Traditional Authorities, Area Council Representatives and other opinion leaders tasking them to in turn inform their constituents through such meetings.

Organization of people Assemblies at some Central Locations throughout the District.

It is worthy to note that during such programmes, responses or feedback received from stakeholders be built-in so that lessons learnt can be fed into re-planning and decision making processes.

### **Channels of Communication for Relevant Audiences**

It is important that messages about the implementation of the plan reach all relevant audiences, while the DPCU also develops consultation strategies with the private sector. The District Communication Committee will aim to communicate effectively (through two-way dialogue) with a range of stakeholders, including but not limited to those outlined in Table 13 .The committee will work towards multiple, audience-specific forms of dissemination. All forms of communication will be tailored to be accessible, and relevant to the specific target audience. Communication will be sensitive to social, economic, cultural, ethnic and other diversity. The committee recognizes that merely placing information online is not sufficient to ensure that it is accessed and utilised. It will therefore endeavour to ensure that audiences are made aware of the material through a variety of channels. Channels for communication for relevant audiences are outlined in Table 13.

**Table 18: Channels of Communication for Relevant Audiences**

Audiences	Possible Communication Channels	Key Messages
Assembly Members	General Assembly Meetings	Annual Action Plans, Progress reports, Implementation Budget
Local communities	Community forum, FM Stations	Annual Action Plans , Performance of District, Implementation Budget
Area Council	Meetings and Workshops	Progress reports on the implementation of projects
CSOs	Meetings, Workshops and consultations	Presentation on Progress Report,
Traditional Authorities	Meetings, Workshops and consultations	Presentation on Progress Report,
Regional Coordinating Council, RPCU	Reporting	Mid-term and Annual Progress reports
NDPC	Reporting	Mid-term and Annual Progress reports
Private Sector, consultants	Meetings and Consultations	Potentials and opportunities in the district
Public	Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter	Progress Reports, DMTDP, Annual Action Plan
Researchers and Academia Institution, Professional Associations	Websites	Formal reports on achievements
The media	Interview, community forum	Progress Reports, DMTDP, Annual Action Plan
Development Partners	Reporting, websites	

## 2.11 Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of making judgments about a project or programme that is on-going or completed based on systematic and objective collection and analysis of data/information relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, success, relevance, and sustainability for its stakeholders. Evaluation answers the question “what have we achieved and what impact have we made?”

The District is going to engage the services of a consultant to conduct the evaluation of the DMTDP. However it is the DPCU which would come out with the Evaluation Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference will then serves as a tool based on which the evaluation would be undertaken.

### 2.11.1 Process of the Evaluation

#### Evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR)

The Terms of Reference forms the basis for the evaluation exercise. It guides the evaluation of the programmes in the DMTDP.

**Table 21: Framework for Evaluation Terms of Reference**

Structure	Contents
Project background	The background to the evaluation explaining its origin and broad purpose.
Project status	An update on the current state of implementation
Purpose and scope of the evaluation	Clear statement of evaluation objectives and the scope of work
Key issues	Key evaluation issues to be covered
Method	Evaluation methods to be used. Identification of existing reports and performance information
Team composition	Profile and mix of expertise required
Schedule and logistics	Draft itinerary and logistical requirements
Evaluation reports	Guidance on expected reporting

## Review of the Goal and Objectives of DMTDP

The DPCU would review the goal and objectives of the plan. It is imperative to know how the plan is intended to be implemented and what it is intended to be achieved. This is where indicators to assess performance, stakeholders, work plan and budget are revealed

## Purpose of Evaluation

The important outcome of project or programme evaluation is a set of recommendations to address issues relating to the programme design or plan and implementation and lessons learnt to guide future planning.

Tain District have committed significant resources to support a wide range of development programmes designed to contribute to effective delivery of services and sustainable development. There is therefore the need for accountability in terms of the extent to which the District delivers their mandates and makes progress towards sustainable development. Evaluation is therefore about measuring performance, that is, progress being made towards the achievement of results.

## Developing evaluation questions

The evaluation questions represent what one wants to know through the evaluation. Finding answers for those questions with evidence directs the evaluation process.

**Table 19: Evaluation Questions**

Focus of the Evaluation	Evaluation Questions
Process	How well was the project designed and implemented? To what extent did the project meet the overall needs of the communities? How adequately did the project implementers involve the beneficiaries in the various activities of the project?
Outcome	Was there any significant change and to what extent was it attributable to the

	<p>programme/ projects?</p> <p>How valuable are the outcomes to the stakeholders and beneficiaries?</p> <p>What worked and what did not work?</p>
Learning	<p>What were the unintended consequences?</p> <p>What were the emerging issues?</p>
Investment	<p>Was the project cost effective?</p> <p>Was there another alternative that may be represented a better investment?</p>
What next?	<p>Can the project be scaled up?</p> <p>Can the project be replicated elsewhere?</p> <p>Is the change self-sustaining or it requires continued intervention?</p>
Relevance	<p>Does the programme or project service/produce the needs/ priorities of the beneficiaries/ target communities</p>
Efficiency	<p>Are the MTDP objectives achieved at the least cost without compromise to quality</p>
Effectiveness	<p>To what extent were the objectives of the MTDP achieved?</p>
Sustainability	<p>To what extent can the District be able to continue to provide the programme/ project services/ products beyond the end of the MTDP?</p> <p>To what extent has the programme/ project led to long-term behavioural changes?</p>

### **Type and Scope of the Evaluation**

Some of the evaluations which would be conducted based on their timing are ex-ante evaluation, mid-term evaluation, final or terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation.

With ex-ante evaluation, projects and programmes will be evaluated before the start of implementation. Mid-term evaluation will be conducted half-way into the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017) and it is done to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modification where necessary.



Concerning the scope, evaluation would be conducted throughout the District to ascertain the outcome and impact of the plan.

**Evaluation Design Matrix**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Key questions</b>	<b>Info required</b>	<b>Info sources</b>	<b>Data collection methods</b>	<b>Data collection tools</b>

**2.12 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

Participatory M&E is the process where primary stakeholders actively participate in tracking the process towards the achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results to draw actionable conclusions. It is aimed at creating positive learning environment, deepening public consultation and to provoke thinking and action. In addition it helps release creativity in people and enables people to take a more active partnership role, especially in community projects aimed at improving the quality of life.

Participation is one key principle that would be employed in every stage of Monitoring and Evaluation because there are various stakeholders in and outside the district who have direct interest in the implementation of the projects and programmes in the plan.

**Table 22: Roles of beneficiaries and service providers in PM&E**

Steps	Service providers-led	Jointly-led	Beneficiaries-led
Planning the PM&E process and determining objectives and indicators	<p>-service providers determine stakeholders to be involved; develop the M&amp;E framework including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collection instruments</p> <p>-beneficiaries provide feedback on proposed M&amp;E framework, learn how to use the data collection tools</p>	<p>-service providers and beneficiaries jointly identify stakeholders to be involved develop the M&amp;E framework including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collection instruments</p>	<p>beneficiaries determine stakeholders to be involved; develop the M&amp;E framework including objectives, indicators, choose and develop data collection instruments</p> <p>-service providers provide technical support to beneficiaries when called upon</p>
Gathering data	<p>-service providers coordinate data collection</p> <p>-beneficiaries participate as data collectors and/or as interviewees</p>	<p>-service providers coordinate data collection</p> <p>-beneficiaries participate as data collectors</p>	<p>-beneficiaries coordinate all data collection activities</p>
Analyzing data	<p>-service providers analyse the data, summarise findings; formulate recommendations and prepare for presentation and discussion</p> <p>-beneficiaries do not play any role</p>	<p>-service providers and beneficiaries jointly analyse raw data, discuss results, summarise findings and develop recommendation</p>	<p>- beneficiaries analyse the data, discuss results, summarise findings and develop recommendations</p> <p>-service providers provide technical advice on data analysis when called upon</p>

<p>Sharing the information and defining actions to be taken</p>	<p>-service providers present findings and recommendations</p> <p>-beneficiaries discuss findings and recommendations and provide feedback</p>	<p>-service providers and beneficiaries present findings and recommendations to wider stakeholder group and elicit discussion of actions to be taken</p>	<p>-beneficiaries present findings and recommendations to wider community and service providers</p> <p>-service providers provide suggestions, recommendations and actions to be taken</p>
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**Adapted from Judi Aibel, 2004**

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **DISTRICT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY/PLAN**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

The ability to communicate is essential to the success of any undertaking and an important factor in the achievement of its objectives. We have entered an age of knowledge, and the key to accessing and harnessing that knowledge lies in the ability to communicate.

The DMTDP (2014-2017) has an important communications responsibility both in respect of making known the implementation of its programmes, projects, activities and in relation to its various leadership roles. The DPCU must ensure that the DMTDP reach stakeholders and give them the opportunity to feed into the implementation of the DMTP in order for the plan to be relevant to them.

This section sets out communications activities for the DMTDP and is targeted at all those involved and interested in the plan. The communication strategy aims to ensure participation by stakeholders in the smooth implementation of the DMTDP in order for the beneficiaries to derive full benefit from the plan.

#### **7.2 Roles and Responsibilities**

A number of personnel are involved in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the communications strategy. There shall be the District Development Communication Committee, chaired by the Presiding Member with the Information Officer serving as the secretary. It will oversee communications (both internal and external) as well as ensuring that communications form a key component of all relevant activities. Membership of the Committee shall be the District Planning Officer, Community Development Officer, Social Welfare Officer and the District Budget Officer. Their activities will involve:

- Dissemination of the DMTDP and Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports of the implementation of the DMTDP
- Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District
- Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the series of the District.

### 7.3 Channels of Communication for Relevant Audiences

It is important that messages about the implementation of the plan reach all relevant audiences, while the DPCU also develops consultation strategies with the private sector. The District Communication Committee will aim to communicate effectively (through two-way dialogue) with a range of stakeholders, including but not limited to those outlined in Table 7.1. The committee will work towards multiple, audience-specific forms of dissemination. All forms of communication will be tailored to be accessible, and relevant to the specific target audience. Communication will be sensitive to social, economic, cultural, ethnic and other diversity. The committee recognizes that merely placing information online is not sufficient to ensure that it is accessed and utilised. It will therefore endeavour to ensure that audiences are made aware of the material through a variety of channels. Channels for communication for relevant audiences are outlined in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1: Channels of Communication for Relevant Audiences**

<b>Audiences</b>	<b>Possible Communication Channels</b>	<b>Key Messages</b>
Assembly Members	General Assembly Meetings	Annual Action Plans, Progress reports, Implementation Budget
Local communities	Community forum, FM Stations	Annual Action Plans , Performance of District, Implementation Budget
Area Council	Meetings and Workshops	Progress reports on the implementation of projects
CSOs	Meetings, Workshops and consultations	Presentation on Progress Report,
Traditional Authorities	Meetings, Workshops and consultations	Presentation on Progress Report,
Regional Coordinating Council	Reporting	Mid-term and Annual Progress reports
NDPC	Reporting	Mid-term and Annual Progress reports
Private Sector	Meetings and Consultations	Potentials and opportunities in the district
Public	Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter	Progress Reports, DMTDP, Annual Action

## 7.4 Communication Work plan

The work plan is a framework that depicts how the communication plan will be implemented. It gives a picture at a glance as to the activities that will be undertaken, the time frame, those who responsible for each activity and the success criteria.

**Table 7.2: Communication Work plan**

Activity	Timeframe	Responsibility	Success criteria
General Assembly Meetings	Once every quarter	District Communication Committee	Assembly members aware of Annual Action plan and Performance of District
Community Forum	Bi-annually	District Communication Committee	Annual Action Plans, Annual Progress Report, Implementation Budget
FM Stations	Quarterly	District Communication Committee	People aware of the Performance of the district
Meetings and workshops with Area Council	Quarterly	District Communication Committee	Area Councilors aware of Annual Action Plan, performance of the district
Consultations, meetings and workshops with CSOs	Biannually	District Communication Committee	Performance of District, annual action plans made known
Report to RCC	Quarterly	District Communication Committee	Performance of the district reported on.
Report to NDPC	Mid -Year, Annually	District Communication Committee	Performance of the district reported on.
Consultations with Private Sector	Quarterly	District Communication Committee	State of the District economy made known
Website development and update, Twitter, Facebook, Whatsapp	By the end of December, quarterly	District Communication Committee	Website created and updated regularly

**Source: DPCU Report, 2013**

## 7.5 Communication Budget

The need for a budget in any endeavour cannot be over emphasized as it shows how much it would cost to implement a plan. Table 6.3 shows how much each communication activity will cost.

**Table 7.3: Communications Budget Sheet**

Strategy/Task	Target Date	Cost (GH¢)
General Assembly Meetings	Last week of each quarter	4,000
Community Forum	March and November of every year	5,000
FM Stations	Last week of each quarter	1,500
Meetings and workshops with Area Council	Week preceding the last week of each quarter	1,500
Consultations, meetings and workshops with CSOs	July and December every year	2,000
Report to RCC	14 <sup>th</sup> July of every year for mid-year report, 12 <sup>th</sup> January for APR	1,200
Report to NDPC	14 <sup>th</sup> July of every year for mid-year report, 12 <sup>th</sup> January for APR	1,200
Consultations with Private Sector	Every three months	1,000
Website development and update	December for the creation; last week of every quarter for the update	2,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,400</b>

**Source: DPCU Report, 2017**

## 7.6 Evaluation and Monitoring

The communications strategy needs to be flexible in order to respond to changing external environments; it will be reviewed regularly by the District Communication Committee and discussed annually with the DPCU to identify areas where improvements could be made. An impact assessment will be undertaken towards the end of Year 1, against the success criteria

set out in Table 7.2 and against broader performance indicators for the plan as a whole. Further impact assessments will be carried out annually.