

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BMA.....	Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly
CBO.....	Community Based Organization
CHPS.....	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CSO.....	Civil society Organization
DACF.....	District Assembly Common Fund
DMTDP.....	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPR.....	Doctor Population Ratio
DSW.....	Department of Social Welfare
EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency
GER.....	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI.....	Gender Parity Index
GSGDA.....	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
IGF.....	Internally Generated Funds
JHS.....	Junior High School
KG.....	Kindergarten
KVIP.....	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP.....	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E.....	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBA.....	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD.....	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE.....	Municipal Chief Executive
MMR.....	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPCU.....	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MPO.....	Municipal Planning Officer
NDPC.....	National Development Planning Commission
NDPF.....	National Development Policy Framework
NER.....	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS.....	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPR.....	Nurse Population Ratio
OPD.....	Out Patients Department
PTR.....	Pupil Teacher Ratio
RPCU.....	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SHS.....	Senior High School
PLWHIV.....	People Living with Human Immune Deficiency Virus

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to ensure that the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) reflects the prevailing circumstances, needs and aspirations of the people, the preparation of this plan adopted a highly participatory approach to allow the incorporation of the inputs of diverse individuals, groups and organisations in the Municipality. This approach enabled the process to raise the awareness of the public and as well seek their inputs in order to increase their acceptance and ownership of the plan.

The preparation of the plan began with a thorough identification of community development problems, needs and aspirations which was carried-out in an inclusive process in five communities within each Zonal Council in the Municipality. This stage produced a list of community needs and aspirations as expressed by community members which facilitated the preparation of Community Action Plans (CAPs).

The collection of community level data was followed by a review of the performance of district in implementing the previous MTDP (2014-2017). The review of performance assisted in the identification of development gaps, positive factors that facilitated the implementation of the plan, and constraints and challenges that militated against its implementation.

Together with stakeholders at the Zonal Councils, the compiled list of community problems, needs and aspirations were prioritized in order to select key issues for integration into the Municipal plan. These prioritized issues were harmonized with development gaps identified from the performance review and the national development strategies and further prioritized. The prioritization stage considered factors such as the feasibility of addressing a need, its urgency, its rippling/multiplier effects implications, its contribution to job creation, and its environmental.

The prioritized development needs were then subjected to a Potential Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints (POCC) analysis to determine the ability of the District to fulfil the needs of the Municipality. Through this an insight was provided into the formulation of a municipal medium-term. The development goals, objectives, strategies and activities were used to construct a composite Programme of Action (PoA) which was further divided into Annual Action Plans for incremental implementation.

The Plan finally outlines strategies for its implementation, how progress will be monitored and evaluated and how results will be communicated to the key stakeholders. Financially, an estimated total amount of GH¢10,215,730.88 will be required for a successful implementation of the plan.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.0.1 INTRODUCTION

This 2018-2021 Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) for the Bolgatanga Municipal is hinged on the long-term national development policy framework (LTNDPF) which spans from 2018 to 2057. The LTNDPF is to be implemented through a series of ten 4-Year medium-term development plans (MTDPs) which envisions a Municipality where the people will continuously enjoy improved living standards through the sustainable mobilization and effective utilization of its human and natural resources. The first will be implemented from 2018 to 2021. It is in connection with this that the Assembly MTDP is prepared along the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission in accordance with Sections 1(2 to 4), 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), Sections 1 to 13 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016, LI 2232, Sections 83 ((1a-h), 3, 4) and 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936.

1.0.2 Vision, Mission and the Role of the Municipal Assembly

1.1.1 Vision

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly envisions a Municipality where the people will continuously enjoy improved living standards through the sustainable mobilization and effective utilization of its human and natural resources.

1.1.2 Mission

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly exists to improve upon the lives of the people through the creation of an enabling environment, harnessing of its resources, proper co-ordination and integration of activities in the Municipality within the framework of National policies.

1.1.3 Functions the Municipal Assembly

MMDAs have multiple and varying functions. For the purposes of the MTDP preparation process the functions of the Municipality as it has been stated in section ten (12) in the Local Government Act, 2016, Act 936, are as follows;

1. Subject to this Act, a District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district.
2. For the purpose of subsection (1) and (2) of this section, a District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. Without prejudice to subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a District Assembly shall:

- a. be responsible for the overall development of the district.
 - b. formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
 - c. promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
 - d. initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
 - e. be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
 - f. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - g. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - h. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment;
 - Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.
4. Subject to this Act and to Government policy it shall be the responsibility of a District Assembly to take such steps and measures as are necessary and expedient to:
- a. execute approved development plans for the district;
 - b. guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development plans;
 - c. initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - d. promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans;
 - e. monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, district and national economy.
5. A District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district
6. A District Assembly shall in the discharge of its duties shall:
- a. Be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy;
and

- b. Act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation

1.2 REVIEW OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA II) 2014-2017

1.2.1 *Introduction*

A review of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) was undertaken to pave way for the preparation of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan under the policy framework of the National Medium Term Development Policy is based on the coordinated programme of economic and social development. This coordinated programme formed the basis for the preparation of a detailed Medium Term National Development policy frame work to be implemented.

1.2.2 *Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)*

The MTDP had a smooth take off with its implementation processes but slowed down along the line. This was basically as a result of in inflow of funds for their implementation. The review revealed that at least 75% of planned activities in the MTDP were executed with a success though some are yet to be finally completed.

1.2.3 *Challenges of Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)*

The major problem faced in the implementation 2014-2017 MTDP was inadequate funding of the various activities outlined. In cases where funds were available to fund these activities they were sometimes delayed and not also reliable. To some extend this affected the implementation process. Another problem was political interference on the part of the politicians. In some cases due to pressure from "foot soldiers" and pressure from their own promises they sometimes alter the plans to "save" themselves.

1.2.4 *Lessons Learnt From MTDP (2014-2017)*

It was revealed through the review that the unsuccessful implementation of some programmes and projects were as a result of inadequate and untimely release funds. As a result of this, emphasis will be on good prioritization to ensure that only priority projects and programmes are incorporated into the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) in order not to ensure maximum results.

Another important lesson learnt was the high level of success chalked in the implementation of some activities due to active participation of stakeholders. This was due to the fact that they were involved in every aspects of the planning process.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF 2014-2017 MTDP

1.3.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 1: Performance level according to Thematic Areas

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
1. Accelerated agriculture modernization and agro based industrial development	a) Improve agricultural productivity	Crop Production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize • Millet • Sorghum • Rice • G'nut • S' Bean • S' Potato 	Production in metric tonnes 1,000-4000mt 500-1,000mt 400-1,200mt 3,300-7600mt 480-1680mt 400-1500mt 6250-12,500mt	30% Increase in Production	5,594.4 5,164.4 8,002.2 7,566.7 7,474 108 348	3,793.7 2,783.2 4,419 7,998.1 4,403.8 116 120	3,235.8 8,552.7 3,436.4 5,391.2 304.5 470.7 -	2,659 2,674 918 2,563 2,293 2,174	
	b) Promote livestock and poultry development for food	Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Goat • Sheep • Pig • G' fowl • Fowl 	19,125 62,175 42,345 13,020 114,680 127,905	20% Increase in Production	31,170 78,180 54,090 26,790 116,340 174,135	30,547 76,616 54,144 25,451 112,850 174,310	29,279 78,221 55,082 25,780 114,685 175,918	32,199 47,703 47,703 202,109 30,096	

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
2. Developing human resources for national development	a) Bridge the equity gap and access to healthcare and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor.		Reduce maternal mortality and morbidity rate	80/100,000 LB	329/100,000 LB	201/100,000 LB	172/100,000 LB	415/100,000 LB	Target achieved
			Reduce under five Mortality Rate	10/1000LB	24/1000LB	28/1000LB	22/1000LB	32/1000LB	Target achieved
				Reduce malaria case fatality in under 5 to less than 10%	84/10,000 POP	134/10,000 POP	63/10,000 POP	32/10,000 POP	Target not achieved
				Identify 382 malnourished Children (under 5) for CMAM	202/348	233/377	191/382	88/382	Target not achieved
			Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI Infections, especially among the vulnerable	Reduce HIV Prevalence to less than 1% in the general population	2.5	1.4	2.3	-	Target not achieved
	100% PMTCT take-up	100%		100%	100%	100%	Target achieved		

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS	
					2014	2015	2016	2017		
	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Access and participation in education (basic level)	Gross enrolment rate(Male/Female) KG	KG 95.6	120.5	110.76	118.2	105.4	Target achieved	
			PRIM.	PRIM -95.6	136.7	89.0	94.0	86.8	Target achieved	
			JHS	JHS-82.1	110.8	80.20	86.2	78.7	Target achieved	
			Pupil Teacher Ratio	KG	KG.- 1:32	14	28	29	22	Target achieved
				PRIM.	Prim-1:32	31	31	29	26	Target achieved
				JHS	Jhs.- 1:13	15	15	14	14	Target not achieved
			Gender Parity Index	KG	KG-1.01	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.99	Target achieved
				PRIM	PRIM- 1.03	1.03	1.02	0.97	1.01	Target achieved
				JHS	JHS-1.16	1.17	1.20	1.12	1.019	Target achieved
			Number of classrooms	KG	KG-133	169	172	172	146	Target achieved
				PRIM	PRIM-133	157	210	242		
				JHS	JHS -133	197	222	222		
			Improve quality of teaching and learning	Improve quality basic education	% Pass at BECE (aggregate 6-30)	65% Increase	43.2%	45.7%	40.1	
Teachers' accommodation	No. of Teachers' accommodati	7		2	1	-		Target not achieved		

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
			on constructed						
3. Expanded development of production infrastructure	a) Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Access to portable water	% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	75%	64%	75.12%	79.09%		Target achieved
	b) Accelerate the provision and improved environmental sanitation	Access to improved sanitation	% of population with access to improved sanitation(K VIPS, household latrines and public toilets	50%	27%	32.8%	41.30%	40%	Target not achieved
			Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated trunk roads(km) urban roads(km) Feeder roads(km)	13260km 5173km Km					
	Ensure increased access of households and industries to	Access to electricity	% increase in number of households	65%	45%	56%	63%	71%	Target achieved

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
	reliable and adequate energy supply		with access to electricity						
4. Improvement and sustenance of macro-economic stability	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	Generation of internal revenue	Total amount of IGR	30% annual increase in IGF	1,506,146.65	1,964,384.25	1,230,638.70		
5. Sustainable partnership between government and private sector	Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	Tourism development	No. of tourist sites developed	3 sites	0	0	0	0	Target not achieved
			% increase in tourist arrival	10% annually	21%	29%	32%	38%	Target achieved
		Telecommunications	% of Telecommunication penetration	15% Fixed lines:1.7% Mobile:13.3%	23%	45%	55%	69%	Target achieved
6. Transparent and accountable governance	Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	Women empowerment.	Number of women decision making process	30%	6	6	6	6	Target not achieved
	Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm	Child protection	Number of reported cases of child abuse	0	5	4	6	3	Target not achieved

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
			Number of trafficked children reintegrated	200	20	45	80	120	Target not achieved
			Number of children engaged in child labour	200	225	211	194	180	Target achieved
	Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection.	Internal security and order	Police citizen ratio	1:925	1:1379	1:355	1:1884		Target not achieved
			Amount of development partner and NGO funds contributing to MMTDP implementation	15% annually	1,198,290.49	107,715.81			Target not achieved
7. Reducing poverty and income inequality	facility equitable access to good quality and affordable social services	Social protection interventions	People with disability accessing Disability funds	400	345	350	400	443	Target achieved
			Number of youth employed (LEAP)	400	1002	1002	1002	1002	Target achieved

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

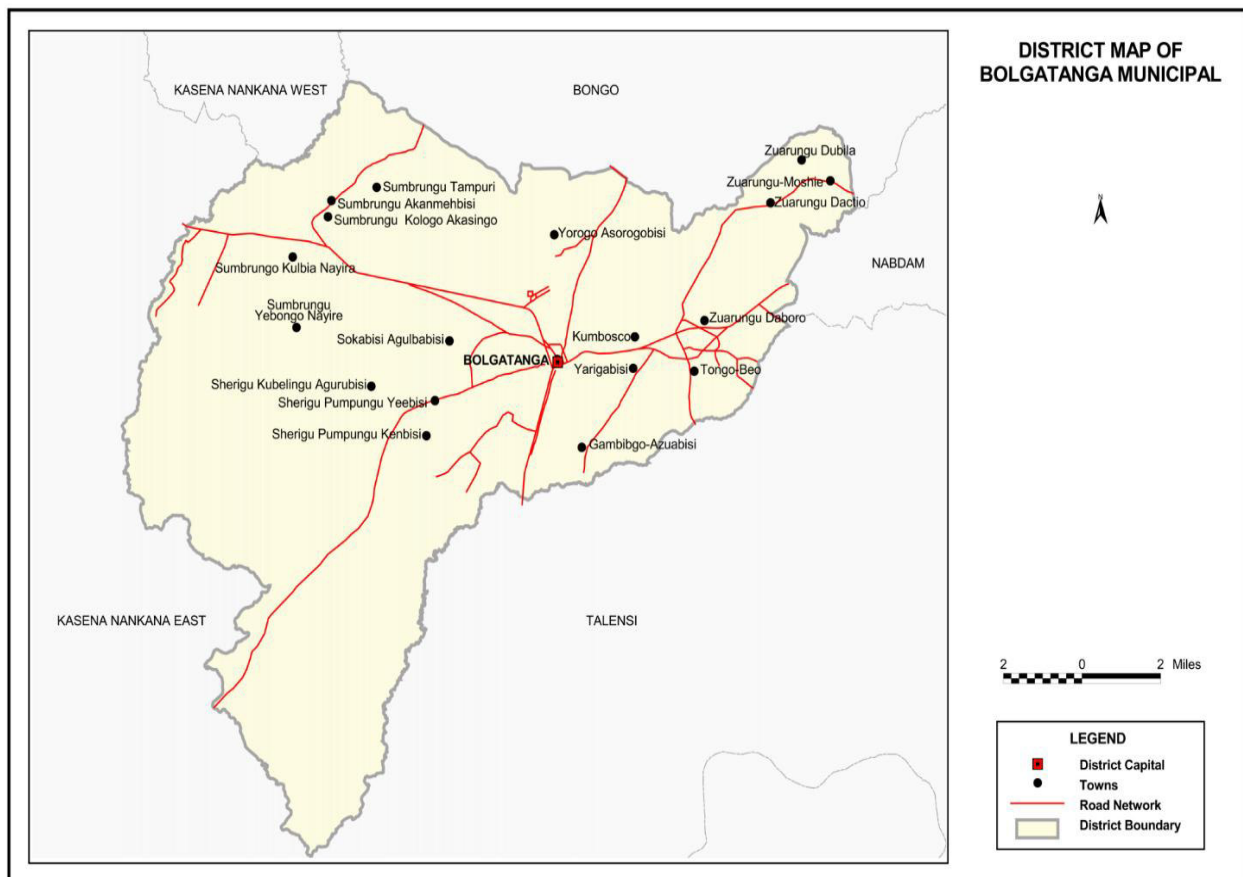
THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2014	2015	2016	2017	
			No. of Youth engaged under YEA	400	500	500	500	500	Target achieved

1.4.0 PROFILE

1.4.1 LOCATION AND SIZE

Bolgatanga Municipality is located in the centre of the Upper East Region, and serves as the regional capital. It has a total land area of 729 sq km and is bordered to the North by the Bongo District, South and East by Talensi and Nabdam District and Kassena and Nankana East and West Districts to the West. It was established by **LI 1797 (2004)**. By virtue of its location and status, as the regional capital it has become a nodal town, whereby it attracts centripetal forces and radiates centripetal forces, consequently many businesses have been established to take advantage of the opportunities, resulting in the concentration of business with the possible advantages and disadvantage regarding spatial organization and population influx.

Map 1: Map of Bolgatanga Municipality.



1.4.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate is classified as tropical and has two distinct seasons a wet season that runs from May to October and a long dry season that stretches from October to April; with hardly any rains. Mean annual rainfall is 950mm while maximum temperature is 45°C in March and April with a minimum of 12°C in December. The one rainy season means most Agricultural activities must be carried out at this time to meet the food requirements for the year. As this is normally not achieved, this has to be supplemented with irrigation farming in the dry season.

The natural vegetation is that of Guinea savannah woodland consisting of short deciduous trees, widely spaced and a ground flora, which gets burnt by fire or scorched by the sun during the long dry season. The most common economic trees are the Sheanut, Dawadawa, Baobab and Acacia. The Municipality has a forest reserve, which primarily protects most of the water bodies in the area.

Because the ground flora gets dried up in the dry season bush fires are a common phenomenon which sometimes burns some of these economic trees

1.4.3. TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The land form of the Municipality is gently undulating with isolated rock outcrops and some upland which have slopes of over 10%. It falls within the BirimianTarkwaian and Voltarian rocks of Ghana. These rocks contain minerals such as Gold, Stone and Clay. The Municipality is drained by the Kula River which is a tributary of the White Volta. The municipality also has a lot of wetland ecosystems which have been extensively compromised by farmers and private developers.

1.5.0 Demographic Characteristics

1.5.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total population of 131,550 in the Bolgatanga Municipality with a growth rate of 1.2 % which is the same as the regional growth rate. This comprised of 62,783 males representing 47.7 percent and 68,767 females (52.3%). The rural-urban division of the population is almost even with 66,001 (50.2%) of the people living in rural communities whereas 65,549 (49.8%) live in urban communities. Out of the urban population of 65,549, the proportion of males was 47.3 percent as against 52.7 percent of the females. In the rural communities on the other hand, females were 34,192 which was 51.8 percent of the rural population and that of the males was 31,809 forming 48.2 percent of the rural population in the municipality.

Using the growth rate of 1.2%, the population is estimated at 143,006 consisting of 68,643 males and 74,363 females in 2017. The rural population affects process of growth as illiteracy and ignorance hinder the capacities, capabilities and abilities of people to appreciate issues pertaining to development.

1.5.2. AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

A large proportion of the population is below 15 years with a small proportion of elderly (65 years and above). The age structure for the sexes varies by age. The percentage of males in the age group 0-14 years (39.2%) is higher than that of females (35%) while the percentage of females in the age group 15-64 years (59%) is higher than that of males, which represent (57.7%). Among the elderly, 65 years and older, the percentage of females (6.2%) is higher than that of males (4.4%). This is in conformity with what pertains in most places in world, where the females have long life expectancy. Table 3 presents the age structure of the population.

Table 2: Age Structure of the Population

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	131,550	65,549	66,001
0-14	48,637	22,626	26,011
15-64	75,930	40,345	35,585
65+	6,983	2,578	4,405
Total dependency ratio	73.3	62.5	85.5
Child dependency ratio	64.1	56.1	73.1
Old age dependency ratio	9.2	6.4	12.4

Source: Projected from GSS – Population and Housing Census, 2010

By implication from the above table, less than one person depends on each active person in the Municipality. This emphasizes the dominance of the active aged population who form 57.7% of the population of the Municipality. Majority of this population is however rural characterized by youth, mostly unskilled less educated with no skills for employment.

1.5.3. MIGRATION

Migration may be defined as a change in place of abode or place of “usual” residence from one geographic division and taking up life in a new or different place in another geographic division.

Being the regional capital and a major commercial centre in the Upper East Region, Bolgatanga (the municipal capital) has been a major attraction for students, job seekers and other migrants from the region and beyond. On the average, about 45 percent of the migrant population was born in the region. About 55 per cent were born in other regions outside the Upper East Region. The highest proportion of the migrant population currently residing in the Upper East over the past 20 years and more is 25.9 percent from the Central Region followed by a close proportion of 25.2 percent from the Northern Region.

Also, the proportion of the population born elsewhere in the region less than a year prior to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, recorded a proportion of 15.1 percent which is slightly higher than those who were born elsewhere in another region, less than one year having a proportion of 14.1 percent as in the case of Western Region, of the population borne outside Ghana resident in the region 16.4 percent have lived in the region for less than one year where as 19.4 have lived in the region for over 20 years (PHC, 2010). The influx of population has made the urban areas, cosmopolitan in character with the attendant, challenges of high incidence of crime, piles of municipal waste and haphazard development among others.

Out-migration is also a common phenomenon in the Municipality with mostly the youth migrating to the southern parts of the country to farm seasonally or seek greener pastures. This is usually the cause of child trafficking in the Municipality. The out-migration of the youth denies some of the communities the labor force needed to engage in Agriculture so as to improve household food security. However, those who do return, turn to be liabilities to their places of origin as they return with learnt attributes that are inimical to the communities.

1.5.4 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

The major religious denominations in the Municipality are Christianity (57.6%), Traditional (22.3%), Islam (17.1%), and people with no religious affiliation (2.7%). Within the Christian religion, the Catholics are in the majority (35.2%), followed by the Pentecostal/Charismatic (13.8%) and Protestants (5.3%) other Christians are 3.3 percent. Table 4 also shows that a higher percentage of females (61.5%) are into Christianity as compare with their male counterpart (53.3%). On the other hand more males (25.4%) are Traditionalist as compared with their female counterpart (19.4%).

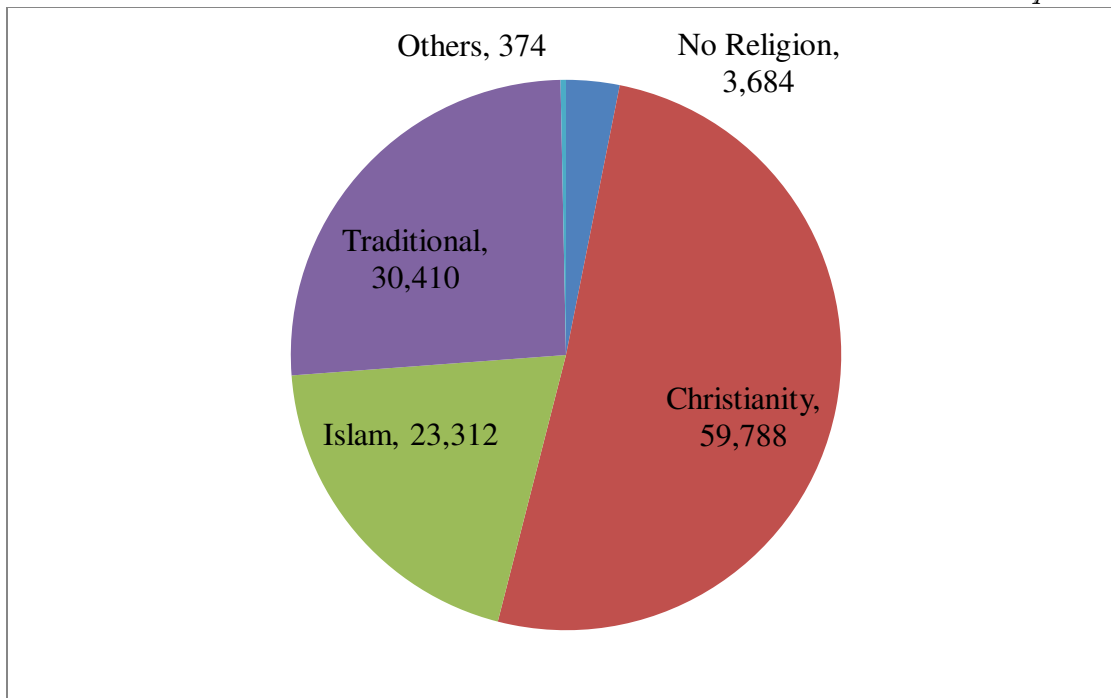
Table 3: Population by Religion and Sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,371	100.0	65,084	100.0	71,287	100.0
No Religion	3,684	2.7	1,901	2.9	1,783	2.5
Christianity	59,788	57.6	34,719	53.4	42,312	61.5
Islam	23,312	17.1	11,714	18.0	11,188	16.3
Traditional	30,410	22.3	16,553	25.4	13,367	19.4
Others	374	0.3	188	0.3	180	0.3

Source: Projected from GSS – Population and Housing Census, 2010

This picture suggest that majority of the population belong to one religion domination and association or the other. This could be an exposure to communicate and disseminate policy and programmes as well as serve as an errand to educate and sensitize the teaming adolescent youth that misdirect their energies in unacceptable practices.

Figure 1: Religious Distribution of Population



Source: Projected from GSS – Population and Housing Census, 2010

1.5.5. CULTURE

The Family is the basic social grouping among the people. There is the nuclear and the extended family which serve as the basic point of cultural, religious, economic and social development of members. The traditional system of Governance revolves around the Chief while the Tindaana is the earth Priest. The People have two Festivals, the Adakoya celebrated by the people of Bolgatanga, Zuarungu and Sumbrungu after the farming season and the NabaYesikacelebrated by the people of Sherigu to outdoor their Chief. The Family and the traditional system of Government serve as the rallying point for Community participation in developmental activities and social action. Though important, the significant of traditional authorities in the society is becoming diluted following the activities political parties, and the numerous conflict caused be overlapping and usurping of roles and responsibility.

1.6.0 EDUCATION

1.6.1. LITERACY

Literacy in the Municipality analyses the ability of people aged 11 years and above and their ability to read and write in any language. In the whole Municipality, the population of the eleven years and older is 98,593. Out of this figure 34,898(35.4%) are not literate and 63,695 (64.6%) are literate. Those who can read and write English only were 48,865 (49.5%) and those who can't read and write English and a Ghanaian Language were 13,347 (13.5%) of that population. A very small proportion of the populations (0.2%) were able to read and write both English and French.

In addition, out of the male population of 45,860, about 32,405 (72.8%) were literate as compared to their female counterparts with a population of 52,732 and only 30,290 representing (57.4%) were literate. Within the total literate population, 52.4 percent were males as against 47.6 percent of females.

1.6.2. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are currently 343 educational institutions in the Bolgatanga Municipality, comprising 128 Kindergartens, 126 Primary Schools, 79 Junior High Schools, 3 Technical/vocational Schools, and 7 Senior High Schools which are either publicly or private owned. Table 3 presents the number of educational institutions in the Municipality.

Table 4: Educational Institutions in the Municipality

Level of Education	Number of Schools					
Type of School		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kindergarten						
Public		73	78	79	80	78
Private	29	30	33	42	46	50
Total	101	103	111	121	126	128
Primary						
Public	69	70	73	73	76	76
Private	25	29	31	41	43	50
Total	94	99	104	114	119	126
Junior High School						
Public	50	51	52	55	56	57

Private	10	11	12	17	22	22
Total	60	62	64	72	78	79
Technical & Vocational						
Public	1	1	1	1	1	2
Private	2	2	2	4	3	1
Total	3	3	3	4	4	3
Senior High School						
Public	3	3	5	4	4	4
Private	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	6	6	8	6	7	7
Grand Total	266	275	288	316	332	343

GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

The number of public and private schools at the basic level has increased marginally between the years 2014 -2017 which suggest that more children within that school going age will have access and also reduce the ratio of pupils to a classroom in the municipality as illustrated in the table above.

1.6.3. SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND STAFFING

From the table 4 below, total school enrolment in the Municipality has been falling over the years and this is as a result of teenage pregnancy and general economic hardship. From a total student population of 58,129 in 2014/15, increased marginally to 59,053 in 2015/2016 and then fell sharply to 40,237 in 2016/2017 academic year which indicates a decline in enrolment in the municipality. The situation is worrisome because more school going age children are not in school and engage rather in deviant social vices in their search for quick money.

Table 5: School Enrolment in Bolgatanga Municipality

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
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Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRE-SCHOOL	5,747	5,713	11,460	5,863	5,863	11,915	5,767	5,800	11,507
PRIMARY	13,669	13,896	27,565	14,073	13,529	27,602	5,132	5,922	11,054
JHS	4,922	5,759	10,681	5,047	5,831	10,878	4,079	4,946	8,973
SHS	2,098	3,737	5,835	2,168	3,854	6,022	2,290	4,117	6,407
TVET	1,512	700	2,588	1,561	698	2,636	1,683	613	2,296
TOTAL	27,948	29,805	58,129	28,712	29,775	59,053	18,951	21,398	40,237

GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

The declining enrolment rate suggest that, many people of school going age are either not in school or the completion and retention rates are reducing while dropout rate is on an increase. The implications are that youthful populations will be less educated and unemployable because of lack of skills with an increasing number of social deviance.

Table 6: school Enrolment Rates

Year Enrolment	2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
	KG	Prim.	JHS	KG	PRI	JHS	KG	PRIM	JHS	KG	PRIM	JHS
GER (%)	120.5	136.7	110.8	110.7	89.0	80.2	118.2	94.0	86.2	105.4	86.80	78.70
NER (%)	80.1	98.1	40.3	72.1	118.5	57.3	75.1			64.39	70.80	65.10
GPI (%)	0.97	1.03	1.17	0.98	1.02	1.20	0.95	0.97	1.12	0.99	1.01	1.019

Source: GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

1.6.4 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

The number of teachers per pupil in public schools within the municipality is good at all levels, especially at the Junior High School level for the year as indicated in the table below.

The pupil-Teacher Rate of the Bolgatanga Municipality stands at 22:1 for kindergarten, 26:1 Primary, and 14:1 Junior High School. Though the figures reveal a generally good picture about Pupil-Teacher Rates, however, the situation could be as a result of the low enrolment recorded.

In respect of Trained Teachers, the rates are 40:1 for kindergarten, 42:1 for Primary, and 17:1 for Junior High School. The concern however, is that some of the teachers are untrained and there are deficiencies in particular subject areas, particularly in technical and vocational subjects. Therefore, efforts must be made to attract more trained teachers into the Municipality. Also, regular in-service trainings should be organized and teachers supported to pursue further studies so as to improve their capacity.

Table 7: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

PUPIL -TEACHER RATIO (PTR)						
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Category		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
	KG	Total	14	28	29	22
		Public	29	28	29	21
		Private	11	30	29	25
	Primary	Total	31	31	29	26
		Public	32	31	32	28
		Private	29	26	22	22
	JHS	Total	15	15	14	14
		Public	14	15	13	14
		Private	15	12	19	12

Source: GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

Table 8: Pupil- Trained Teacher Ratio

PUPIL TRAINED TEACHER RATIO (PTTR)

Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)	Category		2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
	KG	Total		45	62	56
Public			39	62	43	31
Private			0	0	383	220
Primary	Total		58	55	48	42
	Public		49	44	39	35
	Private		492	529	212	104
JHS	Total		20	20	18	17
	Public		19	18	15	16
	Private		26	42	32	26

SOURCE: GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

1.6.5 BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE

From the table below, it is clear that the performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination has consistently improved over the years however in 2016 it fell marginally. The pass rate for 2014 was 39.1% and then increased to 41.2% in 2015 and then 39.6% in 2016. It reveals an improvement among girls compared to the previous year's although general performance has been poor. More effort therefore needs to be put in place to improve performance in the municipality.

Table 9: BECE Performance

BECE PASS RATE		2014	2015	2016	2017
BECE Pass Rate by gender	Male	40.80%	45.0%	40.1	-
	Female	29.30%	33.3%	42.0	-
TOTAL		34.7%	39.5%	39.3	-

Source: GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

The Municipality performed below average over the three year period, this situation calls for the concern of stakeholders in Basic Education delivery.

1.6.6 PUPIL TEXT BOOK RATIO (CORE)

Pupil Core Text book Ratio for primary has witnessed improvement over the years for instances in 2016, two pupils shared one text book but in 2017 it improved to 1:1. Two pupils shared one book in 2016 and it improve to 1:0.6 at the Junior High School level. This implies that in 2017 one pupil had access to a text book and there reserves. This is a positive outcome since it would impact on the teaching and learning of pupils.

Below is a table representing Pupil Text Book Ratio from 2014-2017

Table 10: Pupil Text Book Ratio

PUPIL TEXT BOOK RATIO					
Year \ Level	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Primary	1:2	1:2	1:1	1:2	1:1
JHS	1:5	1:5	1:2.4	1:2	1:0.6

Source: *GES – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017*

1.7.0. Health

The Municipality served by 52 health facilities, consisting of 1 regional hospital, 1 private hospital, 10clinics, 6 health centres, and 32 CHPS compounds,16 functional CHPS with structures and 16 functional CHPS without structures spread across the Municipality. These facilities are augmented by licensed chemical shops and herbal practitioners, especially in the rural communities. The spread of health facilities in the Municipality is even, with all communities within reasonable distances to health facilities; based on nearness neighborhood.

1.7.1 Staffing

Table 10 below presents the staff situation of the Municipality. The analysis considers the medical staff, Para-medical as well as other supporting staff of the various health institutions.

Table 11: Health Staff Situation

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

STAFF CATEGORY	2014	2015	2016	2017 H/Y	%
MIDWIVES	25	29	42	51	
STAFF NURSES	24	29	36	38	
ENROLL NURSES	37	41	61	71	
CHN	146	120	125	147	
PHN	2	0	0	1	
MENTAL Health Nurse	2	6	9	8	
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT(MEDICAL)	5	5	5	6	
Pharmacy Technician	2	2	2	2	
Dispensary Assistant	1	1	1	1	
Nutrition Officer	2	3	3	3	
Technical officer (DC)	3	3	3	2	
Field Technician	6	5	3	4	
Technical Officer (HI)	2	2	3	4	
Technical Officer (Lab.)	0	0	1	1	
Lab. Assistant	1	3	3	3	
Accountant	1	1	1	3	
Finance Officer	3	3	3	2	
Accounts Officer	2	3	3	2	
Health Serv. Administrator	1	1	1	1	
Store Keeper	1	1	1	1	
Watchman	5	5	5	5	
Laborer/Hosp. Orderly	5	6	6	6	
Health Aide	14	13	13	13	
Medical Doctor/ Dist. Director	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	291	283	331	376	

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

From table 10 and 11, it can be deduced that there is an acute shortage of critical health personnel in the Municipality. Some specific personnel are completely lacking while others are in sharp inadequacy. Considering the magnitude of this problem, there is the need for a concerted effort to institute a more sustained sponsorship scheme in the Municipality to cater for high and middle level man power training in the area of health. Some incentive packages should also be instituted to attract and retain medical doctors and other high level medical professionals so as to reduce the pressure on doctors and nurses.

1.7.2 Proportion of Health Personnel to Population.

Table 12: Doctor Patient and Nurse-Patient Ratio

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Doctor-patient ratio	1:30,534	1:17,247	1:17986	1:13,475
Nurse-patient ratio	1:734	1:314	1:697	1:440

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

Table 13: Distributions of Health Facilities in the Municipality

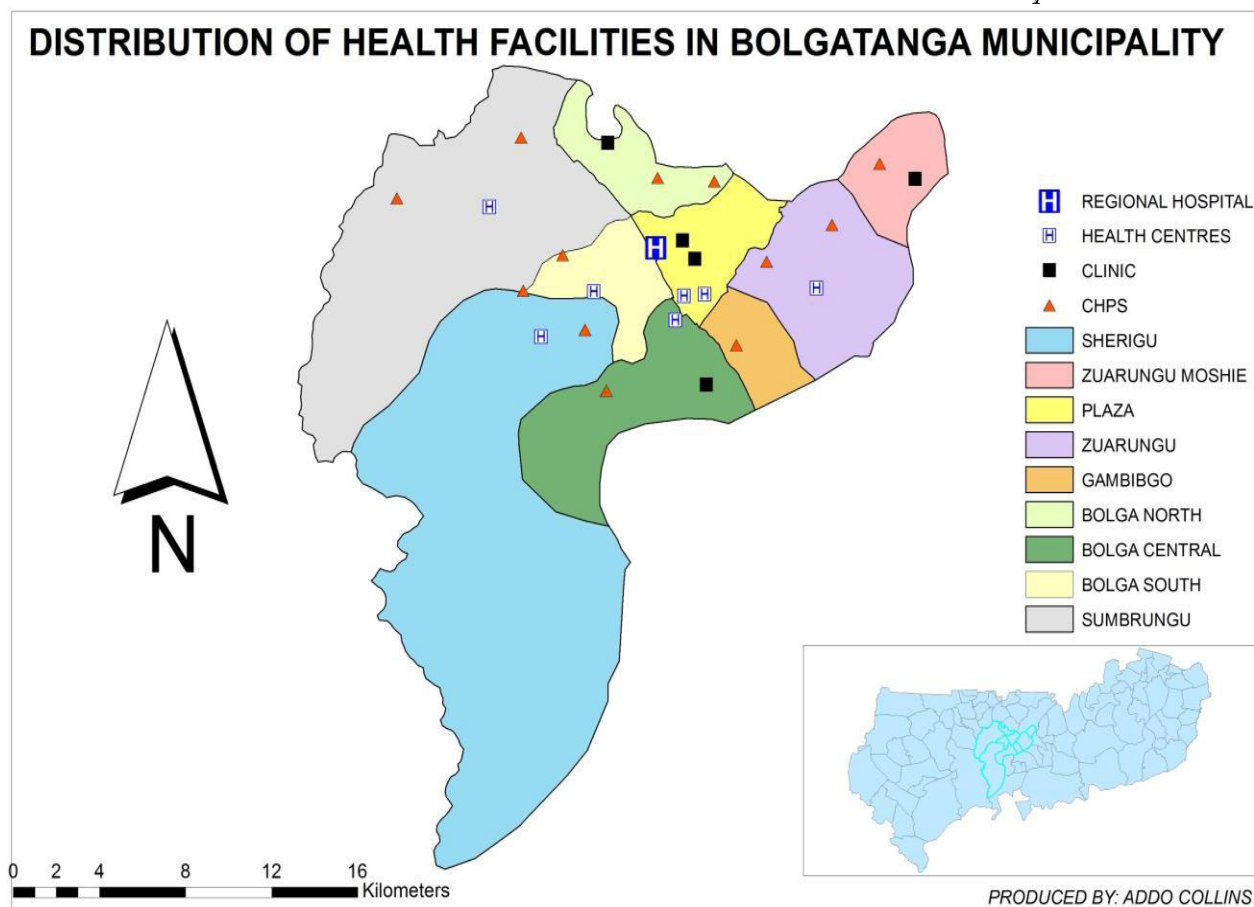
SUB - MUNICIPALITY	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHPS
Bolga central		Bolga H/C	Police clinic	Kalbeo
				Tindonsobligo
			Rhema maternity Veroban Maternity home	
Bolga north			Nyariga clinic	Madina
				Kunkua
				Yorogo
Bolga south		Sokabisi H/C	Yikene Medical clinic	Yikene
Gambibgo	Regional hospital		Gambibgo clinic	Yarigabisi
Plaza	Amiah hospital	Coronation H/C	Asankunde MC	Yipaala

SUB - MUNICIPALITY	HOSPITALS	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHPS
		Afrikids M/C	Presby Clinic Presby Eye CLINIC Azimbe Maternity home	
Sherigu		Sherigu H/C		Nyokorkor Dorongo
Sumbrungu		Sumbrungu H/C		Aguusi
		New Joy Medical Centre		Anaanteem Azorebisi
Zuarungu		Zuarungu H/C		Kumbosgo
Zuarungu-Moshie			Zuarungu-Moshie clinic	Dachio Katanga

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

There is fair distribution of health facilities across all the section of the Municipality as illustrated in the table above and the map below, however, the regional hospital still receives more pressure since people prefer that to the facilities in their communities.

Map 2: Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality.



1.7.2. Reproductive Health and Child Welfare

The even spread of health facilities in the Municipality is encouraging patronage of reproductive health care, especially with the introduction of free maternal care services in the country. The maternal mortality as at 2015 stood at 11 compared to that of 2016 which was at 10 deaths indicating a reduction in the mortality rate. However, even though majority of women deliver at the various health facilities, due to socio-cultural reasons some other women still deliver at home. To reduce the risk involved in this, trained Traditional Birth Attendants’ in the communities are made to assist women in labour. Table 12 and 13 below contains statistics on maternal mortality ratio and types of delivery supervisions in the Municipality.

Table 14: Maternal Mortality

	2014	2015	2016	2017
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Number of maternal death	18	11	10	19
No audited	18	11	10	19
%audited	100	100	100	100
MMR	329/100,000	201/100,000LB	172/100,000LB	333/100,000LB

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

Maternal mortality has increased in 2017 to 415 per thousand live birth from 172 per thousand live births in 2016. The situation is such that, Most pregnant women arrive in bad conditions, which result in death of patience. Many of the cases also come to the hospital as referrals and they arrive as bad cases. More so maternal protection has been bad in communities given the stress and drudgery that pregnant women go through pertaining to the roles at homes and in communities.

Table 15: Supervised Deliveries by GHS & TBA

Year Level	2014	% coverage	2015	% coverage	2016	% coverage	2017	% coverage
RCH	5,474	99.2	5,697	102	5,824	103	5667	84.4
TBA	68	1.2	57	1.0	24	0.4	19	0.3

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

The reducing number of TBA activities suggest that, community members have accepted the fact that pregnant women should give birth in health facilities, hence the coverage regarding supervised delivery increasing over the years; though the municipality would have preferred to meet its target of 95%.

1.7.3 Under Five Mortality Rate

Over the years Under-Five Mortality Rate experienced a steady decline from 2013 but unfortunately rose again in 2015. For the year under review, Under-Five Mortality Rate stands at 25/1000LB which

is much higher than the previous year. This is because the neonatal centre at the Municipality receives referral cases from other districts. For the year under review neonatal deaths (deaths occurring before baby is one month old) recorded were 77 increasing infant mortality (deaths before child is year old) to 101, hence the high under five mortality rate.

Table 16: Under Five Mortality Ratio

	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOTAL OPD ATTENDANCES U 5	73,368	74,814	81,686	75,320
% UNDER 5 OPD ATTENDANCE	23.6	26.0	25.2	23.9
TOTAL ADMISSIONS U 5	2485	3811	4,065	4,092
% UNDER 5 ADMISSIONS	18.68	25.43	25.03	23.5
TOTAL DEATHS U 5	135	159	126	144
UNDER 5 MOTALITY RATE/1000	24/1000LB	28/1000LB	22/1000LB	25/1000LB

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

1.7.4. Nutrition

Food security is a real concern in the Bolgatanga Municipality. As a result, many children either do not take the required quantities of food or take food without the right compliment of nutrients. Malnutrition and under-nutrition are therefore common health concerns in the Municipality. The trend has been decreasing; this implies less children were malnourished in 2017 compared to the previous years.

The table encapsulates the nutritional status of children under five in the municipality.

Table 17: Nutrition Trend of Children under Five in the Municipality

	2014	2015	2016	2017

Identify 382 malnourished Children (under 5) for CMAM	202/348	233/377	191/382	88/382
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Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

1.7.5 Top Ten Diseases

Table 18: Top Ten OPD Diseases

SN	Condition	2014		2015		
		No Cases	%	Condition	Cases	%
1	Malaria	50,133	16.1	Malaria	60,062	16.0
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	40,079	12.9	Upper Respiratory Tract infection	53,332	14.2
3	Skin Diseases	21,849	7.0	Skin Diseases	22,553	6.0
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	14,919	4.8	Diarrhoea Diseases	15,865	4.2
5	Hypertension	11,089	3.6	Hypertension	11,751	3.1
6	Typhoid Fever	9,506	3.0	Anaemia	10,368	2.8
7	Anaemia	9,274	3.0	Typhoid Fever	10,252	2.7
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infe	8,576	2.7	Acute Urinary Tract Infe	9,135	2.4
9	Acute Eye Infection	6,556	2.1	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	6,913	1.8
10	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5,664	1.8	Acute Eye Infection	5,118	1.4
	All other diseases	134,251	43.0	All other Diseases	171,175	45.5
	Total	311,896	100.0	Total	3376,524	100.0

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

As indicated in the table, malaria has been the main cause of OPD attendance followed by ARI, skin diseases, diarrhea, ear infection and Diarrhoeal over the period under review.

The contribution of malaria cases to total OPD attendance decreased from 16.1% in 2014 to 16 % in 2015 and gradually 17. %.

Table 19: Top Ten OPD Diseases

2016			2017		
Condition	Cases	%	Condition	Cases	%
Malaria	84,680	19.1	Malaria	69,005	17
Upper Respiratory Tract infection	52,347	11.8	ARI	49,983	12.3
Skin Diseases	25,663	5.8	Skin Diseases	18,347	4.5
Diarrhea Diseases	18,862	4.2	Anaemia	14,975	3.7
Anemia	16,514	3.7	Diarrhoeal Diseases	13,332	3.3
Typhoid Fever	16,490	3.7	Typhoid Fever	12,295	3
HYPERTENSION	13,610	3.1	Hypertension	12,016	3
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	10,703	2.4	UTI	8,857	2.2
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	7,722	1.7	Eye Infection	7,194	1.8
Acute Eye Infection	7,650	1.7	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	5,737	1.4
All other Diseases	189,961	42.8	All other diseases	101,212	47.8
TOTAL	444,202	100.0		211,741	100.0

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

The occurrence of filth related diseases like malaria, Skin disease, Diarrhea diseases, Typhoid Fever as part of the 10 tops diseases. Suggest that, issues of sanitation and hygiene are compromised hence, the productivity of majority of people will be low; least to say about the burden on NHIS.

1.7.6 Top 10 Causes of Death

Top ten causes of Institutional mortality have almost remained the same, except RTA and Tuberculosis making it onto the list under the year in review. It worth noting that the top ten causes of deaths recorded more numbers and percentages than the previous year. Some of these conditions could pass for lifestyle diseases and health education needs to be intensified to empower people to prevent these preventable deaths and to manage these ailments so they could live long. The table below shows the top ten causes of death for 2016 and 2017 respectively in the municipality.

Table showing top ten causes of deaths in the municipality

Table 20: Top Ten OPD Diseases

No.	2016			2017		
	Condition	No	%	Condition	No	%
1	Septiceamia	101	17.1	Septiceamia	123	24.4
2	HIV/AIDS	42	7.1	Liver Diseases	69	13.7
3	Malaria	32	5.4	Pneumonia	64	12.7
4	Anaemia	30	5.1	Neonatal Asphyxia	48	9.5
5	Pneumonia	26	4.4	HIV/AIDS	44	8.7
6	CVA	25	4.2	Tuberculosis	41	8.1
7	Liver cirrhosis	25	4.2	Hypertension	40	7.9
8	CCF	12	2	Anaemia	29	5.8
9	hypertension	11	1.9	CVA	27	5.4
10	RTI	11	1.9	RTA	19	3.8

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

Septiceamia accounts for the number one (1) cause of death and has increased from 17% in 2016 to a little more than 24% in 2017. The Neo natal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) accounts for the over 50% of Septiceamia deaths. This could be attributed to delays in the referral process and right intervention and also late reporting by caregivers to the health facility. Malaria on the other hand was not part of the top 10

causes of death for 2017 and this gain needs to be sustained through improving on especially SMC activities for under-fives.

1.7.7 HIV/AIDS

Table 21: Municipal HIV/AIDS Situation

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Screened	5,496	5,254	5,182	5,198
Positive	57	43	43	44
Prevalent Rate	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.3

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Municipality is a cause for concern and interventions are being scaled up to tackle the situation. It is worthy of note from the relevant statistics that, the prevalence is more dominant among the age bracket 15-44. This has a telling implication on productivity in the Municipality as this group also forms the productive age. The effect on the further transmission of the disease is high because the group is also the most sexually active populace.

1.7.8 National Health Insurance Scheme

As part of measures to provide affordable health care service to the people, the Municipality as a matter of national responsibility implements the Mutual Health Insurance Scheme ran by the Bolgatanga Municipal scheme management. The scheme has thus been benefiting since November, 2005.

However, the scheme has moved from the oracle application to BMS on the 5th of December, 2014 with the view of producing instant ID cards thereby solving the distribution problems and other associated challenges. From the table below, there has been a decline in re-registration with zero new entrants and this is as a result the perception that card holders are treated differently from those who pay in cash. Further, the scheme has been bedevilled with Delays in reimbursement of claims by NHIA which sometimes leads to shortage of medication/drugs from providers.

The table below shows the various categories of people that have registered with the scheme

(a) *NHIS ENROLMENT*

Table 22: Active Membership

	2014	2015	2016	2017

REGISTERED MEMBERS(NEW ENTRANT)	14,414	28,086	29,345	-
RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP	70,373	94,999	97,085	87,273
TOTAL	84,787	123,085	112,426	87,273

SOURCE: NHIS – *Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017*

(b) TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP (SEX DISTRIBUTION)

Table 23: Active Membership

	2014	2015	2016	2017
MALE	38,895	52,871	48043	36559
FEMALE	45,892	70214	64383	50714
TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP	84,787	123,085	112,426	87,273

SOURCE: NHIS – *Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017*

1.8.0 *Infrastructure (Energy)*

1.8.1. *Petroleum Products*

Bolgatanga town has 21 filling stations, which retail fuel and lubricants. The Bulk Oil storage and Transport Company (BOST), has a depot at Bolgatanga, which serves as the main source of fuel and LPG for the Municipality and the region. However, most of the stations are located in densely populated areas, where traffic congestion easily occurs. The implications are that most people are vulnerable to the occurrence of any hazard like fire, since they are expose to the risk of its occurrence.

Details of Filling Stations.

Table24: number of filling stations in the municipality

S/N	NAME OF STATION	NAME OF OWNER/CONTACT No.	NAME OF MANAGER/CONTACT No.	LOCATION
1.	Bolga 3 Total Station	Mr Evans A. Asakeyine (0207007153)	Mr. Albert Adongo (0209265701)	Bolga – Bawku Road

S/N	NAME OF STATION	NAME OF OWNER/CONTACT No.	NAME OF MANAGER/CONTACT No.	LOCATION
2.	Bolga – Bawku Road (Goil Station)	Mr K. K. Adongo (0208244278)	Mr Anamoo Solomon (020692997)	Bolga – Bawku Road
3.	Nasona Filling Station (I)	Alhaji Abuba Shaibu (0244253301)	Mr. Mohammed Abdul Rauf (0203070010)	Bolga – Bawku Road
4.	Nasona Filling Station (II)	Alhaji Abuba Shaibu (0244253301)	Gladys Adugbire (0209022607)	Bolga – Bawku Road
5.	Bisvel Petroleum Service	Alhaji Baba Seidu Issifu (0243377026)	Sumani Danladi Yabdow (0244895539)	PWD Yard
6.	Bolga Main Goil	William Tinbila (0208374664)	Issaka Awudu (0201879480)	D. Line Zongo
7.	Old Nasona	Alhaji Abuba Shaibu (0244253301)	Rukaya Iddrisu (0205703189)	Zongo
8.	Maxx Filling Station	Nabzor Mustapha Soureka (0242579733)	Hamidu Abanga (0205806857)	Azimsi – Sumbrungu (Bolga – Navrongo Road)
9.	Goil Filling Station	Musah Abu Juam (0206761213)	Yakubu Natomah (0247721994)	Yikene
10.	Naagamni	Naagamni (0205895995)	Abdul Rahman Saani (0208264008)	Yikene
11.	Total Filling Station	Madam Christiana Elliat Atinga (0506113808)	Francis Yaovi Agbe-vem (0207856098)	Bolga Soe
12.	Petrosol Filling Station	Zakari Iddrisu (0204036259)	Abubakari Adam (0207389458)	Pobaga – Damweo
13.	Goil Filling Station	Natomah Yakubu (0247221994)	Iddrisu Tualut (0204037627)	Kumbosgo opposite Timber Market
14.	Sawadigo Oil Company Ltd.	Sulemana Eliasu (0244851671)	Sulemana Osman (0243648975)	Zuarungu near Custom Barer
15.	Bolga Central Fuel Station	Total Petroleum Ghana Ltd.	Juliet Salifu (0247199554)	Damweo (Bolga - Tamale Road)

S/N	NAME OF STATION	NAME OF OWNER/CONTACT No.	NAME OF MANAGER/CONTACT No.	LOCATION
16.	Total Bolga (II) Filling Station	Mr. Evans A. Asakeyine (0207007153)	Mr. Albert Adongo (0209265701)	Tindonsobligo
17.	Frimps Oil Co. Ltd.	Frimps Oil Co. Ltd. (0574510960)	Raymond Ampiaiw (0246664623)	Tindonsobligo
18.	Mathias Afina Goil Filling Station	Mathias Afina (0244208706/0202127833)	Mathias Afina (0244208706)	Tindonsobligo
19.	Frimps Oil Co. Ltd. Bolga (I)	Frimps Oil Co. Ltd. (0574510960)	Raymond Ampiaiw (0246664623)	Opposite BOST
20.	A I Energy	Mawuku (0501581416)	David (0241993059)	Sumbrungu
21.	Unity Oil	Station is non operational - Sumbrungu		

1.8.2 Main Source of Lighting

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 53.5% of households in the Municipality used electricity as their main source of energy for lighting, while the proportion using kerosene lamp was 39.6 percent. The use of Flashlight/Torch was the third overall source of lighting in the Municipality (5.1%). Although electricity use was 53.5 percent for the Municipality, it is about 78.2 percent for urban areas, the coverage is generally low in rural communities. Also kerosene lamp use was below forty percent (39.6%) in the Municipality, however, more than Sixty-Eight percent (68.5%) of rural households use kerosene.

Generally, the three main source of lighting in homes were electricity, kerosene lamp and flashlight/torch. All the other sources, including gas lamp, solar energy, and electricity from private generator, candle and others account for about 2.0 percent of the main sources of lighting for households. There is the need to increase access to electricity in the Municipality by extending electricity to un-served and underserved communities. There is also the need to facilitate access to solar lights, especially for rural dwellers.

1.8.3 Main source of cooking fuel

Firewood and charcoal are the most used cooking fuel in the Municipality accounting for 33.2 percent and 31.8 percent respectively. Millet stock or corn stock (crop residue) is used by 15.0 percent of households and liquefied gas is also used by 15.0 percent of the people in the Municipal. The use of wood (33.2%) is lower than the regional proportion of 60.4 percent. Charcoal use in the municipal is twice the regional proportion of 15.2 percent. In the urban areas more than fifty percent (50.2%) of the households used charcoal as their source of cooking fuel. In rural areas on the other hand, 58.1 percent of the households use of firewood as their main source of cooking fuel. The use of firewood and charcoal has resulted in an increasing depletion of the vegetation cover in the municipality in particular and in the Region as a whole, with the associated negative impact on the environment.

Furthermore, the extensive use of biomass fuel – like stocks compromise the fertility of most Agricultural land for cultivation, this reduces crop yield. Efforts are therefore required to increase access to and encourage the use of LPG in the Municipality.

1.9.0. Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation service delivery in the Municipality can be classified into urban and rural. Delivery of water supply in the Bolgatanga Township falls under the Ghana Water Company Ltd; whilst the service provided in the rural communities within the Municipality fall under the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency.

It is pertinent to mention that some communities fall under peripheral – urban which are serviced by Bolgatanga Town water system, operated by Ghana Water Company. However, Ghana Water Company is not able to meet the needs of some of the urban and per urban settlements such as Tanzui, Sorkabisi, Zorbisi, Yikene, Tindonse, Zaare, parts of Bukere, and most parts of Zongo and Daweo. Water supply for such communities are provided for through STWSS by CWSA.

The rural water system is managed by the Municipal Assembly Water and Sanitation Team which is ill equipped in terms of logistics and technical know how to do the job. However, water in the rural areas are mainly supplied by BHS, mechanized BHs and STWSS for big villages.

There are 457 boreholes in the Municipality. Out of that number 343 are functional, 114 non-functional as at 2016. The Municipality also has 340 hand-dug wells with 111 of them fitted with hand pumps whilst the remaining number is without hand pumps. There are about 6 No. Small Town Water System in the municipality though only one is functional.

Table 25: Water facilities in the municipality

Zonal area	Boreholes	Mechanised Boreholes	wells	STWSS	Pipe(GWCL)
Sumbrugu /Sherigu				2	
Zuarungu				2	
Bolgatanga				3	
Total	457		340	1	

The indicator level for potable water coverage for 2017 stands at 79.09 percent. However more need to be done to cater for the rest of the populace in dire need of potable drinking water in the Municipality. Below is a table showing in the coverage level of water and sanitation in the Municipality?

Table 26: Indicator Level of Water and Sanitation

Indicators	Indicator Levels			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	64%	75.12%	79.09%	79.09
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation	27%	32.8%	41.30%	40%

Source: EHU – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

The sanitation facilities in the Bolgatanga Municipality are summarized below:

Table 27: Sanitation Facilities in the Bolgatanga Municipality

Type	2014	2015	2016	2017
Public Toilets	46	52	54	54
Institutional Latrines	81	191	195	201
Household latrines	1080	1202	1,465	1,492
Homes with WC	-	2072	2,789	3,056
Total	1,080	2,419	4,503	4,803

Source: *EHU – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017*

Drainage in the urban area is poor. People build on water ways thereby obstructing the free flow of water including the clearing of wetland, ecosystems, for developmental purpose. These results in flooding in certain parts of the town anytime it rains. The drains constructed in the Township are not adequate in terms of capacity to contain fluvial flow and design to direct discharge since most of them are not covered. The management of waste by citizens have worsen the effectiveness of existing drains; People dump waste into these drains. Some even defecate in them resulting in the choking of these drains which leads to flooding in settlements at low laying areas any time it rains.

Most houses do not have bathhouse drains and where they exist there are no feeder drains to link them to major drains. This results in pools of stagnant wastewater from houses, which does not only breed mosquitoes but it also generate the nuisance of smell and visual pollution in such suburbs.

The Population of the Bolgatanga Township has increased tremendously over the years calling for more public bath houses and urinals in the Township. The current situation is that there are only 4 Urinals in the Market and one at the lorry park. The situation calls for more of these facilities to be provided which could be attract through encouraging private participation in the provision of these facilities.

Solid waste in the municipality is being managed by the Municipal Assembly through a private contractor. However, service are only targeted at public places and streets therefore Solid waste in other locations in the Municipality is very poorly managed through sanitation coverage has improve a little.

1.9.1 Sanitation

Introduction

One of the most pressing challenges facing the Municipality is the disposal of solid and liquid waste. Like in the case of water there exist differences in the state of sanitation between the rural and urban areas, the latter posing more challenges to the Municipal Assembly where waste is generated most. Like in the case of water the Analysis on sanitation draws a line between rural and urban sanitation.

1.9.1.1 Urban Sanitation

Liquid Waste Disposal is mostly through toilets and open defecation and discharge.

There are an inadequate number of toilet facilities to serve the people in the Bolgatanga Township. People still defecate openly because of the lack of toilets in their homes and inadequate public toilet facilities as well as the use outmoded technologies like Pan Latrines to dispose of excreta. This poses a great health risk to people. Also these toilet facilities do not have lights in them. In the night people defecate around the facilities and other open places instead of using the toilets.

Enforcement of the sanitation bye-laws of the Assembly is also not effective.

There are 25 Septic Tanks, 1 VIP, 7 KVIP, 2072 homes with water closets and 5 Public water closets serving a total population of 143,006 as at 2017.

Table 28:

Type of equipment		
skiploaders		
Cesspool emptier		

Fluavial flow is greatly affected in the municipality which has degraded many parts of the township drainage in the urban area is poor. People build on water ways thereby obstructing the free flow of water.

These results in flooding in certain parts of the town anytime it rains. The drains constructed in the Township are not adequate to meet the needs of the Town. The management of those constructed is not the best. People dump waste into these drains. Some even defecate in them. These result in the choking of these drains which lead to flooding anytime it rains.

Effluents flow have contributed to the sanitation problems most houses do not have bathhouse drains and where they exist there are no feeder drains to link them to major drains. This results in stagnation of wastewater from houses, which does not only breed mosquitoes but is also an eyesore in most areas.

The Population of the Bolgatanga Township has increased tremendously over the years calling for adequate bath houses and urinals in the Town. This is not the case. At the moment there are only 4 Urinals in the Market and one at the lorry park. The situation calls for more of these facilities to be provided in the Town. The private participation in the provision of these facilities like in other big Towns is small and this has to be encouraged in the Town.

About 15% of the total waste generated is collected for disposal. In the high class residential areas some residents are provided with dustbins either by the Assembly or Zoom lion, a private waste management Company. These are then emptied by the staff of these organizations. Other places where the Assembly has provided dustbins are Lorry Park, Public streets and Sawaba. For the rest of the Town there are about 40 refuse sites. Only 24 refuse containers are provided with five skip loaders, and 600No. litter bins distributed. This results in high dumps, which take money and effort to evacuate to the final disposal site. The disposal site which is at Sherigu receives both liquid and solid waste, however it is not developed to acceptable standards and the roads leading to the site is not good resulting in the spilling of refuse collected. Also untreated waste is bought as manure for farms resulting in the dumping of waste that include plastic which pollutes the environment as pose as a source of health hazard and is unpleasant aesthetic impression.

1.9.1.2 Rural Sanitation

Liquid waste

There are no Public drains in the rural areas while rural dwellers construct bath houses without refined soak ways to collect waste water. Water from these bath houses therefore stagnate behind the houses which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Toilet facilities in the rural areas are highly inadequate and are mostly found in schools and health facilities. Many people therefore defecate indiscriminately in the open though efforts under the community lead Total sanitation (CLTS) is catching up with citizens. The health implications of these practices is visible as the top 10 diseases recorded are filth related diseases

In 2017, the sanitation coverage in the Municipality excluding Bolgatanga Township was a mere 15%.

Household refuse in the rural areas are normally dumped around the houses in compound farms to serve as manure or are burnt, However the characteristics of the waste is has retreated the purpose management practiced.

1.9.2 Capacity of the Municipal Assembly Environmental Health Division

The above situation on sanitation and environmental sanitation indicates that Environmental Health and Sanitation is a big challenge to the Municipality. However, the Municipality is ill equipped in meeting the challenges due to inadequate staff as well as the equipment and the tools they employ in their work.

1.9.3. Housing conditions

Most of the modern buildings found in Bolgatanga are either residential or office accommodation for public servants. Housing for private residential and commercial purposes is now experiencing growth in the Municipality but the Housing stock is still inadequate to meet the needs of the people. Generally, housing conditions are poor. Urban Bolga has some buildings with sandcrete and plastered walls, well maintained and roofed with corrugated aluminum sheets.

However, some areas of the township has dilapidated houses. Already several sections of downtown Bolgatanga have developed into slums (Zongo) where the most vulnerable people live. These “Zongos” lack drainage systems and toilet facilities and these have implications for mosquito breeding and malaria transmission.

Currently, **the population of 143,006, in the Municipality lives in a total of 15,051 residential dwelling units which include any type of shelter used as living quarters**, such as flats, apartments, enclosed compound, huts, kiosks, cargo containers, and tents. This implies that there is an average of 9.06 persons in a house. A total of 27,684 households in the Municipality share 15,051 dwelling units, yielding an average of 1.8 households per dwelling unit. With a household population of 134,449 the average population per house is 8.9 persons and the average household size is 4.9 persons per household.

A situation that suggest that the municipality has a housing deficit and if not changed would deepen further with the population growth that would result in increased room occupancy and its associated health hazards.

Table29: Stock of Houses and Households by Type of Locality

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality	Urban	Rural
Total population	25,562,569	1,084,901	136,371	67,951	68,420
Total household population	24,958,724	1,072,626	134,449	66,758	67,691
Number of houses	3,517,089	118,213	15,055	7,032	8,024
Number of households	5,667,422	184,139	27,685	15,343	12,341
Average households per house	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5
Population per house	7.1	9.1	8.9	9.5	8.4
Average household size	4.4	5.8	4.9	4.4	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most of these housing categories are without sanitation facilities, which compel occupants to practice open defecation.

1.9.4 Urban Water System

Urban water supply system consists mainly of a network of piped system that provides water to consumers. This is limited to central Bolgatanga Township and parts of Zuarungu. The major source of water supply to the Bolgatanga Township is from the water treatment plant at Gowrie in the Bongo District. This system is supplemented by the STWSS, mechanized boreholes and boreholes.

The water distribution network in the Township is not very extensive. The Potable water coverage in the Municipality is estimated by the Ghana water Company to be at 79.09% currently. This indicated that majority of the populace have access to potable drinking although more needs to be done.

1.10. Road Network

The Municipality depends solely on road transport to link up with the other parts of the country. Bolgatanga town, the capital of the Upper East Region is about 820kms from Accra, 540kms and 160kms from Kumasi and Tamale respectively.

Bolgatanga is the pivot of road transportation in the Upper East Region with all the three major roads to the other districts radiating from it. The international trunk road passes through the Bolga Township to Paga.

The road network is classified as feeder and urban in nature. The total urban road network in the Municipality is 518 kilometers. Out of this urban road network, 88km is paved and 430km is unpaved. About 51.1% of the Urban Road Network is estimated to be good, 39.77% also estimated to be fair and then 9.13% is estimated to be poor. The total network for feeder roads is 187.45 kilometers. Out of that span of road network, about 80.32 Kilometers is considered good, 86.08 kilometers is classified as fair and 21.05 kilometers is described as poor. Most of the roads are in deplorable conditions and therefore needs to be worked on. However, there are many urban and rural communities without access road, though provisions are made for such roads.

Table 30: Trunk Roads in Bolgatanga Municipality

NO.	(STRETCH) 'A' NAME OF ROAD	KMS.	SURFACE	CONDITION
1.	Bolgatanga -BOST	2	Asphalted	Good
2	Bolga-Red Volta	29	Tarred	Good
3	Bolga-Tankwidi	15	Asphalted	Good
4	Bolga-Yorogo	5	Tarred	Good
5	Bolga-Soe, Bolga-Bukere and Atulbabisi	3.91	Asphalted	Good
6	Bolgatanga Polytechnic roads	2.93	Tarred	Good

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Source: Urban Road Department-2017

Table 31: Urban Roads in the Municipality

S/n	Description of roads	Total in km
1	Estates Area roads	14.2
2	Zuarungu Area roads	8.6
4	Nyariga, Yipala and Vea Area roads	8.4
5	URADEP Village and Tindonsobliga Area roads	8.6
6	Sherigu road	4.5
7	Pobaga area roads	4
8	Rehabilitation of extee, sanatminat, library and tanzui roads	5.7
9	Soe Residential Area roads	8.4
10	JSQ, Area roads	3.8
11	Yarigabisi Area roads	7.6
12	Gambibgo Area roads	8.6
13	Soe-Yipaala Area roads	8.9
15	yikene	8.8
16	zaare	9.7
17	Katanga	5.6

Source: MPCU – Urban Roads

Challenges

The Urban road sector is challenged with;

- Urban roads in the municipality are deplorable
- Some Contractors do not have the requisite equipment.
- Payments to contractors are not regular.
- Lack of funds to do major rehabilitation of roads in the Municipality.

The absence of a layout for the Municipality which is hindering the extension of roads in the Municipality that attract the provision and durability of road network in the urban settlement.

1.10.1 Feeder Roads

The total feeder road coverage in the municipality stands at 187.45 km, made up of engineered, partially, and non-engineered roads. Generally most of the feeder roads are in bad condition, therefore, more needs to be done to rehabilitated these roads and open up the rural areas to the urban centers. The table below shows the state of feeder roads in the Municipality.

Table 32: Feeder roads in the Municipality

FROM_NODE	TO_NODE	LENGTH	ENGINEERED	PATIALLY ENGINEERED	NON - ENGINEERED	CONDITION/ REMARKS
ZUARUNGU	GAMBIBGO	5.9	4.9	0	1	GOOD
GAMBIBGO	DULUGU	1.82	1.82	0	0	GOOD
WOOGU JNC	WOOGU	3.25	0	0	3.25	POOR
ANATEEM	AIRSTRIP	3.3	3.3	0	0	POOR
KULBIA JNC	DAZONGO	3.41	3.41	0	0	FAIR
AWARADONI JNC	AWARADONI	4.6	0	4.6	0	GOOD
SSNIT FLATS	SIRIKOR	5.91	5.91	0	0	FAIR
KALBEO	FOREST RESERVE	7.31	7.31	0	0	FAIR
SHIRIGU	BOGLINGO	4.7	0	4.7	0	FAIR
SUMBRUNGU	YEBONGO	4.23	4.23	0	0	FAIR
ZUARUNGU	KONGO	13	13	0	0	GOOD
ASONGE	MOSHIE	3.21	3.21	0	0	GOOD
MOSHIE	ZANLERIGU	4.07	0	4.07	0	FAIR
BENKUTA	KATANGA	3.36	3.36	0	0	GOOD
KATANGA	KUKUA	1.2	0	1.2	0	FAIR
ZUARUNGU	KATANGA	2.81	2.81	0	0	GOOD
ZUARUNGU	SHEAGA	12	12	0	0	FAIR

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FROM_NODE	TO_NODE	LENGTH	ENGINEERED	PATIALLY ENGINEERED	NON - ENGINEERED	CONDITION/ REMARKS
TONGO-BEO	KANTIA	2.575	2.575	0	0	GOOD
ZUARUNGU	TONGO	9.06	9.06	0	0	FAIR
AZINSUM	SORKABISI	7.507	7.507	0	0	FAIR
SUMBRUNGU	NYARIGA	6.02	6.02	0	0	GOOD
NYARIGA	NYARIGADON NI	3.58	3.58	0	0	GOOD
BOLGATANGA	DORONGO	3.6	0	3.6	0	GOOD
KULBIA	YEBONGO	3.2	0	3.2	0	POOR
SIRIGU	WHITE VOLTA	2.2	0	2.2	0	FAIR
NYARIGA	NYARIGADON NI	2.8	0	2.8	0	GOOD
SUMBRUNGU	KULBIA JN	3.3	0	3.3	0	FAIR
NYONKOKO	YEBONGO	3.8	0	3.8	0	FAIR
SAPIO	YEBONGO	7.9	0	0	7.9	POOR
SHIRIGU	BAGLINGO	0.7	0	0	0.7	FAIR
SINYANSA	WOOGU	3.4	0	0	3.4	POOR
MOSHIE	KABUSGO	3	3	0	0	FAIR
BOLGATANGA	NAGA DIST. BOUNDARY	22.27	22.27	0	0	GOOD
SUMBRUNGU	TARONGO	11.155	11.155	0	0	GOOD
ZAARE	AYONE	7.3	7.3	0	0	FAIR
		187.45	137.73	33.47	16.25	

Source: Department Of Feeder Roads, Bolgatanga

One major problem of this sector is erosion. A lot of money is used on re-shaping and routine maintenance works annually on many of these roads which have earth (clay) surface instead of gravelling them gradually.

Other challenges include slow Funds inflow for Road work and poor performance of contractors in the Municipality.

1.10.2. Air Transport

There is an area earmarked for an air strip located at Sumbrungu. Some investment had been done in the area some years ago and there are plans to complete the construction of the new airport; located 3.5 km off the Bolga-Navrongo road.

1.11.0 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Knowledge and application of ICT in the Municipality is low but deepening steadily with increasing access to ICT. According to the Ghana Statistical Service (2014), the proportions of people 12 years and older, having mobile phones are low across the entire Municipality. Out of the total population of 92,293 aged 12 years and older in 2010 within the Bolgatanga Municipality, 42,775 (46.3%) were males and 49,518 (53.7%) were females. Out of this only 40,457 (43.8%) had mobile phones. With respect to males and females comparison, (49.7%) of the male population aged 12 years and above had mobile phones while 38.7% of the female population had mobile phones in the Municipality. Of the total mobile phone users in the Municipality, males constituted 52.6 percent as against 47.4 percent females.

The application of ICT is high in the formal sector where almost all entities apply ICT in their activities. It is however very low in the informal sector. The efforts are therefore important to increase knowledge and application in the informal sector towards accelerating the development of businesses in the Municipality; is faced with the high level of illiteracy among the population.

Out of total of 92,293 of people 12 years and older in the Municipality in 2010, only 6,272 (6.7%) were using the internet facility. Only 4,071 (9.5%) of the male population 12 years and older (42,775) in the municipality used the internet facility. Out of the female population 12 years and older (49,518) only 2,201 (4.4%) used the internet. This also implies that of the people using the internet 64.9 percent are males whilst 35.1 percent are females. However, the situation is rapidly changing as many people now access the internet using their mobile phones.

1.11.1. Telecommunications

Vodafone, formerly Ghana Telecom has its regional headquarters in the Bolgatanga post office block. The company offers telephone, telegram, and mobile, fax and telex services both at the domestic and international level, broad Band for you, Fixed Line, Smart phones, Vodaphone Hand Sets, One Touch Services, Leased Lines for Organizations, WAN for Organizations. The other mobile service providers include MTN, Tigo and Zain.

Apart from these mobile Phones service providers, there are 63 private communications centres, which offer telephone services with a few of them having fax services. Some NGOs and private companies offer e-mail and internet services.

1.11.2. Extension of Services

All Senior High Schools in the Municipality have the Slink device operated by Vodafone. The Bolgatanga Technical School also has a SLINK device. This is to assist Students using SIM CARD. Students can receive texts messages from their parents by inserting the SIM Card in the Slink. The Sumbrungu Community enjoying Slink was provided with free SIM Card so that they can communicate. Ghana Telephone also provides Smart phones to people.

1.11.3. Internet Services

There are 19 internet Cafes in the Municipality

These cafes are patronized by students, workers, children and general public

1.11.4. Schools with Internet

There are 9 Schools in the Municipality with internet Cafés. These are

- Zamsetech
- Bolgatanga Girls High School
- Nursing Training College
- Fountain Gate International
- Nadeng-Zein Academy
- Rock Foundation Academy
- Great Victory Academy

- Midwifery Training School
- Evergreen International School

1.12.0 *ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY*

1.12.1 *Occupational Distribution*

According to a census publication from Statistical Service report 2014, Agriculture accounts for as much as 57% of the labor force, trade and commerce 19%, manufacturing (mainly handicrafts) 11.92, community/social services 7.4% and others like mining, construction, utility service.4.68%.

Today the highest source of employment in the Municipality is skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery which employs 37.7% of the employed population. Other sectors are craft related trades workers (22.7%), technicians and associate professionals (1.9%), managers (2.3%) and other occupations recording a small figure of (0.01%) (GSS 2014). Table 26 presents the occupational structure of the population 15 years and older.

Table 33: Employed Population 15 Years and Older By Occupation and Sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,533	100.0	26,394	100.0	29,139	100.0
Managers	1,253	2.3	740	2.8	513	1.8
Professionals	3,836	6.9	2,282	8.6	1,554	5.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1,043	1.9	737	2.8	305	1.0
Clerical support workers	1,107	2.0	582	2.2	526	1.8
Service and sales workers	10,271	18.5	3,062	11.6	7,473	24.7
Skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	20,931	37.7	10,493	39.8	10,438	35.8

Craft and related trades workers	12,587	22.7	5,518	20.9	7,069	24.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,636	2.9	1,538	5.8	97	0.3
Elementary occupations	2,862	5.2	1,437	5.4	1,425	4.9
Other occupations	7	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Projected from GSS – Population and Housing Census, 2010

The proliferation of the retail activities most especially in the alcoholic beverage sale outlets has made the township a slum of containers. Agriculture is also mostly subsistence and not enterprise. However, the craft sector is allowing international recognition and would require standardization and innovation to be more competitive.

1.12.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Bolgatanga Municipality, employing about 57% of the employed population. However, production is at subsistence levels due to limited capital, skills and equipment. Major crops cultivated in the Municipality include millet, sorghum, maize, rice, groundnuts, cowpea, sweet potato, and soya beans. The climatic conditions in the Municipality are also suitable for livestock and poultry which are major Agricultural activities in the Municipality. The tables below contain output levels of major crops and animals production in the Municipality.

Table 34: Yearly acreages cultivated, yield & Production obtained for each crop (2013-2017)

CROP	AREA CULTIVATED (HA)					YIELD (MT/HA)					PRODUCTION (MT)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Millet	3,310	3,883	2,840	2,694	2,690	1.0	1.33	1.0	1.21	0.70	3,310	5,164	2,783.2	3,260	1,883
Sorg	4,266	5,844	4,419	3,682	2,940	1.2	1.36	1.0	1.22	1.15	5,119	8,002	4,419	4,492	3,381
Maize	2,124	2,381	1,594	1,816	2,258	1.7	2.35	2.4	2.03	2.17	3,611	5,595	3,793.7	3,687	4,900
Rice	2,654	3,378	2,919	3,360	3,099	2.1	3.44	4.2	4.44	3.36	5,573	11,620	12,144	14,918	10,413
G'nuts	6,192	6,388	4,540	4,096	3,678	0.7	1.47	1.0	1.28	0.62	4,334	9,390	5,494	5,243	2,280
Cowpea	1,588	486	541	357	657	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.87	1.11	476	97	194.8	311	729
S/Potato	482	40	25	88	363	9.3	8.71	4.8	11.11	5.40	4,482	348	120	978	1,960
Soya bean	281	146	145	137	252	0.3	0.74	0.8	2.01	0.86	84	108	116	288	217
TOTAL	20,897	22,545	17,023	16,230	15,937	--	-	-	-	-	26,989	40,324	29,065	33,177	25,763

Source: MOFA – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

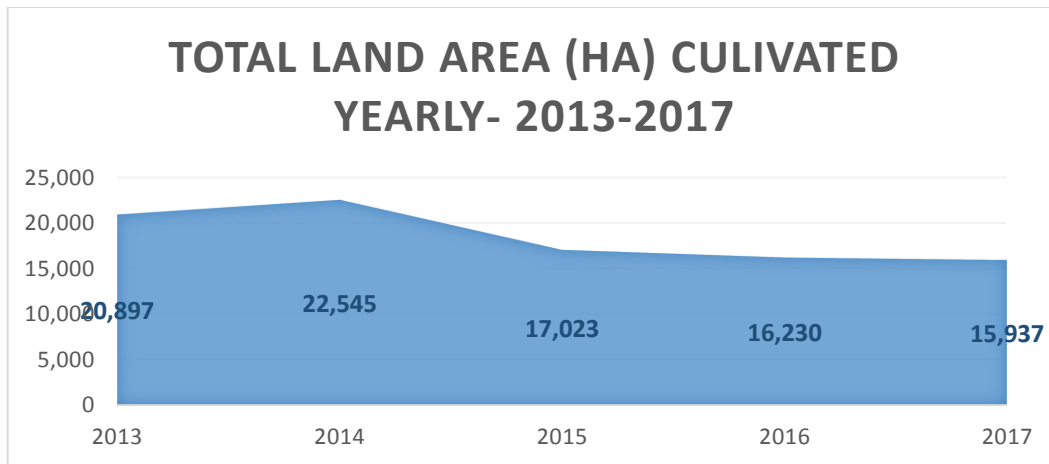


Figure 2: Chart presentation of total land Area Cultivated for the past 5 years

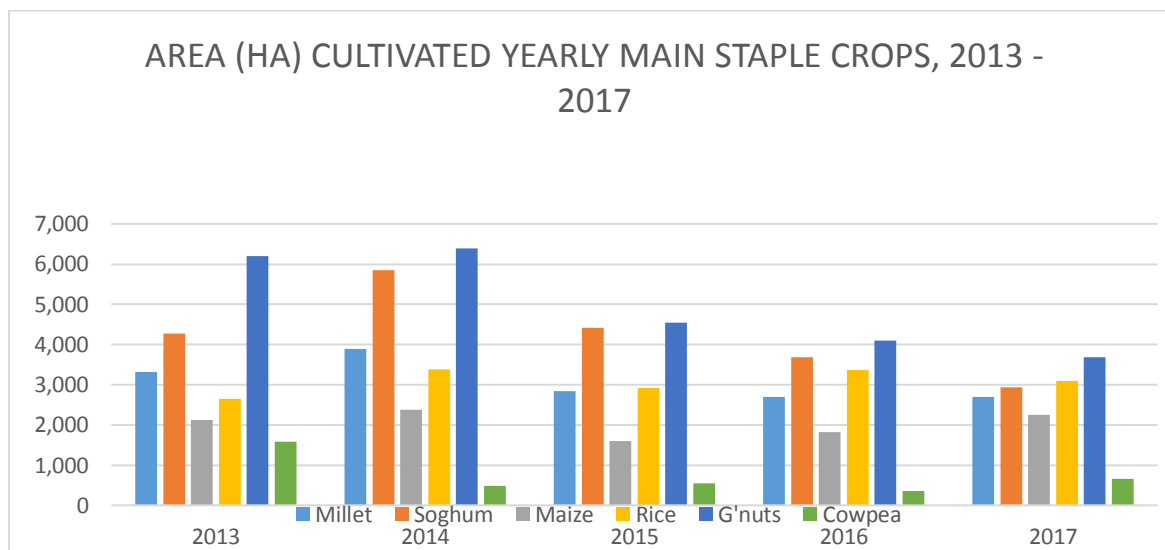


Figure 3: Chart presentation of area cultivated of the main staple crops for the past 5 years

Table 34 above it indicates that the size of land cultivated as well as crop output has been falling over the years for instance, from 22,544 hectares cultivated in 2014, it fell to 17,023 in 2015 and further to 15,937 hectares in 2017. Similarly, productivity of crops also recorded a decline from 34,177 in 2016 to 25,763 in 2017.

Generally rainfall pattern was not as favorable as compared to 2016. There was a reduction 33% in total rainfall amount and 32% reduction in number of rain days in 2017. The rainfall pattern coupled with outbreak of fall army worms negatively affected crop overall performance. Only maize and cowpea crops registered increases in yields with the rest of the crops recording massive yield reductions. There was an overall reduction in yield of 36%.

With these yields, total net production recorded in 2017 is 13,919 against estimated municipal consumption requirement of 24, 7095 MT creating deficit of 10,790 MT. However there is no need for panic, since inflows from neighbouring districts, regions and countries for sale in Bolga market will offset the deficit

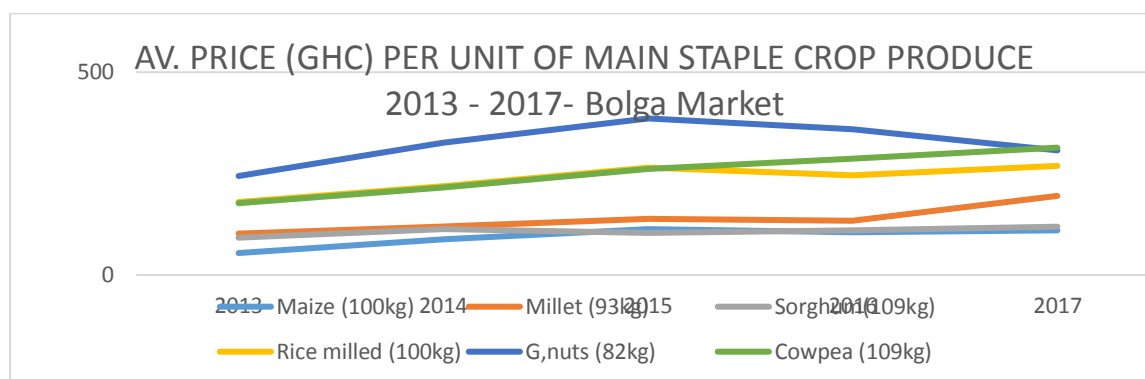
Majority depend on rain fed Agriculture, which expose farmers to production risk from the effect of climate change. To attain the benefit of Agriculture and gains from value chain activities irrigation should be integrated into the farming system. While farmers are encourage and facilitated to form Agricultural sector cooperative, to give leverage in the market space as input dealers, producers, marketers, Agro-processors.

Table 35: Average Food Commodity Market Prices in Bolga Market – 2014 -2017

Food Grain	Average price/ unit (GHC)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize (100kg)	54	88	113	105	110
Millet (93kg)	102	119	138	133	195
Sorghum(109kg)	92	113	104	110	119
Rice milled (100kg)	180	219	265	245	269
G,nuts (82kg)	244	326	386	359	308
Cowpea (109kg)	177	216	262	287	314

Source: MOFA – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

Figure 4: Graphical presentation of average unit price of main staple crop produce in Bolga market from 2013 to 2017



There was general price increase per unit of commodity in 2017 as compared to 2016. Though not so encouraging but it will serve as an incentive for increased production of these crop commodities in future seasons as Cob Douglas postulates productivity and efficiency is a function of the availability of appropriate inputs in their required quantity at the right time in the right places (NDPC, 2015).

Also, the total inflows of the major food grains in 2017 went up by 100% over 2016 figures. There have been constant increases in the inflows over the years now. These constant increases in inflows of food commodities into the Bolgatanga market contribute largely to maintain or prevent prices from escalating very high and even in some cases bring about price reductions. It is important to note that out of the 14,379 MT of food commodities that came into Bolgatanga market during the 2017 period, 1,729 (17,159 maxi bags) of maize, sorghum, rice, cowpea and groundnuts came from Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso traders also bought away 287 Mt of yam and gari to their country.

Table 36: Food Commodity Inflows into Bolga Market 2015- 2017

Food Commodity	Year & Inflows in bags		
	2015	2016	2017
Maize (100 kg)	68,610	141,478	162,580
Millet (93 kg)	30,430	38,727	101,612
Sorghum (109 kg)	9,991	13,153	31,295
Local Rice (100 kg)	43,180	46,594	95,610
G'nuts (84 kg)	21,183	45,513	81,205
Cowpea (109 kg)	33,312	38,775	106,390
Garri (68 kg)	NA	30,267	28,912
Yams (Tubers)	NA	450,300	565,040

Source: MOFA – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

Table 37: Animal Production Growth 2013-2017

YEAR	RECORDED FIGURES							
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Local fowls	G/Fowls	Donkey	TOTAL
2013	26,310	48,210	79,485	24,285	166,110	116,750	5,773	466,923
2014	31,170	54,090	78,180	26,790	174,135	116,340	7,680	488,385
2015	30,547	54,144	76,616	25,451	174,310	112,850	7,526	481,444
2016	29,276	55,082	78,221	25,780	175,918	114,685	4,550	483,512
2017	32,199	47,703	78,584	30,096	229,900	202,109	3,572	624,163

Source: MOFA – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

1.12.2 Irrigation Farming

Irrigation farming has picked up momentum over the recent past years. Instead of the usual tomato and leafy cultivation, farmers has of recent years diversified into pepper and onion production on large scales. Cultivation used to be confined to the small scale and Vea dam site but now lowlands and lands along river/stream banks are now being cultivated. As such more efforts should be put place by Department of Agriculture and Assembly to facilitate farmers to maximize irrigation farming in the municipality to improve food security. With the government’s policy to construct new irrigation facilities and rehabilitate existing ones under the “one village, one dam” programme more water and land will be made available for expanded farmer activities in dry season farming.

1.12.3 Extension Staff Situation

Municipal farmer population for 2017 was 82,124 (46,811 males & 35,313 females). The farmer ratio is 2,100 farmers to one (1) Technical Officer (TO). However, the ideal situation is 1500 farmers to one Technical Officer (TO) which implies the municipality has a backlog to fill in. A key concern to extension service delivery is the lack of logistics in the Municipal Agricultural Development Unit. There are only nine (9) motor bikes for use by 30 extension staff to offer extension services to 58,931 people employed in skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. This makes it very difficult to extend Agricultural services to farmers. Therefore, there is the need to increase the number of extension staff and provide adequate logistics for use by extension officers in the municipality to enhance agricultural modernization. This will lead to increase productivity, interest in Agriculture and ensure food security

and increase household incomes. The table below illustrates the agricultural extension services staff situation in the municipality.

Table 38: Agricultural Extension Services Staff Situation

Year	Staff Category	No. Required	No. Available	No. with reliable motor bikes	No. without reliable motor bikes	No. without motor bikes
2014	DDA	1	1	0	0	0
	DDO (Supervisors)	8	6	1	2	3
	AEAs (Extension)	19	15	7	1	7
	AEAs (VET)	8	6	2	1	3
	Enumerators (market)	2	2	0	0	0
	Total	38	30	9	4	13
2015	DDA	1	1	0	0	0
	DDO (Supervisors)	8	7	2	0	5
	AEAs (Extension)	19	19	7	2	10
	AEAs (VET)	8	7	3	0	4
	Enumerators	2	2	0	0	0
	Total	38	36	12	2	19
2016	DDA	1	1	0	0	0
	DDO	8	6	1	2	3
	AEAs	19	15	7	1	7
	AEAs (VET)	8	6	2	1	3
	Enumerators	2	2	0	0	0
	Total	38	30	9	4	13
2017	DDA	1	1	0	0	0
	DDO	8	6	1	2	3
	AEAs	19	15	7	1	7
	AEAs (VET)	8	6	2	1	3
	Enumerators	2	2	0	0	0
	Total	38	30	9	4	13

Source: MOFA – Bolgatanga Municipality, 2017

However the in the cause of carrying out its mandate the Municipal Agricultural Department is contracted with issues that are categorized as follows.

Prioritized Agricultural Challenges/Problems

- Delays and/or non-release of funds for planned activities
- Low crop yields due to erratic rainfall patterns experienced in recent years
- Decline in soil fertility (poor soils)
- Low access to market for Agricultural produce, especially vegetables
- reduction in Agricultural lands due to increasing demand for residential land and non-residential uses
- Low response to extension services (veterinary services/crop) by rural farmers.
- Late delivery of farm inputs
- Inadequate extension officers
- Inadequate logistics
- Inadequate extension officers

1.12.4 Agro-Processing

Most processing activities are dependent on Agriculture and its related activities.

The industry sub-sector employs mainly women, engaged in the extraction of groundnut oil, Shea butter, Dawadawa processing and the parboiling and milling of locally grown rice. Agro-processing has a potential of improving the lives of women in the Municipality since the value added to the product is very high. More interventions by government, non-governmental, bilateral, multi-lateral, and religious organizations can lead to a more positive change in the economic situation of the rural folk. Pito brewing is also a major occupation for women but has lost its significance with the proliferation of beer bars.

The contribution of a value chain is significant and an investment to eliminate the use of fuel wood could make the venture useful. Baobab, sesame and nim products have in recent years received great demand from the international and local markets, food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries and when well harnessed could transform local economies .

The problems associated with this sector are that rudimentary technologies are still used particularly in the rural areas. Thus the women have to go through a lot of drudgery in making their products.

1.13.0 INDUSTRIALIZATION

This Sector can be subdivided into formal and informal sub-sectors.

1.13.1 Formal Sub-Sector

There are two defunct factories for the canning of meat at Dulugu and rice mill at Kumbosgo. Efforts have been made severally by successive governments and the private sector to revamp these factories to no avail.

1.13.2 Informal Sub-Sector

This can also be classified into two; light industries and traditional handicrafts sub-sectors.

1.13.3 Light Industries sub-sector

This is made up of metal fabrication and repairs, auto-mechanical works, painting, electrical works etc. They are mostly small scale in nature, and employ less than five people. These ventures are operated by individual artisans in workshops scattered all over the Bolgatanga Township ,uncoordinated and haphazardly which have created aesthetic and land ownership problems. The Assembly is indeed making efforts to re-settle these artisans at an area earmarked for light industrial activities.

Table 39: Registered Artisans – Bolgatanga District

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017
Auto mechanics	45	87	124	211
Auto electricians	40	89	95	98
Welders/fabricators	36	55	55	60
Sprayers	15	18	25	31
Blacksmiths	5	5	7	11
Straighteners/panel beaters	11	20	29	33
Electricians	14	42	45	45
Vulganisers	4	10	13	20
Mechanics	27	27	35	41

Motor-cycle mechanics	24	87	91	97
Tin smith	2	2	2	2
Aluminium pot manufacturers	2	2	7	9
Carpenters/joiners	65	80	82	91
Plumbers	14	42	45	45

Source: *Ghana National Association of Garages, Bolgatanga*

The activities of these categories of artisans is done by the garages association which is hardly effective.

Handicrafts as an Agro-Based Industrial Development

- The handicraft sub-sector is made of activities notably in straw baskets and hats, leather tanning, leather bags and hats, heavy smock weaving, and yarn production. These activities together generate tourist attraction of beautiful visual impression created at center developed for marketing of such products.
- Most of the straw and leather products are either exported to other parts of the country or abroad particularly Western Europe which provide foreign exchange to locals. This sector has received international recognition following the demand for such products internally.
- Productivity in the straw and leather works appears to be higher than in subsistence farming but most people tend to engage in craft activities during the dry season. Another problem that hinders the industry is the continuous supply of local straw, which has been traced mainly to bushfire and long dry season. Consequently straw has to be imported from the Southern part of Ghana making the cost of production higher
- There have been several interventions in the form of micro-credit financing to the handicraft industry by Non-Governmental Organizations and government. The sector has contributed while other significantly to the internally generated revenue of the Municipal Assembly Other handicraft products like hoes, knives, and pots which contributes to the livelihood activities of citizens.

Table 40 below shows some handicraft products and the people engaged in them

Table 40: Production of Handicraft/cosmetics

	CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY	NAME OF COMMUNITY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
1	Quality assurance and standards	Bolgatanga	25
2	ICT training	Bolgatanga	60
3	Value chain development	Bolgatanga	50
4	Cosmetic and bleach making	Bolgatanga	28
5	Entrepreneurship for business management	Bolgatanga	31
6	General business management	Bolgatanga	16
7	business planning	Bolgatanga	30
8	Batik tie and dye	Bolgatanga	23
9	Beads making	Bolgatanga	15
10	Car alignment test(auto mechanic)	Bolgatanga	9
11	Basket weaving	zaare	20
13	Costing and pricing	Bolgatanga	10
	TOTAL		317

Source: NBSSI/BAC, Bolga Municipal 2017

With regards to the above implemented activities, 317 members have been trained in various activities, out of this number men constitute 86 while women constitute 194. However the following activities were outstanding for the year under review:

- Fashion Designing and production
- Beauty care
- Internship
- Sustaining Associations
- Provide business counseling for clients
- Provide start up kits to Equipment & Materials

1.13.4. Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the Municipality

There is a number of Small and medium Scale enterprises operating in the Municipality. These are into businesses such as batik tie and dye, Shea nut processing and processing of other Agriculture produce, cloth weaving etc. The Business Advisory Centre coordinates the activities of these Enterprises and provides them with technical and financial support.

These Enterprises face a number of challenges. These include inadequate funding, Lack of managerial skills, Lack of entrepreneurial skills, inadequate access to credit facility by MSEs, Low capacity in the technical operations by MSEs in the municipality, Inadequate managerial skills in small business management, Inadequate access to business registration by MSEs with the registrar general department.

1.14.0 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Even though the Municipality is not endowed with many tourist attractions, it has the hospitality facilities in the municipal capital which are patronized by tourists while visiting tourist sites around the region. Some of the tourist attractions in the Municipality are the Museum, the Craft Village, the Market in general and the Smock market in particular, Tanzui Shrine and some festivals like Adakoya and NabaYeseka.

Table 41: Festivals

S/N	Name of festival	Community celebrated
1	Adakoya	Bolgatanga
2	Ndakoya	Zuarungu
3	Naba Yeseka	Sherigu

Table 42: Tourist Attraction Centers

NAME OF TOURIST CENTRES	Category	Location
Smock market	Hospitality Centre	Bolgatanga
Craft village	Hospitality Centre	
Museum	Tourism site	Bolgatanga
Tanzui Shrine	Tourism site	Tanzui-Bolgatanga

The Hospitality Industry of the Municipality requires some attention to its development by the private sector. However, there are some existing facilities that offer various services to clients and other tourists who visit the Municipality.

There are thirty-six (33) Hotels and Guest Houses, 1057 Drinking bars and 902 restaurant and Chop bars.

1.15.0 HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

Table 43: Hospitality Industry

S/N	Type of facility	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Hotels	22	22	35	42
2	Guest Houses	18	18	23	26
3	Restaurants	32	37	40	45
4	Drinking Bars	212	233	253	309
5	Chop Bars	66	68	71	82

Source: MEHU-2017

1.16.0 BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Municipality enjoys the services of financial and non-financial institutions like the Barclays Bank, Stanbic Bank, Societe Generale Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank, National Investment Bank, Fidelity Bank, State Insurance Company (SIC), Quality Insurance Company, Vanguard Assurance Company Ltd, Star Life Assurance, among others. All these financial and non-financial institutions have branches or agencies located within the Municipality. They therefore provide loan facilities and financial advice to people in the Bolgatanga

Table 44: Financial Institutions in Bolga Municipal

SN	Category of financial institution	Name	Number of institution
	Banks	Barclays Bank, Stanbic Bank, Societe Generale Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank, National Investment Bank, Fidelity Bank, UniBank, Nara Rural Bank, Bucco	17

SN	Category of financial institution	Name	Number of institution
		Rural Bank, Agricultureultural Development Bank, , Apex Bank, GN bank, first allied bank, access bank, bank of Africa, Beige capital bank	
	Non- banks/insurances	State Insurance Company (SIC), Quality Insurance Company, Vanguard Assurance Company Ltd, Star Life Assurance, QLAC, Enterprise life ,SSNIT	7
	Micro finance	SINA PI ABA TRUST, MULTI CREDIT, AFB, Bayport Financial Services, Global Trust Micro Finance	6
	Investment services	Gold coast securities Ltd., Menzgold ltd.	2

1.17.0. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

There are about 140 communities in the Municipality. Bolgatanga is the biggest settlement with a population of 13, 9638 per the projection of 1.1% growth rate. The settlement pattern is predominantly rural (about 95%) with dispersed buildings, which renders service provision extremely difficult. However it is also a high order urban settlement and serves as a central place which offers all manners of services including banking and commercial services.

The next hierarchy of settlements are Zuarungu and Sumbrungu which possesses peri urban characteristics. They provide a variety of services to the people. They are linked by a network of roads. The type of services includes health, postal services, agricultural extension, banking, police, production and marketing centres etc.

The services provided by the hierarchy of settlements in the Municipality are indicated below.

1.17.1 Service Centres

There is polarization of services of the highest order. Whilst Bolgatanga provides services of the highest order the smaller settlements are centers of lower order. These are indicated below.

- Level One Service Centre

Bolgatanga as a level one-service centre provides functions such as educational, health, banking, administrative, judicial, commercial, transport, security etc. It has also got quite a good urban roads system.

- Level Two Service Centre

Settlements, which provide educational, health, commercial, transport, etc. services of the second order are Sumbrungu and Zuarungu, and such services cover a radius of about 8 kilometers.

- Level Three Service Centre. These centers include. ; Gambibgo, Sherigu, Nyariga and Yorogo. They provide services like educational, health and religious functions, which extend up to about 5-kilometre radius.

- Level Four Service Centre

The level four service centers Include Kalbeo, Pologo, Zuarungu-Moshie and Dulugu, They provide at least a primary school; a clinic or a place of worship each and cover a radius of about 2 kilometers

The surface accessibility of the people in the Municipality to these services is described below.

1.17.2. Accessibility to Markets

The main market in the Municipality is the Bolgatanga market (new Market). Unfortunately accessibility of many rural people to this market is still not the best as people have to walk long distances to reach the market. There are two satellite (small) markets at Zuarungu and Sumbrungu in addition the Bolga old market. The municipality has a network of daily and periodic markets. The daily markets are small in nature offering lower order goods and services to residence of the area in which they are found. However there is a periodic market of three days cycle in Bolgatanga Township that provides higher order goods and services. The market days attracts farmers and other traders travelling far and near to sell agriculture and other primary product and purchase manufactured and other goods they require and engage in various social activities. Middlemen /market intermediaries travel over various distances to

purchase agriculture product in bulk while **itinerary** seller who usually sell durables, manufactured goods and services that the consumer cannot access easily due to travel distance and cost effectiveness move their goods to the bolgatanga market on market days.

1.17.3 Accessibility to Regional Hospital

Surface accessibility to the Regional Hospital is still poor as people travel long distances to the Regional Hospital located in Bolgatanga Town. They therefore do not meet the required travelling time to the Hospital and these have implications for health delivery especially for pregnant women.

1.17.4 Accessibility to Educational Infrastructure

Even though the various service centers have educational infrastructure, School Children still walk long distances to School.

1.17.5 Accessibility to Police

There are two Police stations in the Municipality located at Bolgatanga and Zuarungu. The Bolgatanga Municipal also houses the Regional Headquarters of the Police service. In spite of all these the police citizen-ratio in the Municipality is very high. In the light of the above a new police station has been put up by the assembly at Sumbrungu though not operational. There is the need to open more police stations and posts in the Municipality to combat crime and also cater for the ever growing population.

1.17.6 Physical Development of Settlements

The core area of Bolgatanga and a few peri-urban areas like Kumbosgo, Yikene, Tindonsobgo, Zorbisi and Zuarungu have layout schemes to guide their physical growth. However, peripheral sectors like Yorogo, Zaare, and Daweo which have been caught up with physical development due to factors such as suitable terrain, accessibility by roads and proximity to water and electricity have no layout schemes to steer their growth.

1.17.7 Spatial organization of Physical Development

The control of physical development in the Bolgatanga Township has been generally poor over the years. This could partly be attributed to a number of factors including but not limited to: Inherent weaknesses in the procedure of obtaining a permit to develop, un-cooperative attitude of landowners and developers, general ignorance on the development procedures

As a result; there has been significant increase in unauthorized development with their attendant problems. Not only are water courses as well as various low lying areas being developed but the unbridled encroachment on road reservations, school sites, spaces reserved for community facilities and public utilities etc., have contributed significantly to the deterioration of the physical environment.

Planned Areas

- I. Most of the existing sector schemes of Bolgatanga have become outmoded due to socio-economic changes, shifts in grid lines etc. and therefore do not conform to ground situations. Examples are Sabon-Zongo, Daweo and Tanzui Residential Area Sector Schemes.
- II. The Assembly has not been able to open up the proposed roads in the planned and approved sector schemes for those areas; resulting in encroachments on those roads and community right of spaces. For example, Kumbosogo, Daweo and Sabon-Zongo Residential Areas.

Unplanned Areas

Physical developments including buildings have already sprang up in most of the peri-urban areas of Bolgatanga before planning intervention i.e. layouts to guide their growth and development. This situation has resulted in haphazard and uncontrolled physical development in areas such as Dulugu, Tindonsobligo, Zaare and other peripheral Areas.

Unauthorized Physical Developments

There is a proliferation of unauthorized temporary developments, especially kiosks in the central area of Bolga Township as well as unauthorized permanent developments elsewhere in the town. This could be attributed to the following:

1. Lack of awareness of developers and the public on land acquisition and permitting procedures to cover their physical developments.
2. Poor landscaping in Bolgatanga Township especially along the main arterial roads i.e. Bolga-Tamale and Bolga-Navrongo dual carriageways which are the main ceremonial roads in the town.
3. The Physical Planning Department is inadequately staffed.

1.18.0 VULNERABILITY

Quite a good number of people in the Municipality are exposed to certain shocks which make them vulnerable .This vulnerability is expressed in the following ways.

- *Low rate of women participating in politics*

In the Traditional set up women are generally expected to play secondary roles to men when it comes to decision making. Playing leadership roles is worse. It is no wonder that women shy away from Politics because of this perception
- *Inadequate knowledge on the effects of negative cultural practices*

There are still certain negative cultural practices that are unfortunately perpetuated by women against their fellow women. These include Widowhood rights and Female genital Mutilation. These have physical and psychological effect on women that prevent them from achieving their full potential in life.
- *Inadequate economic empowerment of women*

Women do not have enough economic resources to enable them engage in economic activities to better their lot. Credit to women from financial Institutions is normally not forthcoming because women do not have collateral.
- *Lack of parental care and child delinquency*

This has many high risk sexual behavior among the youth and incidence of substance abuse hence the marginal issues of high teenage pregnancy and rapart crime has caused as a lost of the insecurity as
- *Stigma on people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHIV)*

People still look down on people living with HIV/AIDS. This has the potential of making it difficult to curb the menace in the Municipality. It also has psychological effect on these people.
- *Little knowledge on the access of health insurance scheme by PLWHIV*

Health information is a problem for many people living with HIV/AIDS because they have little knowledge on how to access the Health Insurance Scheme. This affects their chances of getting free medical treatment
- *Stigma on mentally ill people*

Mentally ill people suffer a lot of stigma in the Municipality.
Many people despise them and relatives of mentally ill people do not want to take care of them.
- *Settlement on lowland and wetland areas*

Inhabitants of these areas are frequently precise pose to flood and qter related diseades nosrly material

- *Ineffective participation in self- help projects by community members*

Community members do not want to give their quota when it comes to execution of development projects. Communal labour which is to be contributed by the Community members for some of the projects is usually not forthcoming, at least not in the manner expected.

1.19.0 GENDER ISSUES

There are also a number of issues on GENDER that seem not to favor women, girls and Children. These include;

- ✓ Some women being ignorant about the existing laws protecting their rights.
- ✓ School dropout rate especially of the girl child is still high
- ✓ Some parents prefer educating their boy child to the detriment of the girl child
- ✓ Low representation of women in decision making process at the local level
- ✓ Difficulties experienced by women in getting access to farm land.
- ✓ High dowry system exposes women to slavery
- ✓ Limited financial support and high interest rates
- ✓ Negative /harmful cultural /traditional practices e.g. FGM, sister in bed (taazaba), force marriage, not allowing people who fall sick to seek modern medical treatment
- ✓ Irresponsible parentage
- ✓ Children not involved in issues that affect them
- ✓ Low recognition given to contribution of women to Municipal Development.
- ✓ Household chores and caring of the children not regarded as part of any economic value.

1.20.0 GOVERNANCE

1.20.1. Institutional Organization

- *The Municipal Assembly*

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly was established by L.I. 1797 (2004). Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the municipality. The total membership of the Assembly is fifty-seven (57) made up of thirty-seven (37) elected members, sixteen (16) appointed members, two Members of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. Of this number, the total numbers of females are three (3) made up of two (2) elected and one (1) appointed. The Municipality is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive who is the highest political authority. The General Assembly which is the deliberative organ of the Assembly is chaired by a Presiding Member.

Below is a table representing members of the assembly for a four year period.

Table 45: Assembly Members for the Bolgatanga municipal (2014-2017)

Assembly Members	Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
APPOINTED				
Male	13	13	13	13
Female	3	3	3	3
Total	16	16	16	16
ELECTED				
Male	36	36	36	36
Female	1	1	1	1
Total	37	37	37	37
Grand total	53	53	53	53

▪ *Executive Committee*

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has twenty-seven (27) members. The Executive Committee has the following sub-committees, the first five being statutory

1. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
2. Works Sub-Committee
3. Development Planning Sub-Committee
4. Justice and Security Sub-Committee
5. Social Services Sub-Committee

Other committees that also exist by law or regulation to perform special functions include;

1. Statutory Planning Committee including its Technical Committee

2. Microfinance Committee of the Rural Enterprise Project
3. Street naming and addressing Team
4. Municipal Environmental management Committee
5. Child Panel
6. Municipal Education Oversight Committee.
7. Municipal Implementation Committee of School feeding programme
8. Tender Committee including its Adhoc tender evaluation panels
9. Budget Committee.

In addition to these the Assembly from time to time sets up Adhoc Committees to perform special functions. Some of these Committees currently functioning are;

1. Market Committee and its Subcommittees
2. Revenue Task Force
3. Development Control task force
4. Garages Committee

There is also the Public Relation and Complaints Committee chaired by the Presiding Member and answerable directly to the Assembly. Thus the Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly can at a point in time have 25 Committees operating.

The activities of these committees could have a telling effect on the finances of the Assembly, if their activities are not well managed and coordinated for effectiveness and efficiency.

▪ *Sub-Structures*

The Assembly has three zonal councils namely; Bolgatanga, Zuarungu and Sumbrungu /Sherigu. The staff of these councils are not paid regularly. These seriously affect effective decentralization in the municipality. They are also equipped with minimal furniture, funds and other logistic to enable them operate.

▪ *Traditional Authorities*

There is one paramountcy namely; Bolgatanga, and one Traditional Council (Frafra Traditional Council) Each village or town has a chief who wields traditional authority. Apart from the chiefs there are the Tindana who are the Custodian of traditions, practices as well as the administrator of the ancestral lands, held in trust for the living and the dead.

▪ *Decentralized Departments*

All the decentralized (scheduled1) departments are present and operational in the municipality though the planned integration of some of them has not yet been achieved. The Assembly receives much co-operation from all departments.

The staffing situations as far as the decentralized departments are concerned is inadequate; thus the quantity and quality needs improvement.

The table below shows the Decentralized Departments with their constituents in the Municipality.

Table 46: Decentralized Departments and Staffing Position

NO.	DEPARTMENT	UNITS
1.	Municipal Department of Education, Youth & Sports	1. Education 2. Youth 3. Sports 4. Ghana Library Board
2.	Municipal Social Welfare & Community Development	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Development
3.	Municipal Works Department	1. Public Works Dept. 2. Dept. of Feeder Roads 3. Rural Housing
4.	Municipal Physical Planning Department	1. Dept. of Town Planning 2. Dept of Parks & Gardens
5.	Municipal Finance	1. Controller & Acct. – General
6.	Municipal Natural Resource Conservation Department	1. Forestry 2. Games & Wildlife
7.	Municipal Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. Municipal Planning Co-ord. Unit 3. Births & Deaths Registry 4. Information Services Department 5. Statistical Service
		1. Trade

NO.	DEPARTMENT	UNITS
8.	Municipal Department of Trade & Industry	2. Cottage Industry 3. Co-operatives
9.	Municipal Disaster Prevention and Management Department	1. Fire Service Dept. 2. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)
10.	Municipal Health Department	1. Municipal Health Management Team 2. Municipal Environmental Health 3. National Health Insurance Scheme
11.	Municipal Department of Agriculture	1. Dept. of Animal Health & Production 2. Dept. of Fisheries 3. Dept. of Agricultural Extension Service 4. dept. of Crops Services 5. Dept of Agricultural Engineering

Source: MPCU – 2017

Below is a table indicating the staff strength and backlog in the various departments of the municipal assembly

Table 47: Decentralized Departments and Staffing

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
COORDINATING DIRECTOR (MMDCD)	1	1	1	0	0
ADMINISTRATION SECTOR					
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT					
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
PROFESSIONAL					
DIRECTOR	1	2	1	0	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I	3	3	4	0	1
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIA					
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIB					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
ASST CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
HIGHER EXECUTIVE OFFICER	2	2	1	1	
EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL(ADMINISTRATION)	8	9	6	3	1
SECRETARIAL					
PROFESSIONAL					
OFFICE MANAGER	1	1	0	1	
CHIEF PRIVATE SECRETARY	1	2	1	0	
PRINCIPAL PRIVATE SECRETARY					
SENIOR PRIVATE SECRETARY					
PRIVATE SECRETARY					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	1	2	2		0
STENOGRAPHER GRADE I					
STENOGRAPHER GRADE II					
SENIOR TYPIST	1	2	1	0	
*TYPIST GRADE I					
*TYPIST GRADE II					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL(SECRETARIAL)	4	7	3	2	0
RECORDS					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF RECORDS OFFICER (<i>DIRECTOR</i>)	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL RECORDS OFFICER (<i>DEPUTY DIRECTOR</i>)					
SENIOR RECORDS OFFICER (<i>AD I</i>)					
RECORDS OFFICER (<i>AD IIA</i>)	1	1	0	1	

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
ASSISTANT RECORDS OFFICER (<i>AD IIB</i>)					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
SENIOR RECORDS ASSISTANT	1	1	0	1	
RECORDS ASSISTANT					
JUNIOR RECORDS ASSISTANT	1	2	2		0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
CHIEF RECORDS SUPERVISOR	1	2	1	0	
PRINCIPAL RECORDS SUPERVISOR					
SENIOR RECORDS SUPERVISOR					
RECORDS SUPERVISOR	1	2	0	1	
ASSISTANT RECORDS SUPERVISOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL(RECORDS)	6	9	3	4	0
ESTATES					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ESTATE MANAGER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL ESTATE MANAGER					
SENIOR ESTATE MANAGER	1	1	0	1	
ESTATE MANAGER					
ASSISTANT ESTATE MANAGER	2	2		2	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ESTATE OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
PRINCIPAL ESTATE OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
SENIOR ESTATE OFFICER					
ESTATE OFFICER	2	4	0	2	
ASSISTANT ESTATE OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
SUPPORT STAFF					
CHIEF CARETAKER	2	2	0	2	
ASSISTANT CHIEF CARETAKER					
PRINCIPAL CARETAKER					
SENIOR CARETAKER					
CARETAKER					
CARETAKER SUPERVISOR					
SENIOR CLEANER	15	20	3	12	

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
CLEANER					
LABOURER	2	2	15		13
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>
TOTAL(ESTATES)	27	36	18	22	13
TRANSPORT (VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT)					
TECHNICAL					
CHIEF DRIVER	1	2	1	1	
YARD FOREMAN					
*HEAVY DUTY DRIVER			1	0	0
DRIVER GRADE I	10	20	11	0	0
DRIVER GRADE II					
*TRACTOR DRIVER GRADE I					
*STEWARD II					
DRIVER GRADE III					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL(TECHNICAL)	16	28	13	6	0
PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER	2	3	0	2	
PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER					
SENIOR PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER			1	1	0
PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER					
ASSISTANT PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER				0	0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
SENIOR PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER	2	2	0	2	
PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
ASSISTANT PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL(PROCUREMENT & SUPPLY)	5	6	1	4	0
HUMAN RESOURCE (HR)					
PROFESSIONAL					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
CHIEF HR MANAGER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL HR MANAGER	1	1	0	1	
SENIOR HR MANAGER					
HR MANAGER	1	2	1	0	
ASSISTANT HR MANAGER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	4	1	2	0
TOTAL (HUMAN RESOURCE)	3	4	1	2	0
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER					
SENIOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	2	4	4	0	0
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER					
ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	5	5	0	0
TOTAL (DEVELOPMENT PLANNING)	3	5	5	0	0
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)*					
PROFESSIONAL					
DIRECTOR/CHIEF OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) /INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (IM)	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL IT/IM OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
SENIOR IT/IM OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
IT/IM OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
ASSISTANT IT/IM OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5	6	0	5	0
SUB-PROFISSIONAL					
CHIEF IT/IM TECHNICIAN	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL IT/IM TECHNICIAN	1	1	0	1	
SENIOR IT/IM TECHNICIAN	1	1	0	1	
IT/IM TECHNICIAN	1	1	0	1	
ASSISTANT IT/IM TECHNICIAN	1	1	0	1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5	5	0	5	0
TOTAL (MIS)	10	11	0	10	0
BUDGET AND RATING**					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF BUDGET ANALYST	1	1	0	1	

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
PRINCIPAL BUDGET ANALYST	1	1	1	1	
SENIOR BUDGET ANALYST					
BUDGET ANALYST	1	3	1	0	
ASSISTANT BUDGET ANALYST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF BUDGET OFFICER	1	2	0	1	0
PRINCIPAL BUDGET OFFICER					
SENIOR BUDGET OFFICER					
BUDGET OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
ASSISTANT BUDGET OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (BUDGET & RATING)	5	9	2	4	0
STATISTICS					
PROFESSIONAL					
DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS	1	1		1	
PRINCIPAL STATISTICIAN					
SENIOR STATISTICIAN	1	2		1	
STATISTICIAN					
ASSISTANT STATISTICIAN					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STATISTICAL ASSISTANT I	1	2		1	
STATISTICAL ASSISTANT II					
STATISTICAL ASSISTANT III					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (STATISTICS)	3	5	0	3	0
SECURITY					
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL SECURITY OFFICER					
SENIOR SECURITY OFFICER	1	3	0	0	
SECURITY OFFICER					
ASSISTANT SECURITY OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
METROPOLITAN GUARDS**					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF METROPOLITAN GUARD					
DEPUTY CHIEF METRO GUARD					
SENIOR SUPERVISING OFFICER					
SUPERVISING OFFICER					
PRINCIPAL METROPOLITAN GUARD					
SENIOR METROPOLITAN GUARD					
METROPOLITAN GUARD					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
SUPPORT STAFF					
CLEANER/LABOURER					
HEADMAN SUPERVISOR	1	1	1	0	0
WATCHMAN SUPERVISOR	1	2	0	1	
NIGHT /DAY WATCHMAN	20	24	7	13	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>
MISCELLANEOUS					
*PUNCH			1		1
*POSTAL AGENT					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
TOTAL (SECURITY)	24	31	9	15	1
RADIO OPERATION					
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF RADIO OPERATOR	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL RADIO OPERATOR					
SENIOR RADIO OPERATOR					
RADIO OPERATOR	1	1	2	0	1
ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (RADIO OPERATION)	2	2	2	0	1
TOTAL (CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)	113	158	64	75	16
FINANCIAL SECTOR					
FINANCE DEPARTMENT					
PROFESSIONAL					
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE	1	1	0	1	0

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT / DEPUTY DIRECTOR	2	3	1	1	0
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT.					
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT	3	5	4	0	1
ACCOUNTANT					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN / OFFICER	6	10	0	6	0
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER					
SENIOR ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER					
ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER					
JUNIOR ACCOUNTS TECHNICIAN /OFFICER	2	4	0	2	
*MESSENGER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (FINANCE)	14	23	5	10	1
REVENUE					
SUB-PROFESSIONAL / SUPPORT STAFF					
CHIEF REVENUE SUPRINTENDENT	1	1	0	1	0
PRINCIPAL REVENUE SUPRINTENDENT	3	5	0	3	0
SENIOR REVENUE SUPRINTENDENT					
REVENUE SUPERINTENDENT	2	4	4	0	2
HIGHER REVENUE INSPECTOR					
REVENUE INSPECTOR	6	8	11		5
REVENUE COLLECTOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>
SUPPORT STAFF					
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	2	0	1	0
RECORDS OFFICER					
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	1	2	1	0	0
SENIOR TYPIST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (REVENUE)	14	22	16	5	7
TOTAL (FINANCE DEPARTMENT)	28	45	21	15	4
BUDGET AND RATING DEPARTMENT**					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF BUDGET ANALYST					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
PRINCIPAL BUDGET ANALYST					
SENIOR BUDGET ANALYST					
BUDGET ANALYST					
ASSISTANT BUDGET ANALYST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF BUDGET OFFICER					
PRINCIPAL BUDGET OFFICER					
SENIOR BUDGET OFFICER					
BUDGET OFFICER					
ASSISTANT BUDGET OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (BUDGET & RATING DEPARTMENT)	0	0	0	0	0
INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL INTERNAL AUDITOR					
SENIOR INTERNAL AUDITOR	1	1	0	1	0
INTERNAL AUDITOR	1	2	0	1	0
ASSISTANT INTERNAL AUDITOR					
INTERNAL AUDITOR TRAINEE			3		
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
RECORDS OFFICER					
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	1	2	0	1	
SENIOR TYPIST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (INTERNAL AUDIT)	5	8	4	4	0
TOTAL (INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT)	5	8	4	4	0
SOCIAL SECTOR					
EDUCATION, YOUTH & SPORTS DEPARTMENT					
EDUCATION					
PROFESSIONAL					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
DIRECTOR	1	1		1	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	2	3		2	
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I	3	4		3	
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR II A & B					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT	4	4		4	
PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT					
SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT					
SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT II	3	4		3	
SUPERINTENDENT I					
SUPERINTENDENT II					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>
SUPPORT STAFF					
PROGRAMME OFFICER	1	2		1	
CULTURAL OFFICER	1	2		1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	1	1		1	
PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER					
SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	1	1		1	
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER					
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
YOUTH					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF YOUTH COORDINATOR	1	1		1	
PRINCIPAL YOUTH COORDINATOR					
SENIOR YOUTH COORDINATOR					
YOUTH COORDINATOR					
ASSISTANT YOUTH COORDINATOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	1		1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
SPORTS					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
SENIOR COACH	1	2		1	
SPORTS DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	2		1	
ZONAL SUPERVISOR	1	2		1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (EDUCATION, YOUTH & SPORTS)	22	30	0	22	0
LIBRARY					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF LIBRARY OFFICER	1	1		1	
PRINCIPAL LIBRARY OFFICER					
SENIOR LIBRARY OFFICER					
LIBRARY OFFICER	2	3		2	
JUNIOR LIBRARY OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF LIBRARY ASSISTANT	1	2		1	
PRINCIPAL LIBRARY ASSISTANT					
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT					
JUNIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT	2	2		2	
LIBRARY ASSISTANT					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
PROFESSIONAL					
SENIOR PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER	1	1		1	
PROCUREMENT / SUPPLY OFFICER				0	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER	1	2		1	
PRIVATE SECRETARY					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	1	2		1	
STENOGRAPHER	2	2		2	
SENIOR TYPIST					
RECEPTIONIST	1	1		1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
SUPPORT STAFF					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
SENIOR CLERK	1	2		1	
CLERK GRADE I					
SENIOR RADIO OPERATOR	1	1		1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	3	0	2	0
PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER	1	1		1	
SENIOR PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT /STOREKEEPER					
PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL (LIBRARY)	15	20	0	15	0
TOTAL (EDUCATION, YOUTH & SPORT DEPARTMENT)	37	50	0	37	0
HEALTH DEPARTMENT					
DMOH					
PROFESSIONAL					
PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIST	1	2	0	1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	1	2	0	1	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER GRADE II	2	2	0	2	
HIGHER/REVENUE INSPECTOR	4	6	0	4	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6	8	0	6	0
SUPPORT STAFF					
SCAVENGER	6	15	0	6	
FOREMAN	2	4	0	2	
SENIOR SEXTON	1	1	0	1	
SEXTON	3	6	0	3	
GRAVE DIGGER	6	10	0	6	
JUNIOR FOREMAN	1	1	0	1	
REFUSE LABOURER	40	55	34	6	
SCAVENGER LABOURER					
LABOURER	1	1	1	0	
*CONSERVANCY LABOURER					
*SENIOR SANITARY LABOURER					
SANITARY LABOURER	1	1	1	0	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	61	94	36	25	0
TOTAL (HEALTH)	68	104	36	32	0

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL / PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST	1	1	0	1	0
PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL / PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST	1	1	0	1	0
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL / PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST	1	2	0	1	0
ENVIRONMENTAL / PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST	2	3	0	2	0
ASSISTANT ENVIRONMENTAL / PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST	2	3	0	1	0
Sub-Total	7	10	0	6	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	1	1	1	0	0
ASSISTANT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	3	7		3	0
PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	4	8	0		0
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	5	8	0	5	0
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	6	10		6	0
Sub-Total	19	34	1	14	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ASST.	3	3	17	3	
ASST. CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL ASST.					
PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASST.					
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASST.					
ENVIRONMENTAL ASST.	3	5	21	3	
Sub-Total	6	8	38	6	0
SUPPORT STAFF					0
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	0	1	0
RECORD OFFICER	1	2	0	1	0

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
STENOGRAPHER	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	4	0	3	0
TOTAL (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH)	35	56	39	29	0
BIRTHS AND DEATHS					
PROFESSIONAL					
DEPUTY REGISTRAR	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT REGISTRAR	1	2	0	1	
SENIOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR	1	2	0	1	
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	5	0	3	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF REGISTRATION OFFICER	3	3	1	2	
PRINCIPAL REGISTRATION OFFICER					
SENIOR REGISTRATION OFFICER					
REGISTRATION OFFICER	3	5	1	2	
ASSISTANT REGISTRATION OFFICER					
REGISTRATION ASSISTANT					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6	8	2	4	0
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
RECORDS SUPERVISOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	1	1	0	1	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER	1	3	0	1	
SENIOR TYPIST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	1	3	0	1	0
TOTAL (BIRTH & DEATH)	11	17	2	9	0
TOTAL (HEALTH DEPARTMENT)	114	177	48	70	0
SOCIAL WELFARE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT					
PROFESSIONAL					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
CHIEF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER					
SENIOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	2	2	2	0	1
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER					
ASSISTANT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER					
Sub-Total	3	3	3	0	2
* CHIEF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER				0	0
* PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER				0	0
* SENIOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER				0	0
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	1	1	0	1	0
ASST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER					
* CHIEF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASST					
* PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASST					
* SENIOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASST					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASST	2	2	8	0	6
ASST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASST					
SENIOR MASS COMMUNICATION OFFICER					
MASS COMMUNICATION OFFICER					
WORKS SUPERINTENDENT					
Sub-Total	3	3	8	1	6
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT	2	2	0	2	
PRINCIPAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT					
SENIOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT	2	4	0	2	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT					
ASSISTANT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT					
Sub-Total	4	6	0	4	0
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER	1	1	0	1	
SENIOR TYPIST	1	1	0	1	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (SW&CD)	13	16	11	7	6
TOTAL (SW&CD DEPARTMENT)	13	16	11	7	6
ECONOMIC SECTOR					
AGRICULTURE (AGRIC) DEPARTMENT					
PROFESSIONAL					
ASST DIRECTOR					
CHIEF AGRIC OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL AGRIC OFFICER					
SENIOR AGRIC OFFICER	2	4	8		4
AGRIC OFFICER					
ASSISTANT AGRIC OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
ANIMAL HEALTH & PRODUCTION SECTION					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICER	1	2	3		1
PRINCIPAL ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICER					
SENIOR ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICER					
ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICER	2	4	1	1	
ASSISTANT ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF PRODUCTION OFFICER	1	2	1	0	
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTION OFFICER	2	2	2	0	0
SENIOR PRODUCTION OFFICER					
PRODUCTION OFFICER	3	6	0	3	
ASSISTANT PRODUCTION OFFICER					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6	10	3	3	0
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL VETERINARY OFFICER					
SENIOR VETERINARY OFFICER	3	4	0	3	
VETERINARY OFFICER					
ASSISTANT VETERINARY OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4	5	0	4	0
AGRIC ENGINEERING SECTION					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF AGRIC ENGINEER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL AGRIC ENGINEER					
SENIOR AGRIC ENGINEER					
AGRIC ENGINEER	3	3	0	3	
ASSISTANT AGRIC ENGINEER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4	4	0	4	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	1	2	0	1	
PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
SENIOR TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	3	5	1	2	
TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4	7	1	3	0
CROPS SECTION					
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER	1	2	5		3
ASSISTANT CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER					
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL OFFICER					
SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER	15	22	10	5	
TECHNICAL OFFICER GRADE I					
TECHNICAL OFFICER GRADE II					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	16	24	15	5	3
TECHNICAL					
ASSISTANT CHIEF TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANT					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	2	4	1	1	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT					
*EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
*ASSISTANT PUBLICATION OFFICER					
*PRODUCTION TECHNICAL OFFICER					
*ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OFFICER					
Sub-Total	3	5	2	1	-3
SUB-PROFESSIONAL				0	0
PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT/ STOREKEEPER	2	3	1	1	0
SENIOR PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
ASSISTANT PROCUREMENT ASSISTANT / STOREKEEPER					
PROFESSIONAL					
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) /INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (IM) OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
Sub-Total	4	5	1	3	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER	3	5	2	1	
SENIOR TYPIST					
Sub-Total	3	5	2	1	0
TECHNICAL					
MECHANIC	1	1	0	1	
AUTO ELECTRICIAN	1	1	0	1	
*JUNIOR MECHANICAL FOREMAN					
*SECURITY					
*LABOURER					
*DRIVER GRADE II					
Sub-Total	2	2	0	2	0
TOTAL (AGRIC.)	52	78	36	28	8
TOTAL (AGRIC. DEPARTMENT)	52	78	36	28	5

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
TRADE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEFCOMMERCIAL OFFICER (BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM OFFICER)	1	1		1	
PRINCIPALCOMMERCIAL OFFICER (BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM OFFICER)					
SENIOR COMMERCIAL OFFICER (BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM OFFICER)					
COMMERCIAL OFFICER (BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM OFFICER)					
INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION OFFICER (ASSISTANT COMMERCIAL & TOURISM OFFICER)	2	4		2	
Sub-Total	3	5	0	3	0
SUB- PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF TRAINER/MOTIVATOR (BUSINESS ADVISOR)	2	5		2	
PRINCIPAL TRAINER/MOTIVATOR (BUSINESS ADVISOR)					
SENIOR TRAINER/MOTIVATOR (BUSINESS ADVISOR)					
TRAINER/MOTIVATOR (BUSINESS ADVISOR)					
ASSISTANT TRAINER/MOTIVATOR (BUSINESS ADVISOR)					
*DRIVER GRADE 1					
Sub-Total	2	5	0	2	0
COOPERATIVES (COOP)					
PROFESSIONAL					
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR / DEPUTY DIRECOR	1	2		1	
PRINCIPAL COOPERATIVES OFFICER/ ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I	1	2		1	
SENIOR COOPERATIVES OFFICER / ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIA					
COOPERATIVES OFFICER / ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIB					
Sub-Total	2	4	0	2	0

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
INSPECTOR OF COOPERATIVES / PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1		1	
SENIOR ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF COOP / SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER	2	4		2	
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF COOP / EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	5	0	3	0
PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER	1	1		1	
SUB-PROFESSIONAL				0	0
STENOGRAPHER	1	2		1	0
SENIOR TYPIST					
*TYPIST GRADE I					
*ASST. CHIEF MESSENGER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	3	0	2	0
TOTAL (TRADES, INDUSTRY & TOURISM [COTTAGE INDUSTRY])	12	22	0	12	0
TOTAL (TRADES, INDUSTRY & TOURISM [COTTAGE INDUSTRY])	12	22	0	12	0
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT**					
PROFESSIONAL					
<i>(TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT & ROAD SAFETY OFFICER; COMPLIANCE OFFICER ; PARKING MANAGEMENT OFFICER ,ETC.)</i>					
DIRECTOR	1	1	0	1	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR					
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I	1	2		1	
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIA					
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IIB					
<i>(TRANSPORT PLANNING OFFICER ; RESEARCH & SURVEYS OFFICER; TRAFFIC SYSTEMS OFFICER ; ROAD SAFETY OFFICER , ETC.)</i>					
CHIEF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	1	1	0	1	

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER					
SENIOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER	1	2		1	
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER					
ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICER					
(TRANSPORT OPERATIONS OFFICER; TERMINAL MANAGEMENT OFFICER ; ETC)					
CHIEF ENGINEER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER					
SENIOR ENGINEER	1	1	0	1	
ENGINEER					
ASSISTANT ENGINEER					
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) /INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (IM) OFFICER (DATABASE OFFICER)	1	1	0	1	
STENOGRAPHER	1	1	0	1	0
SENIOR TYPIST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	9	11	0	9	0
TOTAL (TRANSPORTATION)	9	11	0	9	0
TOTAL (TRANSPORTATION)	9	11	0	9	0
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR					
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT					
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF PHYSICAL PLANNER	1	2		1	
PRINCIPAL PHYSICAL PLANNER	2	4	1	1	
SENIOR PHYSICAL PLANNER					
PHYSICAL PLANNER					
ASSISTANT PHYSICAL PLANNER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	6	1	2	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
CHIEF PHYSICAL PLANNING ASSISTANT				0	0
PRINCIPAL PHYSICAL PLANNING ASSISTANT	1	1	0	1	
SENIOR PHYSICAL PLANNING ASSISTANT					
PHYSICAL PLANNING ASSISTANT	2	4	0	2	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	5	0	3	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
*ASSISTANT CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER				0	0
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL OFFICER	2	4	2	0	
SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER					
TECHNICAL OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	4	2	0	0
TOTAL (TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING)	8	15	3	5	0
PARKS AND GARDENS					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF - LANDSCAPE DESIGNER / PHYSICAL PLANNER	1	1		1	
PRINCIPAL - LANDSCAPE DESIGNER / PHYSICAL PLANNER					
SENIOR - LANDSCAPE DESIGNER / PHYSICAL PLANNER	1	1		1	
LANDSCAPE DESIGNER / PHYSICAL PLANNER					
ASSISTANT - LANDSCAPE DESIGNER / PHYSICAL PLANNER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	2	0	2	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
ASST. CHIEF TECHNICAL ASST.					
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANT					
SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT					
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	0	0	0	0	0
FIELD WORKERS / SUPPORT STAFF					
CHIEF GARDENER	1	1	1	0	0
PRINCIPAL GARDENER					
SENIOR GARDENER	2	2	9		7

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
GARDENER					
LABOURER	2	2		2	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5	5	10	2	7
PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER	1	1	1	0	0
SENIOR TYPIST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	2	1	1	0
TOTAL (PHYSICAL PLANNING)	9	9	11	5	7
TOTAL (PHYSICAL PLANNING)	17	24	14	10	7
WORKS DEPARTMENT					
ENGINEERING					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ENGINEER	1	2	0	1	
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER					
SENIOR ENGINEER	6	9	0	6	
ENGINEER					
ASSISTANT ENGINEER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	7	11	0	7	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	1	1	0	1	
ASSISTANT CHIEF TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	2	4	1	1	
SENIOR TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	2	4		2	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5	9	1	4	0
TOTAL (ENGINEERING)	12	20	1	11	0
ARCHITECTURE					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ARCHITECT	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT					
SENIOR ARCHITECT	3	4	0	3	
ARCHITECT					
ASSISTANT ARCHITECT					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4	5	0	4	0
TOTAL (ARCHITECTURE)	4	5	0	4	0
QUANTITY SURVEYING					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR					
SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR	3	4	0	3	
QUANTITY SURVEYOR					
ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4	5	0	4	0
TOTAL (QUANTITY SURVEYING)	4	5	0	4	0
GEODETTIC ENGINEERING					
PROFESSIONAL					
GEODETTIC ENGINEER	2	3	0	2	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	3	0	2	0
TOTAL (GEODETTIC ENGINEERING)	2	3	0	2	0
TECHNICAL					
CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL OFFICER	2	3	0	2	
SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER					
TECHNICAL OFFICER	2	2	0	2	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5	6	0	5	0
RURAL HOUSING					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF RURAL HOUSING LOANS OFFICER	1	1	0	1	
PRINCIPAL RURAL HOUS. LOANS OFFICER					
SENIOR RURAL HOUSING LOANS OFFICER					
RURAL HOUSING LOANS OFFICER	1	2	0	1	
ASSISTANT RURAL HOUSING LOANS OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	2	3	0	2	0
TOTAL (RURAL HOUSING)	2	3	0	2	0
TECHNICAL (BUILDING INSPECTORATE)					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
CHIEF BUILDING INSPECTOR	1	2	0	1	
ASSISTANT CHIEF BUILDING INSPECTOR					
PRINCIPAL BUILDING INSPECTOR	2	4	0	2	
SENIOR BUILDING INSPECTOR					
BUILDING INSPECTOR	8	10	0	8	
ASSISTANT BUILDING INSPECTOR					
Sub-Total	11	16	0	11	0
DRAUGHTSMAN	4	6	0	4	
Sub-Total	4	6	0	4	0
WORKS FOREMAN	2	4	0	2	
SENIOR FOREMAN					
FOREMAN	1	3	0	1	
JUNIOR FOREMAN					
WATCHMAN				0	0
Sub-Total	3	7	0	3	0
SUPERVISORY TRADESMAN	6	7	3	3	0
CHIEF TRADESMAN					
PRINCIPAL TRADESMAN					
SENIOR TRADESMAN					
TRADESMAN I/II					
Sub-Total	6	7	3	3	0
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER	2	3	0	2	
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
STENOGRAPHER /SENIOR TYPIST	2	3	0	2	
Sub-Total	4	6	0	4	0
TOTAL (TECH. (BUILDING INSPECT.))	28	42	3	25	0
TOTAL (WORKS DEPARTMENT)	57	84	4	53	0
URBAN ROADS DEPARTMENT**					
ENGINEERING					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF ENGINEER	1	1	0	1	

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER					
SENIOR ENGINEER	1	2	1	0	0
ENGINEER					
ASSISTANT ENGINEER					
Sub-Total	2	3	1	1	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF. TECHNICIAN ENGINEER	2	3	1	1	0
PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
SENIOR TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
ASSISTANT TECHNICIAN ENGINEER					
Sub-Total	2	3	1	1	0
TECHNICAL					
CHIEF TECHNICIAN	1	2	0	1	
PRINCIPAL TECHNICIAN					
SENIOR TECHNICIAN					
LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	1	1	0	1	
Sub-Total	2	3	0	2	0
PROFESSIONAL					
ENGINEER(GEODETIC, MAINTENANCE, etc.)	2	3	0	2	
Sub-Total	2	3	0	2	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER	4	8	0	4	
ASSISTANT CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER					
PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL OFFICER					
SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER					
TECHNICAL OFFICER I					
TECHNICAL OFFICER GRADE II					
Sub-Total	4	8	0	4	0
MISCELLANEOUS					
SENIOR MECHANICAL SUPERINTDENT	1	1		1	
MECHANICAL FOREMAN	1	2		1	
WEIGHBRIDGE OPERATOR	1	2		1	
Sub-Total	3	5	0	3	0

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER	1	1	1	0	0
SUB-PROFESSIONAL				0	0
STENOGRAPHER	2	3	0	2	
SENIOR TYPIST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3	4	1	2	0
TOTAL (URBAN ROADS)	18	29	3	15	0
TOTAL (URBAN ROADS DEPARTMENT)	18	29	3	15	0
LEGAL DEPARTMENT**					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF SOLICITOR					
PRINCIPAL SOLICITOR					
SENIOR SOLICITOR					
SOLICITOR					
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPORT STAFF					
LEGAL CLERK					
EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
PROFESSIONAL / SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
RECORDS OFFICER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (LEGAL DEPARTMENT)	0	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR					
WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT **					
PROFESSIONAL					
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST					
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST					
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST					

METROPOLITAN, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (MMDA)					
MATRIX FOR MMDA's STAFFING NORMS					
DEPARTMENT / SECTION / GRADE	MUNICIPAL		BOLGATANGA MA	SHORTAGE/BACKLOG	EXCESS
	MIN	MAX	ACTUAL		
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST					
ASSISTANT PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER / ANALYST					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
SUB-PROFESSIONAL					
TECHNICAL					
CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIST / OFFICER					
ASSISTANT CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIST /OFFICER					
PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIST /OFFICER					
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIST /OFFICER					
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIST /OFFICER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
SUPPORT STAFF					
EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
RECORDS OFFICER					
STENOGRAPHER					
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL (WASTE MGT. DEPT AT METRO.)	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (MMDA)	632	935	205	474	38

1.20.2 Relationship of Municipal Assembly with Other Institutions and Organizations

There are a number of other institutions and organizations who work in collaboration with the Assembly towards the development of the municipality. They include public institutions, traditional authorities, multilateral and non-governmental and private business organizations.

Some of the public institutions include the Volta River Authority (VRA), Ghana Highways Authority (GHA), and National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE).The traditional authorities (Chiefs) also

play an important role in the development of the municipality. They are very instrumental in mobilizing resources for community development as well as the Multi-lateral and Non-governmental organizations operating in the municipality.

1.21.0 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The vision of every local authority is to provide its people with the best quality of life through accelerated and sustained socio-economic development through every means available to achieve this, the Municipal Assembly is collaborating with a number of NGOs, which are actively involved in the development process in the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly has an NGO desk officer who works through the Consortium of NGOs and the Planning Unit to coordinate the activities of these NGOs, to ensure common purpose and avoid duplication of efforts however, this is not yielding the desired result as many NGOs do not report on their activities to the Assembly. The active NGOs in the Municipality include:

- ❖ Send Ghana
- ❖ Catholic Diocesan Development Office
- ❖ Afrikids
- ❖ CODAC-GHANA
- ❖ Presbyterian Primary Health Care
- ❖ Youth Harvest Foundation
- ❖ TRAX
- ❖ Foundations for Grassroots initiative in Africa
- ❖ Techno serve
- ❖ Rural Help Integrated
- ❖ Catholic Relief services
- ❖ Link Community Development
- ❖ ADRA
- ❖ Sight Savers
- ❖ Star of Hope International
- ❖ VSO
- ❖ Centre for Sustainable Development Initiative (CENSUDI)
- ❖ Widows and Orphans Movement
- ❖ Trade Aid
- ❖ Action Aid Ghana
- ❖ GLO Ministry
- ❖ Rural Aid
- ❖ Youth Alive
- ❖ Red Cross Society
- ❖ Programme for Rural Integrated
- ❖ Pride Ghana

CBOs;

- ❖ Gambibgo Ghana project
- ❖ Widows and Orphans Movement
- ❖ Dachio South Women's Farmers Association
- ❖ Zuarungu Women cottage Industries Association
- ❖ Nyariga- Donne Mothers Club
- ❖ Bolga Baskets Weavers Cooperative Club
- ❖ Single Mothers Association
- ❖ Yarigabisi susu and loans association

These NGOs and CBOs are mostly into poverty alleviation among the rural communities in the Municipality. However, we have some of them such as Rural Aid, which is into provision of water, Rural Health Integrated; which is into reproductive health and Link Community Development which is into the educational sector.

1.22.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

THE ASSEMBLY REVENUE MOBILIZATION UPDATE AND FUNDING SOURCES

Local revenue mobilization has been of difficulty to the assembly and sub- district structure have had to grapple with the problem of generating adequate revenues from their traditional sources to meet their recurrent and development expenditures. Similarly the assembly faces that challenge of mobilising Internally Generated Funds. The challenge emanates from the weak compliance by tax payers and lack of will to enforce and compel compliance to.

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly mobilises resources through three (3) main sources: Internal/local, central government, and donor support.

1.22.1. Internal Sources of Revenue

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly raises revenue locally from six (6) major sources. These are: Rates, Lands, Fees and Fines, Licenses/Permits, Rent from Assembly's Property and Investment Income. The revenue performance of assembly have varied over the years.

Internally generated Revenue for the year under review stands at GH¢1,248,743.85, representing a marginal increase compared to the 2016 figure as indicated in the table below. A number of Development Partners have also been contributing to the development process of the Municipality. They include the World Bank, Afrikids and CIDI among others. The amount of development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation has been huge. For the year under review,

Development Partners contribution to the implementation of the medium Term Development Plan stands at GH¢10, 7715.81 which is quite significant and this has sustainability implication for the Municipality.

Table 48: Indicator level of funds and contribution to development

Indicators	2014 indicator level (GH¢)	2015 indicator level (GH¢)	2016 indicator level (GH¢)	2017 indicator level (GH¢)
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	1,506,146.65	1,964,384.25	1,230,638.70	1,248,743.85
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	1,198,290.49	107,715.81		

1.22.2 UPDATE OF FUNDING SOURCES

The major source of funding for Assembly Development Projects is the District Assemblies Common Fund and for the year under review the release of it has been irregular and outstanding. Other funds released within the year include the District Development Fund, Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation and projects funded by the World Bank.

The table below summarizes the various sources of inflow into the Municipality for programmes and project implementation.

Table 49: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance(C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014		3,449,045.83	3,341,643.33	(3,449,045.83)			
2015		4,245,449.08	1,861,074.41	(4,245,449.08)			
2016		3,075,965.12	1,276,329.51	(3,075,965.12)			
2017		3,447,147.24	2,604,639.73	(3,447,147.24)			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014		4,160,546.00	1,823,034.81	(4,160,546.00)			
2015		5,897,920.00	2,137,799.32	5,897,920.00			
2016		8,406,869.76	4,799,289.17	8,406,869.76			
2017		6,157,551.48	2,093,275.98	6,157,551.48			
GOODS AND SERVICES							

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

2014		3,535,693.00	2,286,693.75	(3,535,693.00)		
2015		4,534,438.00	3,441,871.60	4,534,438.00		
2016		3,733,732.64	3,829,247.27	4,534,438.00		
2017		4,648,574.16	3,075,473.63	4,648,574.16		

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
GoG	1,331,975.00	974,059.61	(357,915.39)	4,967,357.56	2,719,487.34	(2,247,870.22)	3,068,565.12	1,354,899.05	(1,713,666.07)	3,479,013.00	2,698,012.39	(781,000.61)
IGF	1,238,400.00	1,506,146.15	267,746.15	1,789,146.65	1,964,384.25	175,237.60	2,577,323.48	1,230,638.70	(1,346,684.78)	1,926,780.00	1,248,743.62	(678,036.38)
DACF	2,729,933.19	980,195.50	(3,710,128.69)	2,998,474.64	2,884,981.10	(113,493.54)	4,923,388.44	3,090,365.60	(1,833,022.84)	6,314,882.52	1,903,830.00	(4,411,052.52)
DDF	715,009.00	835,727.33	120,718.33	1,282,142.28	573,912.00	(708,230.28)	-	882,682.00	882,682.00	1,019,931.00	-	(1,019,931.00)
UDG	164,000.00	234,588.05	70,588.05	234,588.05		(234,588.05)	1,920,334.68	2,737,200.00	816,865.32	989,500.00	856,219.50	(133,280.50)
Development Partners	1,200,000.00	44,677.94	(1,155,322.06)	1,195,031.16	486,817.30	(708,213.86)	840,341.64	115,258.40	(725,083.24)	584,880.00	20,116.75	(564,763.25)
GETFund			-			-			-			-
Other (please, specify)			-			-			-			-
Total	7,379,317.19	4,575,394.58	(2,803,922.61)	12,466,740.34	8,629,581.99	(3,837,158.35)	13,329,953.36	9,411,043.75	(3,918,909.61)	14,314,986.52	6,726,922.26	(7,588,064.26)

1.22.4 Problems of Revenue Collection

Even though there have been an average annual improvement in revenue generation over the period, much is yet to be achieved due to the problems outlined below:

- Lack of policy formulation and direction
- Inefficient revenue administration
- Lack of effective monitoring systems
- Inadequate performance assessment
- Public apathy in the payment of rates
- Revenue collectors at post are of low caliber.
- Lack of motivation to revenue collectors

1.23.0. SECURITY

The crime rate in the Municipality is very high. The police -citizen ratio for 2016 is 1: 1884 which is way higher compared to the national figure of 1: 500. There were as many as 500 criminal cases reported in 2014 and 775 reported in 2016. The cases mainly involve assault, stealing and major ones like Murder and illegal possession of Narcotic Drugs.

Table 52: POLICE- CITIZEN RATIO

S/NO.	STATION	NO.OF PERSONNEL			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	DISTRICT HEADQUATRES	13	13	14	
2.	BOLGA STATAION	70	73	44	
3.	ZUARUNGU STATION	17	17	17	
	SUMBRUNGU	-	-	-	
	DEPENDENCY RATIO	1;1379	1;1355	1;1884	
	TOTAL	100	103	75	

Table 53: TOP TEN CRIMINAL CASES REPORTED

NATURE OF CASES REPORTED	2014.	2015	2016	2017
STEALING	473	391	402	432
ASSAULT	305	289	218	205
CAUSING UNLAWFUL DAMAGE	34	18	24	35
DEFRAUDING BY FALSE PRETENCE	42	17	43	20
OFFENSIVE CONDUCT	24	13	39	25
THREAT TO DEATH	26	17	23	20
MURDER	6	2	3	3
ROBBERY	12	19	17	18
KIDNAPPING	2	1	1	1
POSSESSION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS	3	4	5	4
TOTAL	927	788	774	763

1.24.0 DISASTERS

1.24.1 Fire

Table 54: Bolgatanga Municipal Fire Station Annual Report on Fire Outbreaks for the Year 2014 to 2017

YEAR	DOMESTIC FIRE	VEHICULAR FIRES	ELECTRICAL FIRES	COMMERCIAL FIRE	INSTITUTIONAL FIRES	BUSH FIRES	INDUSTRIAL FIRES	OTHE RS	TOTAL
2014	36	12	6	22	2	-	-	3	81
2015	55	15	11	14	1	5	1	4	106
2016	43	25	16	12	1	10	-	3	110
2017	28	12	10	15	-	5	-	2	72
Remarks	<p>Not all various types off fires listed above caused damage to properties. Most of them were tackled by the public before the arrival of the Ghana National Fire Service.</p> <p>Reconditioning of poor access routes to various communities should be factored into the development plan of the municipality which has been a great challenge to gain accessibility to fire grounds on time hence causing damage to fire tenders.</p>								

Challenges:

- (1) Personnel find it difficult to get access routes to fire scenes at some areas due to

buildings sited in unapproved locations.

- (2) Fire hydrants in the municipality for firefighting operations are sealed by Ghana Water Company causing a serious threat to firefighting activities.
- (3) Inadequate of means of transport for Fire Safety Unit.
- (4) Lack of live jackets for personnel in case of flood.
- (5) Funds allocated to the Municipal Fire Station are insufficient.

Achievement:

- Radio education in various languages in both domestic and bush fires were initiated and carried out to create awareness about the hazards of fires within the municipality.
- During fire outbreaks, personnel educated the public on the possibilities of fire occurrence and preventive measures.
- Fire Safety education within the municipality was carried out at the market squares and lorry station.
- Fire volunteers were trained in various communities within the municipality

Projections for the Year 2018

- (1) Daily education and interaction at markets and lorry parks to educate market women and commercial drivers on fire safety is ongoing.
- (2) Training of fire volunteers to manage bush fire at the community level is to be continued.
- (3) Daily lectures and drills for personnel at the Municipal Fire Station to prepare them in combat readiness.

1.25.0 NADMO

Table 55: Disaster in the Bolgatanga Municipality 2014

DISASTER	NO. OF MALES AFFECTED	NO. OF FEMALES AFFECTED	TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED	LOCATION	REMARKS	INTERVENTION
Floods / Rain /windstorm	24	26	50	Azorebisi Sumbrugu Tanzui Dachio Agungabisi	No death was recorded	Victims were not supported due to lack of relief items
Domestic fires	3	5	8	Atulbabisi Daweo	Electrical faults accounted for most of the causes of fires out breaks	No support for victims due to shortage of relief items

Table 56: Disaster in the Bolgatanga Municipality 2015

DISASTER	NO. OF MALES AFFECTED	NO. OF FEMALES AFFECTED	TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED	LOCATION	REMARKS	INTERVENTION
Floods/ Rain/win dstorm	155	133	288	Zuarungu central , Zuarungu Gonno, Katanga, Kumbosgo Dulugu	No death was recorded	victims have not been supported with some relief items
Domestic fires	37	54	91	Atulbabisi Tindonmolgo, Bukere, Soe, Daweo, Sherigu, Dorongo	apart from electrical faults, arsons as a result of chieftaincy dispute was another cause of fire outbreak	No support for victims due to lack of relief items

Table 57: Disaster in the Bolgatanga Municipality for the year 2016

DISASTER	LOCATION	NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED		TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED	REMARKS
		Male	Female		
Flood Rain/ Windstorm	Kumbosgo	86	131	217	The Secretariat was able to support only 136 out of the 2403 disaster victims with relief items
	Sumbrungu	46	60	106	
	Yikene	101	115	216	
	Zaare	142	164	306	
	Tindonseo	45	49	94	
	Dorongo	60	95	155	
	Anateem	197	214	411	
	Tindonsobligo	15	20	35	
	Pobaga	50	58	108	
	Kulbia	57	48	105	
	Bukere	9	9	18	
	Sokabisi	1	2	3	
	Yarigabisi	2	1	3	
	Zuarungu Central	30	27	57	
	Yorogo	130	160	290	
Soe	49	40	89		
Nyariga	113	143	256		
Total		1067	1336	2403	
Domestic Fires	Pobaga	5	5	10	The Secretariat could not support victims due to lack of relief items
	Soe	7	7	14	
Total		12	12	24	
Grand Total		1079	1348	2427	

1.26.0 FLOOD PRONE COMMUNITIES IN THE BOLGATANGA MUNICIPALITY

Table 58: Flood Prone Communities in the Bolgatanga

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
YIKENE	ASORBISI	575	305
	AYIDANABISI	397	225
	ASANDAMABISI	285	145
	NAYIRE	400	198
	AGUNDOOR	295	79
YIKENE TOTAL		1952	952
TANZUI	WAAREBISI	240	120
	POOREBISI-UNTARRED ROAD JOINED TO THE VRA SUB-STATION	132	80
	POOREBISI – OPPOSITE THE VRA SUB-STATION	190	85
	BAANEBISI	120	70
	KUNLIBEBISI	110	70
	BADOOBISI	130	85
		80	40
ZORBISI	HOUSES BEHIND THE VRA SUB-STATION AND ADJACENT THE RESIDENCY	280	120
	BEHIND THE FOUNTAIN GATE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	250	110
SOKABISI	SOKABISI CLINIC ROAD	240	80
	SOKABISI MAIN ROAD AFTER VRA SUB-STATION	340	140
BOLGA WEST TOTAL		2112	1000
DUBILA	DUBILA DAM SPILL WAY	137	96
ZUARUNGU-MOSHIE	NANKWAGBIISI	173	113
ZUARUNGU /KUNKUA	KUNKUA/DAM	107	95
KATANGA	KATANGA/BOKEN	163	182

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
ZUARUNGU-MOSHIE	TOTAL	580	486
ZUARUNGU CENTRAL	AGANABIISI	163	93
DABOOREN	ATUGRE/ASOREBIISI	172	116
DABOTINGRE	TENGRE/ATUGBIISI	98	86
NUMDABOOREN	NUNGO	182	162
APINDONG KATANGA	APINDONG KATANGA	201	121
SABGADOONE	AZEMABIISI	110	74
HAUSA ZONGO	MOSHIE ZONGO	183	172
CENTRAL	TUA	214	132
AGANABIISI	AGANABIISI	93	68
ABAABIISI	ABAABIISI	142	97
ZUARUNGU CENTRAL	TOTAL	1558	1121
BOLGA SAWABA	SAWABA	300	250
SAWABA TOTAL		300	250
DAGWEO	AYIMPUURE ADOWKU ASEANIMA ADABRE, ASOE	684	257
TINDONMOLGO	TINDONGOE TINNABERE TINDUNKULIBER	238 308 125	402
	TOTAL	671	402

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
POBAGA	PROBAGA UP PROBAGA DOWN	307	109
DAGWEO TOTAL		1486	696
YOROGO	YALINGA	121	69
	APOGBOLIGO	156	103
	SOORE-KUNKUA	211	121
	ASORRIGO	412	251
	ADOLOGO	198	132
	TINGRE	395	143
	ALONGOBUE	146	51
	GAABIS	231	103
	TINGRE-KUNKUA	341	149
	BULIGO	312	198
	DABORIN	251	121
YOROGO TOTAL		2774	1441
YIPALA	NBUGKA	93	46
	AKUNLOGRE	50	28
SOE DONI	ABAADONGO-KULKA	642	79
SOE ZUBAKA	ABALIYUN	134	50
TINDONSHEO	AKIEBAAH	62	46
TINDONSEO TOTAL		981	249
SUMBRUNGU ZONE TWO			190
ASOOGOOM	ASOOGOOM PRIMARY SCHOOL AND MARKET AREA	210	
	ASOODOONE AREA	120	100
AGUREDOONE	AZOREBISI VALLEY AREA AND RIVER AREA	235	205
ANEABISI	ANEABISI VALLEY AREA	170	160
SUMBRUNGU NAYINE	ADAA VALLEY AREA	250	160

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
ZORBIKO 1	ABOOSUM BRIDGE AND VALLEY AREA	180	100
ZORBIKO 2	ABAAKOLIKAM	185	105
ATONBISI	ABEOBOKAN	100	70
SUMBRUNGU ZONE TWO TOTAL		1747	1090
BOLGA ZONGO	BAPTIST AREA	297	55
ZONGO TOTAL		297	55
GAMBIBGO	ATONGBISI	407	151
	ALAGERIBISI	398	211
	AWARABISI	178	95
	ASANTENGABISI	197	101
	AZUABISI	235	115
	AYINBISI	114	90
YARIGABISI	AKUNGABISI	267	121
	BEANOREN	115	91
POOLUGU	TINDAANABISI	217	107
	AYAAMABISI	137	112
	ASORENBISI	264	179
	ADONGOBISI	125	62
KUMBOSIGO	NAYE	300	200
	AKEGREBISI	278	138
	AMOZEMKABISI	259	157
BOOSIYE	ANOKEMABISI	127	61
DULUGU	ABANIBISI	315	234
	NAABISI	282	169
	AKULOGO VALLEY	52	30
KOLAA TOTAL		4267	2424

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
ANATEEM	YIPAALA	61	41
	AKOTOKODARUM	122	101
	AGUBIGA	63	31
	AMEBILITODOW	91	71
	ANAGATANGA	142	122
	AKUKAM	132	111
KULBIA	ATOHESUM	71	41
	KOTINKO	144	121
	TEMGA	122	93
	BOKORM	111	91
	DABODOONE	121	101
DAZONGO	AGO-DONE	131	91
	ANEBIGO	111	62
	ADORIGOMO	121	111
YENBOGO	KONYINGO	101	71
KULGO	KOLGO 1	61	32
	KOLGO 2	108	91
AGUSSI	AGUSSI 1	97	35
	AGUSSI 2	134	98
SUMBRUNGU ZONE ONE	TOTAL	2044	1515
KUNKUA VALLEY	KANYOONGO	124	69
	KUNKUA	439	228

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
TINGANIBISI VALLEY	TINGANIBISI	312	186
	ALOABISI	341	189
	SAPIO	169	55
AVONGREBISI VALLEY	AVONGREBISI	421	241
	BOLONGO	357	198
	AGURIBISI	132	54
	TANGABISI	145	67
NKOKOGO VALLEY	NKOKOGO	98	67
	AKONDONE	409	205
BASENGO VALLEY	BASENGO	148	85
	ZUREBISI	391	191
	KUMPEERIGO	218	96
	KEMBISI	386	201
	AYEOBISI	418	219
SHERIGU TOTAL		4508	2351
DAMWEO	AKOOROBABISI	676	
	ABENGOBISI	468	115
	SINIHIMBISI	321	73
	ASOKOBISI	270	65
POBAGA	POBAGTINGRINE	1750	562
	POBAGA UP	1025	
	WATER COMPANY /GOVERNMENTQTS	320	37
DAGWEO/POBAGA ZONE TWO	TOTAL	4830	852
TINDONSOBLIGO	ZEBUNGU	317	226
	DABORI	634	211
	SSNIT AFFORDABLE	421	353
	TANGAZUEO	544	319
	TENGRI	212	57
KUMBANGRE	KUMBANGRE	361	120

NAME OF COMMUNITY	FLOOD PRONE AREA(S)	ESTIMATED NO. OF PEOPLE IN THE AREA	ESTIMATED NO OF LIKELY AFFECTED VICTIMS
	TOTAL	2,489	1,286
ZAARE	AMOLBISI	115	65
	YARIGABISI	160	95
	NORTH DOWN	310	215
	TOTAL	585	375
NYARIGA	NYARIGAJHS	231	132
	APAYA-DOONE	275	169
	ANAMBUNO	142	72
	AYANE-TUAH (PROJECT AREA)	250	182
NYARIGA			
	AKULAGE-YIREBUKA	120	67
	BAGNABATUAH PROJECT AREA	210	192
	AYELBEABUKA	170	103
	AGARE-BUNOTUAH AREA	215	200
	AZAAREYIREBUKA	160	92
	PALARIRE (PROJECT AREA)	279	221
NYARIGADOONE GIRLS	NYARIGA GIRLS AREA	315	210
	AMIKABISI	300	217
	KUMBISI	236	175
	TOTAL	2,903	2,030
BUKERE	MACLEAN DAM AREA	159	159
	TOTAL	159	159

Source: NADMO-BOLGA

1.27.0 Abuses and Other Negative Cultural Practices

- Child trafficking and other negative socio-cultural practices are also high in the area as shown in the table below. Children also suffer abuse alongside women. Some are engaged in Child labor.

- Other problems encountered include;
- Lack of markets for products of disabled. E.g. door mats, camp beds, Shea butter
- Roads are not accessible to the disabled. E.g. deep gutters in town
- Inadequate training in modern designs in basket weaving
- Lack of capital to start a trade after training

Table 59: Incidence of Child Abuse

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total
Number of trafficked children	64	15			177
No of reported cases of abuse of women and children	5	4			12
No of children in conflict with the law (Juveniles)	7	9			21
No of children engaged in child labour	225	281			941

From the table above, the actual number of children that were trafficked was 64 in 2014 and that of 2015, 15 which shows a declining trend. However, juvenile cases have been increasing; for instance, in 2014 it rose from 7 to 9 cases in 2015

1.27.1. Vulnerability Analysis

The very vulnerable like people with disabilities are the worse hit when it comes to poverty issues. They don't have access to many opportunities that will enable them realize their full potential in life. They suffer discrimination and stigmatization in life.

In 2017, a total of four hundred and forty-four people living with Disabilities were supported financially with an amount of GH¢9,979.50 through the 2% of the District Assembly Common Fund set aside for PWD'S.

Below is a table showing the trend of disbursement of disability fund for the municipality from 2014 -2017.

Table 60: Trend of disbursement for disability fund from 2014-2017

Year	Amount	Number Of Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
2015	GHC 45,473.39			
2016	GHC 121,570.82			
2017	GHC 9,979.50			444

The Municipality was enrolled into the LEAP programme in March 2010. Currently 292 households from four (4) communities namely, Dubila, Dachio, Sumbrungu-Aguusi and Sumbrungu-Kulbia have been enrolled into the programme with the total LEAP beneficiaries in the Municipality standing at 1002. An amount of 84,580.00 was disbursed to 281 households in 6 cycle payments in order to improve nutrition, enrolment, and attendance in schools. The programme has been expanded to cover 26 more communities bringing it to a total of 30 in the Municipality considering the high poverty incidence.

In addition;

- A total number of 1002 beneficiaries have been enrolled and renewed into the NHIS
- A total of 54 widows not yet enrolled in the LEAP programme have been identified at Aguusi linked with an NGO (Widows and Orphans Movement) to engage in employable skills.
- Over 80 children have enrolled in school and are attending school regularly.
- 124 LEAP beneficiaries have been identified and enrolled but yet to be paid

FOCUS AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Low Internally Generated Revenue (IGF)
- Inability of the Assembly to provide the needed infrastructure and render the services as required due to limited resources
- Imprudent use of limited resources
- Over-reliance on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)

Agriculture

- Generally Low Yields of Crops
- Reliance on rain-fed agriculture
- Inadequate Agricultural infrastructure
- High cost of agric inputs
- Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
- Post Harvest Losses
- Inadequate access roads to hinterlands
- Absence of cottage industries for vegetable processing
- Lack of markets for produce, especially during harvest periods
- Dependence on local breeds of small ruminants
- Lack of skills in aquaculture
- Unfavourable weather conditions e.g. erratic rainfall
- Inadequate extension services to farmers and fishermen
- Declining soil fertility
- Prevalence of pests and diseases of crops and livestock
- The seasonal migration of the youth from the rural areas to the urban areas
- Inadequate feed and water for the animals during the long dry season which
- Livestock rearing is not seen as a business

Crop Subsector

- Farmer use of low yielding crop varieties
- Declining soil fertility
- Yearly erratic rainfall pattern

Livestock/Poultry Subsector

- Prevalence of pests and diseases
- Low rural farmer response to pests/disease control/prevention
- Low rural farmer adoption of improved husbandry practices
- Unfavourable market conditions for agricultural produce

Natural Resource Management

- Long dry season/shortage of water
- Extremely high temperatures
- Reduction of fodder for animals
- Bush burning and indiscriminate cutting of trees.
- High Unemployment Rate
- Undeveloped and under-marketed tourism potentials
- Lack of credit facilities

Natural Resource Management

- Limited entrepreneurial skills
- Poor loan repayment culture
- Lack of modern and appropriate technology base for production
- Unreliable and expensive utility service delivery (e.g. electricity, water, etc)
- Inadequate market infrastructures
- Shortage of locally produced straw for the straw industry
- Lack of electricity and water in the rural areas to support Agro-based industries
- Erratic gas supply in the Municipality

FOCUS AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Water & Sanitation

- Pollution of water sources
- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Frequent break down of water systems
- Low capacity of Municipal Water and Sanitation Team and Water and Sanitation Management Teams in communities
- Indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste
- Inadequate number of public waste management facilities
- Continuous existence of pan latrines in Bolgatanga
- Encroachment on public lands
- Poor personal hygiene
- Negative attitude of the people towards sanitation
- Inadequate sanitary vehicles, equipment and other logistics
- Poor Management of sanitary facilities
- Limited number of environmental Health officers
- Poor drainage in the urban areas

Roads and Drainage

- Frequent road accidents in the Municipality
- Inadequate public education campaign on road usage
- Encroachment on road reservations by developers
- Inability of the Assembly to open access roads in some locations
- Illegal on-street parking
- Congested/unattractive streets
- High rate of poverty among rural women
- Low involvement of women in decision - making
- Child labour and child prostitution
- Poor conditions of Road

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- Child labour and child prostitution
- Poor conditions of Roads

Disaster

- Weak capacity to provide for emergency
- Environmental degradation arising from small-scale mining
- Trained fire volunteers at community level need financial support
- Difficulty in attending to fires caused by inaccessible communities
- Inadequate capacity of NADMO staff to cope with modern trends in disaster management
- Lack of storage facilities for relief items
- Untimely release of funds to the NADMO Office
- Perennial flooding in parts of the municipality
- Inactive community disaster volunteers groups (DVGs) to support management of disasters
- High vulnerability/risk levels of disaster prone communities
- Inadequate stocks of relief items provided for disaster victims
- High crime rate in the Municipality
- Inadequate logistics by Police to combat crime in the Municipality.

Climate Change

- Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
- Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
- Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds
- Loss of trees and vegetative cover
- Degraded landscapes

ICT

- Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services

Housing

- Poor Housing condition
- Inadequate Housing stock

Human Settlement

- Ineffective development control
- Haphazard development of structures
- Lack of public education on land use
- Non-adherence to development schemes
- Limited coordination among land sector agencies
- Insufficient Physical Development Planners
- Inadequate enforcement of development bye-laws
- Land disputes
- Non-enforcement of National Building Code
- Congestion at the Central Business District
- Rapid urbanization and urban sprawl
- Absence of planning schemes in certain parts of the Municipality

FOCUS AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Civil society and civic engagement:

- Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
- Low capacity of the media for watchdog role
- Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
- Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development

Local Governance and Decentralization:

- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
- Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
- Communication gap between Assembly and the people.
- Lack of logistics at the zonal levels
- Inadequate participation in Governance on the part of the citizenry
- Inadequate coordination between the Core Assembly Staff and Decentralized Departments
- Low capacity base of MA staff/ Lack of training programmes for DA staff
- Poor/Scanty and unreliable database in decentralized departments

Participation

- Inadequate involvement of the people in planning and implementation of projects and programmes
- Poor co-ordination and collaboration among the various actors and activities in the Municipality
- Low communal spirit, apathy, and civic inertia
- Weak Coordination of NGO activities.
- Limited participation of women in decision making at all levels

Revenue:

- Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
- Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy
- Implementation of unplanned expenditures

Education

- Poor BECE results in rural schools
- Absence of electricity in some schools
- Lack of decent accommodation for teachers
- Uneven distribution of teachers in the Municipality
- Truancy among teachers and pupils
- Lack of sanitation facilities in schools
- Poor supervision by circuit supervisors due mainly to immobility
- Inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure
- Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers
- Lack of recreational centres and play facilities
- Insufficient textbooks and TLMs
- High dropout rate
- High illiteracy rates

Health

- Inadequate health personnel
- High incidence of malaria and other preventable diseases
- High HIV/AIDS infection rate
- Poor Nutrition among children
- Drug abuse
- Inadequate equipment and furniture in rural health facilities
- High incidence of sanitation related diseases
- Poor attitude towards interventions against malaria
- Inadequate VCT Centers
- Inadequate ART facilities
- Low coverage of Health Insurance in the Municipality

Population Management

- High population growth rate
- High population density
- High in-migration from neighboring district

FOCUS AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Justice and Security

- Inadequate security (e.g., limited police patrols, inadequate street lighting, etc)
- Non-enforcement of rules and regulations as well as bye-laws)

Social Protection

- Low level of employment among women and the physically challenged
- Lack of employable skills among women and PWDs
- Discrimination against PWD and PLWHA
- Irresponsible parentage and Child abuse
- Ignorant about the existing laws protecting their right
- Some parents prefer educating their boy child to the detriment of the girl child
- Difficulties experienced by women in getting access to farm land.
- High dowry system exposes women to slavery
- Negative /harmful cultural /traditional practices e.g. FGM, sister in bed (taazaba), force marriage, not allowing people who fall sick seek modern medical treatment Children not involved in issues that affect them
- Low involvement of women in politics
- Stigma on people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHIV)
- Little knowledge on the access of health insurance scheme by (PLWHIV)
- Child labour and trafficking
- Stigma on mentally ill people

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 PRIORITIZATION DEVELOPMENT ISSUES ACCORDING TO ZONAL COUNCILS

2.1.1 Introduction

The participatory planning processes adopted by the assembly facilitated the identification of various strategic development issues from the participants at the planning for a organized in the various communities. A tall list of community needs and aspirations were identified. Given the time frame for plan implementation and resources, prioritization of the development issues became very pertinent. In view of this various prioritization methods were used to come up with the most important and critical development issues that could be addressed both at the community level as well as zonal and sectoral levels.

To enable the Municipal Assembly focus on strategic development interventions over the four (4) year plan period, prioritization of development needs and issues were undertaken right from the community level planning dialogue meetings organized by the MPCU. At the community level, the simple ranking method of prioritizing development needs was adopted. Participants were therefore requested to vote for the identified needs in order of priority.

At the end of the processes a list of prioritized community needs and specific development interventions were documented. The process involved the combination of needs that are the same but stated differently. After this, a matrix was constructed and community needs were listed and the range of ranks was indicated. A weight from 6-1 was assigned in order of importance. Weighted score was calculated as well as total weight score. The prioritization process was informed by;

- Feasibility/ability to execute
- On-going projects
- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)
- Finally all the needs were ranked in order of their weighted total score and results are indicated below.

2.1 PRIORTIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES ACCORDING TO ZONAL COUNCILS

Table 61 : *Prioritization Development Issues*

No.	Zonal Council	Developmental issues	Frequency	Sector	Thematic areas (2018-2021)	Rank (Zone only)
	Sumbrungu Zonal Council	1. Inadequate Health Facilities (Pavilions, CHPS compounds)	4	health	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	4th
		2. Inadequate School Facilities (classroom, furniture, sanitary unit, water facility, library etc.)	9	education	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	3rd
		3. Inadequate water facilities (boreholes, dams)	24	Water and sanitation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	1st
		4. Poor access roads to settlements	12	Transportation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	2nd
		5. Inadequate Electricity coverage (connection and extensions)	2	Energy	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	5th
		6. Poor road network to communities	2	transportations	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	5th
		7. Inadequate Craft and weaving centers for women groups	1	Skill development	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	6th

No.	Zonal Council	Developmental issues	Frequency	Sector	Thematic areas (2018-2021)	Rank (Zone only)
		8. Inadequate farmer Support services and inputs	1	Agriculture modernization	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6th
		9. Inadequate teachers accommodation	2	education	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	5th
		10. High level of youth unemployment	1	Skill development/	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	6 th
	Zuarungu Zonal Council	1. Inadequate Health Facilities (Pavilions, CHPS compounds)	6	health	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	5 th
		2. Inadequate School Facilities (classroom, furniture, sanitary unit, water facility, library etc.)	7	Water and sanitation	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	4th
		3. Inadequate water facilities (boreholes, dams)	22	Transportation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	1st
		4. Poor access roads to settlements	3	Energy	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	6th
		5. Inadequate Security lights in settlement areas	9	Energy	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	3rd

No.	Zonal Council	Developmental issues	Frequency	Sector	Thematic areas (2018-2021)	Rank (Zone only)
		6. Undeveloped markets infrastructure for produce	1	Agriculture modernisation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	8th
		7. Low crop yield and animal production	1	Agriculture modernisation	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	8th
		8. Poor road network to communities	17	transportation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	2nd
		9. Inadequate Craft and weaving centers for women groups	1	Skill development/	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	8th
		10. Inadequate toilet facilities	2	Water and sanitation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	7th
		11. Lack of Skill development Centre(craft Centre)	2	Skill development/	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	7th
	<i>Bolgatanga Zonal Council</i>	1. Inadequate Health Facilities (Pavilions, CHPS compounds)	1	health	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	5th
		2. Inadequate School Facilities (classroom, furniture, sanitary unit, water facility, library etc.)	9	education	Human Development, Productivity And Employment	2nd

No.	Zonal Council	Developmental issues	Frequency	Sector	Thematic areas (2018-2021)	Rank (Zone only)
		3. Inadequate water facilities (boreholes, dams)	28	Water and sanitation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	1st
		4. Poor access roads to settlements	1	Transportation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	5th
		5. Inadequate Security lights in settlement areas	1	Energy	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	5th
		6. Inadequate Electricity coverage (connection and extensions)	2	Energy	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	4th
		7. Inadequate Craft and weaving centers for women groups	1	Energy	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	5th
		8. Inadequate farmer Support services and inputs	1	Agriculture modernization	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	5th
		9. Poor road network to communities	8	Transportation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	3rd
		10. High level of youth unemployment	1	Skill development	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	5th

No.	Zonal Council	Developmental issues	Frequency	Sector	Thematic areas (2018-2021)	Rank (Zone only)
		11. Inadequate toilet facilities	9	Water and sanitation	Infrastructure, Energy And Human Settlement	2nd
		12. Undeveloped recreational and cemetery sites.	2	Skill development	Enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector	4 th

2.2 Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017

Table 62: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and	Score
ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	Revenue mobilization and expenditure	-Low Internally Generated Revenue (IGF)	-Explore alternative sources of increasing revenue	2
		-Inability of the Assembly to provide the needed infrastructure and render the services as required due to limited resources	-Spend on priority areas and avoid waste	2
		-Imprudent use of limited resources -Over-reliance on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)	-Adhere to all public revenue management regulations	2
AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Agriculture Modernisation	Reliance on rain-fed agriculture	-Pursue irrigation farming	2
		-Inadequate Agricultural infrastructure	-Improve agricultural mechanization	2
		-High cost of agric inputs	-Facilitate access to farm implements and inputs	2
		-Inadequate credit facilities for farmers	-Facilitate the formation of farmer-based organizations/co-operatives	2
		-Post Harvest Losses	-Facilitate access to credit and loan repayment	2
		-Inadequate access roads to hinterlands	-Improve conditions of roads to rural farming communities	2
		-Absence of cottage industries for vegetable processing	-Encourage agro-processing to ensure ready market	2
-Lack of markets for produce, especially during harvest periods				

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and	Score
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on local breeds of small ruminants -Lack of skills in aquaculture -Unfavourable weather conditions e.g. erratic rainfall -Inadequate extension services to farmers and fishermen -Declining soil fertility -Prevalence of pests and diseases of crops and livestock -The seasonal migration of the youth from the rural areas to the urban areas -Inadequate feed and water for the animals during the long dry season which -Livestock rearing is not seen as a business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link National Buffer Stock Company, School Feeding Programme, and boarding schools to farmer organisations -Prevent and control pests and diseases -Increase access to extension services -Increase access to extension services -Encourage poultry, livestock and fish farming -Facilitate access and rearing of improved breeds of small ruminants -Improve access to extension services -Encourage the commercialization of livestock, poultry, aquaculture, bee keeping and other forms of animal production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	
	Natural Resource and Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Extremely high temperatures -Reduction of fodder for animals -Bush burning and indiscriminate cutting of trees. -Weak capacity to provide for emergency -Land degradation -Environmental degradation arising from small-scale mining -Trained fire volunteers at community level need financial support -Drying water bodies -Difficulty in attending to fires caused by inaccessible communities -Inadequate capacity of NADMO staff to cope with modern trends in disaster management -Development in water ways -Lack of storage facilities for relief items -Perennial flooding in parts of the municipality -Inadequate stocks of relief items provided for disaster victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase forest cover -Encourage tree growing in communities - Prevent indiscriminate bush burning -Curb illegal mining -Support trained fire volunteers -Create access roads in communities to ensure prompt fire control -Provide relieve items against possible disasters -Build capacity of NADMO -Prevent further development in water ways -Provide facility for storage of relieve items -Protection of water bodies -Monitor and controlling activities of gravel and sand winners -Monitor and control activities of Fulani herdsmen -Prevent and manage disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.			
ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DISTRICT'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Manufacturing, Commerce, Financial, Institutions, Construction, and Tourism	-Limited access to credit	-Facilitate access to credit and loan repayment	2		
		-Poor culture of savings	-Skills training for private business operators	2		
		-Poor loan repayment culture	-Ensure reliable access to utilities for production	2		
		-Lack of modern and appropriate technology base for production	-Improve market infrastructure	2		
		-Unreliable and expensive utility service delivery (e.g. electricity, water, etc)	-Improve access to market	2		
		-Inadequate and poor market infrastructures	-Facilitate acquisition of equipment	2		
		-Shortage of locally produced straw for the straw industry	-Ensure access to market	2		
		-Lack of electricity and water in the rural areas to support Agro-based industries	-Capacity building on financial management and entrepreneurship	2		
		-Lack of market for local industrial goods	-Give local contract a preferential treatment for DA projects	2		
		-Expensive manufacturing equipment	-Develop and market tourist sites	2		
		-Poor entrepreneurial and financial management skills	-Develop the hospitality sub-sector	2		
		-Low demand				
		INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Water	-Pollution of water sources	-Protect water sources from pollution	2
				-Inadequate supply of potable water	-Improve potable water supply	2
-Frequent break down of water systems	-Build capacity and support the MWST and WSMTs			2		
-Low capacity of Municipal Water and Sanitation Team and Water and Sanitation Management Teams in communities	-reduce waste during supply and distribution			2		
-Long distances from water points in dispersed settlements				2		

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	
	Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste -Inadequate number of public waste management facilities -Continuous existence of pan latrines in Bolgatanga -Negative attitude of the people towards sanitation -Inadequate sanitary vehicles, equipment and other logistics -Poor Management of sanitary facilities -Limited number of environmental Health officers -Poor drainage in the urban areas -Unhygienic practices -Poor drainage systems in communities -Open defecation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve liquid and solid waste management -Encourage construction and use of household latrines using CLTS -Introduce and enforce sanitation by-laws on sanitation -Improve drainage in communities -Provide adequate sanitary vehicles, equipment and other logistics -Promote hygiene practices, especially in schools -Facilitate the recruitment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Frequent road accidents in the Municipality -Inadequate public education campaign on road usage -Encroachment on road reservations by developers -Inability of the Assembly to open access roads in some locations -Illegal on-street parking -Congested/unattractive streets -Poor conditions of Roads -Exorbitant transport fares -Poor road connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enforce traffic regulations -Carryout road safety campaigns -Demolish structures on road reservations and pedestrian walkways -Decongest the city centre -Make car parks pre-requisite for public use areas, including restaurants and super markets. -Ensure the availability of parking spaces -Increase road connectivity in rural areas -Improve existing road conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unconnected communities to the national grid -Difficult access to LPG and kerosene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Facilitate access to LPG and kerosene -Connect more communities and homes to the national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2
	Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ineffective development control -Haphazard development of structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure effective development control -Prepare schemes for all neighborhoods and major settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of public education on land use -Non-adherence to development schemes -Limited coordination among land sector agencies -Insufficient Physical Development Planners -Inadequate enforcement of development bye-laws -Land disputes -Non-enforcement of National Building Code - Congestion at the Central Business District -Rapid urbanization and urban sprawl -Absence of planning schemes in certain parts of the Municipality -Encroachment on public lands -Haphazard physical development -Limited knowledge of physical planning regulations and procedures -Poorly equipped Physical Planning Department -Poor enforcement mechanisms of development control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Education the public on land use -Improve the capacity of the Physical Planning Department -Improve coordination among land sector agencies -Reduce land litigation and disputes -Encourage compact development -Increase awareness of physical planning regulations and procedures -Equip the Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor Housing conditions -Inadequate Housing stock -Poorly equipped Municipal Engineers office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Embark on affordable housing projects through PPP -Support private sector housing initiatives -Train artisans on the properly use of local construction materials -Enforcement of building codes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.
DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor BECE results in rural schools -Absence of electricity in some schools -Lack of decent accommodation for teachers -HUMAN -Ensure even distribution of teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Uneven distribution of teachers in the Municipality -Lack of sanitation facilities in schools -Poor supervision by circuit supervisors due mainly to immobility -Poorly equipped science and home science laboratories -Inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure -Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers -Lack of recreational centres and play facilities -Insufficient textbooks and TLMs -High dropout rate -High illiteracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve BECE performance -Extend electricity to basic schools -Provide decent accommodation for teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low gender and geographical equity in education -Increase interest in science, vocation, technical and ICT education -Regular monitoring and supervision of teachers -Provide sanitation facilities in schools -Provide adequate classrooms and their auxiliary facilities -Equip laboratories in SHSs -Provide children's play grounds -Facilitate the availability of sufficient textbooks and TLMs -Provide furniture for schools -Improve teacher-pupil ratio

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.		
	Health	-Inadequate health personnel	-Improve health staff-patient situation	2	
		-High incidence of malaria and other preventable diseases	-Improve sanitation to reduce malaria and other hygiene and sanitation related diseases	2	
		-High HIV/AIDS infection rate	-Reduce HIV/AIDS infection rate	2	
		-Poor Nutrition among children	-Facilitate the availability of equipment and logistics in health institutions	2	
		-Drug abuse	-Encourage enrolment onto the NHIS	2	
		-Inadequate equipment and furniture in rural health facilities	-Provide more and rehabilitate existing health facilities	2	
		-High incidence of sanitation related diseases	-Encourage women to seek reproductive health care	2	
		-Poor attitude towards interventions against malaria	-Provide accommodation for health sector workers	2	
		-Inadequate VCT Centers	-Increase antenatal coverage	2	
		-Inadequate ART facilities	-Improve nutrition services	2	
		-Falling enrolment on Health Insurance in the Municipality	-Campaign against drug abuse and public smoking	2	
		-Inadequate health facilities	-Campaign on safe sex and distribution of contraceptives	2	
		-Poor social services in rural areas to retain health personnel	-Upgrade existing health facilities	2	
		-Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STDs	-Provide incentives for staff in rural areas	2	
			-Improve primary health care activities	2	
		Social Protection	-Low level of employment among women and the physically challenged	-Provide employable skills for women and PWDs	2
			-Lack of employable skills among women and PWDs	-Campaign to curb discrimination against women, PWD, PLWHA, minority groups, etc	2
			-Discrimination against PWD and PLWHA	-Enforce laws on domestic violence	2
			-Irresponsible parentage and Child abuse	-Provide disable rehabilitation centre	2
			-Ignorant about the existing laws protecting their rights	-Educate women on the rights and laws protecting them	2
		-Some parents prefer educating their boy child to the detriment of the girl child	-Campaign against socio-cultural practices inimical to women and children	2	
		-Difficulties experienced by women in getting access to farm land.	-Support to Vulnerable groups to be registered on NHIS	2	
		-High dowry system exposes women to slavery	-Involve the vulnerable and excluded in decision making and governance	2	
				2	

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Negative /harmful cultural /traditional practices e.g. FGM, sister in bed (taazaba), force marriage, not allowing people who fall sick seek modern medical treatment -Lack of facilities for rehabilitating the disable -Children not involved in issues that affect them -Low involvement of women in politics -Stigma on people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHIV) -Little knowledge on the access of health insurance scheme by (PLWHIV) -Child labour and trafficking -Stigma on mentally ill people 		
	Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diminishing interest in sports -Poor sports infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve sports infrastructure -Increase interest in sports 	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	Decentralised Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate participation in Governance on the part of the citizenry -Inadequate coordination between the Core Assembly Staff and Decentralized Departments -Low capacity base of MA staff/ Lack of training programmes for DA staff -Poor/Scanty and unreliable database in decentralized departments -Poorly resourced departments -Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of decentralized department -Limited coordination among decentralized departments - Low communal spirit, apathy, and civic inertia -Weak Coordination of NGO activities. -Limited participation of women in decision making at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve communication between the Assembly and the people -Improve public participation in governance -Build capacity of MA staff -Improve data management in all departments and agencies -Support decentralized departments -Provide residential accommodation for staff of decentralized departments -Improve coordination among decentralized departments -Effective coordinate activities of NGOs and CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Thematic Area	Sector	Key Development Problems/Challenges.	Key Community Needs and Aspirations.	
	Local Government Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor co-ordination and collaboration among the various actors and activities in the Municipality -Communication gap between Assembly and the people. -Lack of logistics at the zonal levels -Weak local government structures -Limited participation at the grass root participation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide logistics at the zonal councils -Strengthen local government structures -Increase grass root participation in development issues -Increase coordination with adjoining districts -Promote women participation in politics and governance 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
	Traditional Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited knowledge among traditional authorities on modern governance and dispute resolution -Low involvement of Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involvement of Traditional Authorities in all phases of development -Improve capacity of Traditional leaders in modern governance 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
	Justice and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-enforcement of rules and regulations as well as bye-laws) -Erratic incidence theft and violence -Financial difficulties in accessing justice -Dark communities at night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve local security -Support vulnerable groups in accessing justice -Provide street lighting -Facilitate access to justice for the underprivileged 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>

Table 63: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) ▪ Inability of the Assembly to provide the needed infrastructure and render the services as required due to limited resources ▪ Imprudent use of limited resources ▪ Over-reliance on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Unemployment Rate ▪ Undeveloped and under marketed tourism potentials ▪ Lack of credit facilities ▪ Limited entrepreneurial skills ▪ Poor loan repayment culture ▪ Lack of modern and appropriate technology base for production ▪ Unreliable and expensive utility service delivery (e.g. electricity, water, etc) ▪ Inadequate market infrastructures ▪ Shortage of locally produced straw for the straw industry ▪ Lack of electricity and water in the rural areas to support Agro-based industries ▪ Erratic gas supply in the Municipality
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generally Low Yields of Crops ▪ Reliance on rain-fed agriculture ▪ Inadequate Agricultural infrastructure ▪ High cost of agric inputs ▪ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers ▪ Post Harvest Losses ▪ Inadequate access roads to hinterlands ▪ Absence of cottage industries for vegetable processing ▪ Lack of markets for produce, especially during harvest periods ▪ Dependence on local breeds of small ruminants ▪ Lack of skills in aquaculture ▪ Unfavourable weather conditions e.g. erratic rainfall ▪ Inadequate extension services to farmers and fishermen

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Declining soil fertility ▪ Prevalence of pests and diseases of crops and livestock ▪ The seasonal migration of the youth from the rural areas to the urban areas ▪ Inadequate feed and water for the animals during the long dry season which ▪ Livestock rearing is not seen as a business ▪ Weak capacity to provide for emergency ▪ Environmental degradation arising from small-scale mining ▪ Trained fire volunteers at community level need financial support ▪ Difficulty in attending to fires caused by inaccessible communities ▪ Inadequate capacity of NADMO staff to cope with modern trends in disaster management ▪ Development in water ways ▪ Lack of storage facilities for relief items ▪ Untimely release of funds to the NADMO Office ▪ Perennial flooding in parts of the municipality ▪ Inactive community disaster volunteers groups (DVGs) to support management of disasters ▪ High vulnerability/risk levels of disaster prone communities ▪ Inadequate stocks of relief items provided for disaster victims ▪ High crime rate in the Municipality ▪ Inadequate logistics by Police to combat crime in the Municipality.
<p>4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Water & Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution of water sources ▪ Inadequate supply of potable water ▪ Frequent break down of water systems ▪ Low capacity of Municipal Water and Sanitation Team and Water and Sanitation Management Teams in communities ▪ Indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste ▪ Inadequate number of public waste management facilities Continuous existence of pan latrines in Bolgatanga ▪ Encroachment on public lands

- Poor personal hygiene
- Negative attitude of the people towards sanitation
- Inadequate sanitary vehicles, equipment and other logistics, Poor Management of sanitary facilities
- Limited number of environmental Health officers, Poor drainage in the urban areas

Roads and Drainage

- Frequent road accidents in the Municipality
- Inadequate public education campaign on road usage
- Encroachment on road reservations by developers
- Inability of the Assembly to open access roads in some locations
- Illegal on-street parking
- Congested/unattractive streets
- High rate of poverty among rural women
- Low involvement of women in decision - making
- Child labour and child prostitution
- Poor conditions of Roads

Housing

- Poor Housing conditions
- Inadequate Housing stock

Human Settlement

- Ineffective development control
- Haphazard development of structures
- Lack of public education on land use
- Non-adherence to development schemes
- Limited coordination among land sector agencies
- Insufficient Physical Development Planners
- Inadequate enforcement of development bye-laws

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land disputes ▪ Non-enforcement of National Building Code ▪ Congestion at the Central Business District ▪ Rapid urbanization and urban sprawl ▪ Absence of planning schemes in certain parts of the Municipality
<p>5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor BECE results in rural schools ▪ Absence of electricity in some schools ▪ Lack of decent accommodation for teachers ▪ Uneven distribution of teachers in the Municipality ▪ Truancy among teachers and pupils ▪ Lack of sanitation facilities in schools ▪ Poor supervision by circuit supervisors due mainly to immobility ▪ Inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure ▪ Inadequate furniture for pupils and teachers ▪ Lack of recreational centres and play facilities ▪ Insufficient textbooks and TLMs ▪ High dropout rate ▪ High illiteracy rates <p><u>Health</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate health personnel ▪ High incidence of malaria and other preventable diseases ▪ High HIV/AIDS infection rate ▪ Poor Nutrition among children ▪ Drug abuse ▪ Inadequate equipment and furniture in rural health facilities ▪ High incidence of sanitation related diseases ▪ Poor attitude towards interventions against malaria ▪ Inadequate VCT Centers ▪ Inadequate ART facilities ▪ Low coverage of Health Insurance in the Municipality

<p>6. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication gap between Assembly and the people. ▪ Lack of logistics at the zonal levels ▪ Inadequate participation in Governance on the part of the citizenry ▪ Inadequate coordination between the Core Assembly Staff and Decentralize Departments ▪ Low capacity base of MA staff/ Lack of training programmes for DA staff ▪ Poor/Scanty and unreliable database in decentralized departments ▪ Inadequate involvement of the people in planning and implementation of projects and programmes ▪ Poor co-ordination and collaboration among the various actors and activities in the Municipality ▪ Low communal spirit, apathy, and civic inertia ▪ Weak Coordination of NGO activities. ▪ Limited participation of women in decision making at all levels ▪ Inadequate security (e.g., limited police patrols, inadequate street lighting, etc) . ▪ Non-enforcement of rules and regulations as well as bye-laws <p><u>Social Protection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low level of employment among women and the physically challenged ▪ Lack of employable skills among women and PWDs ▪ Discrimination against PWD and PLWHA ▪ Irresponsible parentage and Child abuse ▪ Ignorant about the existing laws protecting their rights ▪ Some parents prefer educating their boy child to the detriment of the girl child ▪ Difficulties experienced by women in getting access to farm land. ▪ High dowry system exposes women to slavery ▪ Negative /harmful cultural /traditional practices e.g. FGM, sister in bed (taazaba), force marriage, not allowing people who fall sick seek modern medical treatment ▪ Children not involved in issues that affect them ▪ Low involvement of women in politics ▪ Stigma on people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHIV) ▪ Little knowledge on the access of health insurance scheme by (PLWHIV) ▪ Child labour and trafficking ▪ Stigma on mentally ill people
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2.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 64: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<p>Private Sector Difficulty in accessing loans for business expansion</p>	Build a Prosperous Society	<p>Private Sector Limited access to credit by SMEs</p>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for Agriculture produce • Lack of support for small and medium scale enterprises • Undeveloped agro-processing sector • Inadequate land for agricultural activities • Poor general husbandry practices • improper farm records keeping • Reluctant attitude towards vaccination of animals • poor value addition to livestock and poultry produce 		<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Low level of husbandry practices, • Inadequate and poor quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
	<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate tourism infrastructure • Lack of support to help promote the tourist sites within the Municipality. • High cost of hotels. 		<p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Low skills development • High hotel rates

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor academic performance Truancy Poor contact time among teachers and students. Weak linkage between teaching and Non-teaching staff in schools. 	Create opportunities for all	Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	Non-formal Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor participation of non-formal education 		Non-formal Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low participation in non-formal education
	Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities High level of emergency services Improper health care services. inadequate data within the health service to enhance proper system management High incidence of Malaria 		Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care adequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services Wide gaps in health service data Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Social Protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited protection for child and family poor capability of caregivers Limited access to social protection schemes low sensitization on child protection laws and policies Inadequate support for children in contact with the law 	Create opportunities for all	Social Protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of services for children and families Weak capacity of caregivers Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of violence, abuse and exploitation of children • inadequate access to justice for children • misunderstanding and negative attitude towards disabled children and inadequate support for needs • Limited access to social protection schemes • Insufficient programs in support of the vulnerable 		<p>policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children • High incidence of children’s rights violation • Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited participation of PWDs in decision making • Personal rights of PWDs overlooked • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • limited support for the PWDs • difficulty in accessing education among the PWDs • limited self-esteem among PWDs 	Create opportunities for all	<p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Ignorance of PWDs personal rights • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Limited access to education among PWDs • Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs

2.4 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 65: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited participation of PWDs in decision - making • Personal rights of PWDs overlooked • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • limited support for the PWDs • difficulty in accessing education among the PWDs • limited self-esteem among PWDs 	Create opportunities for all	<p>Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Ignorance of PWDs personal rights • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Inadequate support for special education for PWDs • Limited access to education among PWDs • Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Employment creation:	Create opportunities for all	Employment creation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate sustainable decent jobs • Limited training centres • Low employable skills • Low level of entrepreneurial skills • Low level of apprenticeship opportunities • Limited opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology • Limited participation among the youth in national development • high rate of unemployment among the youth • poor linkage among training and industry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology • Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Weak linkage between academia, training and industry
	Sports and Recreation:		Sports and Recreation:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sports and recreational facilities within the assembly • Inadequate sporting activities in the communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities • Limited community level sports and recreational activities

2.5 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Table 66: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate mechanized boreholes Poor maintenance of facilities. Over- dependency on development partners for support to urban water <p>Sanitation:</p>	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities High dependency on development partners for support to urban water <p>Sanitation:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> weak enforcement of law to protect the built environment Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces Lack of landfill sites. Inadequate skip containers and households' refuse bins Ineffective management of E-waste Perennial flooding Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into drains and open spaces Poor drainage systems causing erosion and flooding Choked drains non covering of drains Inadequate infrastructure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of regulations Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants Improper management of E- waste Recurrent incidence of flooding Poor waste disposal practices Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains Uncovered drains Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<p>Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution and Air pollution 		<p>Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of gazetted sanitation by-laws 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of climate change and mitigation actions • Low involvement of gender in climate change • Low institutional capability to access global funds. • Depletion of communal trees • Land degradation 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<p>Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Degraded landscapes
	<p>Disaster Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective disaster management within the Assembly 		<p>Disaster Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	<p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped linked roads • Deplorable condition of some access roads • Inadequate road facilities for non-motorized transport 		<p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>ICT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low usage of ICT to ensure efficiency of business. 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	<p>ICT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	<p>Urban Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor enforcement of planning and building regulations • Limited spatial plans in assembly • weak linkage between human and institutional for land use planning • Development without permits • poor urban management • Urbanization • Slums development • Air pollution 		<p>Urban management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas • Urban sprawl • Growth of slums • Worsening urban air quality

2.6 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 67: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
GSGDATHEMATIC AREAS	GSGDA ISSUES	ADOPTED GOAL	ADOPTED ISSUES
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak linkage between planning and budgeting • Poor Spatial Planning • Limited involvement of community members in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation 	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	<p>Revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor capacity and opportunities for revenue collection • Weak fiscal decentralization at the lower level • Unplanned expenditure • Insufficient and irregular flow of Central Government Transfers 		<p>Revenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	<p>Civil society, and civic engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of citizens' rights and responsibilities • Limited capability of the media for watchdog role • Limited participation of the traditional authorities in national development • Ineffective involvement of religious bodies in national development 		<p>Civil society, and civic engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Low capacity of the media for watchdog role • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development

Table 68: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. • Increase access to affordable credit and capital by businesses of all sizes • Promote and sustain microeconomic efficiency • Ensure sustainable food production systems consumption and production patterns • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports. • Increase share of high-value services in overall exports • Increase access to affordable consumer credit • Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive management of water and sanitation for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Inadequate and obsolete technologies • Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, markets etc. • Limited access to finance • Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills • Limited access to finance • Cumbersome licensing regime • Limited Agricultural production and productivity • Low level of husbandry practices • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system • Inadequate access to veterinary services • Lack of fiscal space mainly due to rigidities from huge earmarking of revenues • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others • Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results • Ineffective coordination of gender equality results • Lack of professionalism of the service • Low level relation with the public • Politicisation of the security services • Inadequate capacity to deal with emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, etc.)

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)</p> <p>Ensure sustainable food production systems and production patterns</p> <p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p> <p>Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells to deal with inadequate piped water threatens long-term provision of water • Access to water services in Urban Areas • Inconsistencies and conflicts in the implementation of legislation regulating the decentralized development system in the water and sanitation sectors • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Ineffectiveness of environmental health officers • Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level • Low levels of teacher commitment • Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding sources for education • Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy • Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education • Absence of clear policy direction in addressing educational needs of disability, vulnerable and marginalised learners • Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care • Inadequate financing of the health sector • Inadequate nutrition education • Inadequate job creation • Low levels of Technical/ vocational skills • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Inability of informal sector to create decent jobs or employment

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely and reliable demographic data for planning
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak integration of population variables in development decision making
<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions</p>	<p>Early deterioration of road networks</p>
		<p>Poor waste collection system</p>
		<p>Poor drainage systems</p>
		<p>Lack of balanced urban and rural development.</p>
		<p>Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses</p>
		<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p>
<p>Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive</p>	<p>Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</p>
		<p>Non-functioning sub-district structures</p>
		<p>Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</p>
		<p>Low level stakeholder consultation</p>
		<p>Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans</p>

2.7 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Prioritization was done with regards to the following issues which are of serious concerns to the people in the Municipality:

- Education
- Health
- Water and sanitation
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Economic
- Social
- Roads
- Security

2.8

POCC ANALYSIS

Table 69: Development Issues, Potential, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
1.	Inadequate health personnel and health care delivery facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of 1 No. Regional Hospital, 7No. Health centers, 5 no. Clinics and 23 No. CHPS Compounds in the Municipality. ▪ Availability of Health personnel to man Health centers ▪ Availability of Health training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Health Insurance scheme (Free registration for expectant mothers, free registration and renewal for people captured as LEAP beneficiaries etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate health personnel. Doctor to patient ratio and Nurse to patient ratio is still very low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road network linking rural areas to health infrastructure and services
<p>CONCLUSION:</p> <p>There are numerous potentials and opportunities to help overcome the poor health delivery system in the Municipality. The constraints and challenges will be managed through the provision of modern health equipment to the existing health facilities and training /posting of more health personnel to the available facilities as well as provide improved housing conditions, especially in the hard to reach areas of the municipality.</p>					
2.	Inadequate teaching and learning facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Ghana education services ▪ Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability Donor support from GETFUND 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Teaching and learning materials.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of qualified teachers from the College of Education ▪ A good number of classrooms and other school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDF and NGO's e.g. PLAN Ghana, SNV ▪ School Feeding Programme ▪ Government policy of FCUBE ▪ Existence of GES Council to discipline teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor collaboration with donor partners / NGOs ▪ Inadequate teachers' accommodation in rural areas ▪ Refusal of Teachers to accept posting to rural parts of the Municipality ▪ Slow pace implementation of FCUBE policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor educational infrastructure in rural areas ▪ Weak foundation for pupil as a result of low attention for early childhood development.

CONCLUSION:

Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level are key development problems. There are potentials and opportunities to be harnessed. The challenges and constraints can be addressed by improving classroom infrastructure, retaining teaching staff in the rural areas and removing other obstacles and frustrations that prevent teachers from accepting postings to rural areas and also stemming the brain drain through interventions of development partners.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
3.	Inadequate water facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of underground water ▪ Availability of rivers/dams ▪ Existence GWCL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development partners e.g. CWSA, Water AID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funds for improving water supply ▪ Over reliance on donor partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low financial capacity of the Assembly and the inhabitants of the district
<p>CONCLUSION: Inadequate access to potable and affordable water is a major issue in the Municipality. There exist a good number of potentials and opportunities to be harnessed for the situation to improve. The challenges can be mitigated through regular monitoring of the quality of the water and to consider alternative water sources. WATSANS must be reinforced to collect user fees for the rehabilitation of facilities. Pollution and tree felling and sand wining along banks of streams must also be stopped.</p>					
4.	Inadequate sanitation facilities and poor attitudes towards sanitation practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of a large final disposal site ▪ Existence of water and sanitation unit ▪ Existence of environmental health unit ▪ Availability of vacant land for treatment of refuse and human waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development partners e.g, Water AID, zoom lion, clean mop ▪ NGOs ▪ Presence of CWSA in the region ▪ Existence of waste treatment technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor enforcement of by laws ▪ Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities of sachet water vendors ▪ Poor /negative attitude of the general public ▪ Non availability of recycling facility ▪ High cost of construction of sanitation facilities ▪ Limited donor support in the waste management sector.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vast land for construction of sanitation facilities ▪ Availability of By laws ▪ DACF 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donor fatigue
<p>CONCLUSION: Poor attitude towards environmental sanitation is a major concern for the Municipality. The constraints and challenges can be minimized through dialoguing with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to allocate resources in that direction as well as enforcing bylaws and strengthening the activities of the EHU.</p>					
5.	Poor access roads network service points and centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Department of Urban roads department ▪ Flat Topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of land ▪ Availability of the GOG road fund. ▪ DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funds ▪ Inadequate funds ▪ Erratic nature of funds flow for road projects ▪ Uncontrollable rains ▪ Early deteriorating of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor maintenance of roads in the Municipality ▪ High cost of fuel and maintenance cost of grader ▪ High vehicular activities on roads.
<p>CONCLUSION: With the availability of the DUR in the Municipality and the Ghana Highways Authority, the issue of poor roads can be resolved by resourcing the departments with funds and logistics. Since investment in roads is capital intensive, the central government needs to assist with additional funds and resources.</p>					

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
6.	Inadequate security light in neighborhoods and settlement area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of DACF ▪ High sunlight for use in solar powered security lamps ▪ Willingness of people to pay for security lights in their neighborhoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of specialized service providers ▪ Existence of government programmes ▪ Availability of already existing power poles to mount security lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Theft of solar panels, batteries and other hardware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disperse nature of settlements. Especially in the rural communities ▪ Underutilization of services

CONCLUSION:

The problem of Inadequate security light in neighborhoods and settlement area can be addressed by the VRA/NEDCo extending service poles and power line to these areas and also improving their quality of service to people in the Municipality.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
7.	Inadequate electricity coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of DACF ▪ Willingness of land lords to release land for electricity extension ▪ Existence of government institutions to patronize services ▪ Willingness of people to pay for ▪ High sunlight for solar energy generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of specialized service providers ▪ Existence of government programmes ▪ Existence of Donor and NGOs support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Theft of electricity connectivity hardware ▪ Uncommitted private sector ▪ Fraudulent practices and illegal connection ▪ Weak supervising authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disperse nature of settlements. Especially in the rural communities ▪ Underutilization of services ▪ Existence of land disputes

CONCLUSION:

The problem of electricity can be addressed by the VRA/NEDCo upgrading the single phase to three phase lines and also improving their quality of service to people in the Municipality. Also the MA can upgrade the status of markets in the Municipality through the provision of necessary market infrastructure base.

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NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
8.	Inadequate market for produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large population of the Municipality and neighboring districts ▪ School-feeding programme ▪ Presence of military detachment in the municipality ▪ Availability of large arable lands ▪ Availability of farm labour ▪ Availability of extension services ▪ Availability of MOFA in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coming into force of the planting for Jobs and food programme. ▪ Support from government and other Donor agencies ▪ Government subsidies in the form of farm inputs and improved planting materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate storage infrastructure ▪ High cost of inputs and access to credit ▪ Inadequate release of funds to MOFA for its activities ▪ Lack of the capital to import the technology for value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preference for imported substitutes ▪ low interest of youth in agriculture ▪ Unfavorable lease terms ▪ Low adoption of technology
<p>CONCLUSION: There are numerous potentials and opportunities to help solve the problem of inadequate market for produce in the district. The constraints will be tackled through encouraging the consumption of made in Ghana goods and government subsidizing input for production so as to make the produce less expensive.</p>					
9.	Low agricultural yield production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of arable lands ▪ Increasing demand for irrigation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of appropriate technology ▪ On-going Donor/NGO's support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of providing irrigation facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak marketing system ▪ Soil erosion ▪ Inadequate Funds

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of skilled and unskilled labour ▪ Existence of financial institutions & social welfare policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Favorable Government Policy in construction of irrigation facilities. (One village one dam) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over grazing (alien herdsmen) ▪ Erratic rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inhibiting cultural beliefs to new technology ▪ Rampant bushfires
AGRICULTURE					
10.	Inadequate access to productive land by women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional authorities ▪ Zonal Councils ▪ Composting and training on modern alternatives ▪ Crop rotation ▪ Erosion control ▪ Soil and water conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social protection ▪ Establishment of the LEAP programme and other social interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low knowledge on conservation practices far away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bad agricultural practices ▪ Poor knowledge on soil fertility ▪ Land tenure system
<p><u>CONCLUSION:</u> The existence of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social protection and Establishment of the LEAP programme and other social interventions will solve the problem of inadequate access to productive land by women.</p>					

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
11.	High cost of veterinary medication to individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of credit/ loan institutions in the municipality ▪ Availability of improve husbandry technologies ▪ Presence of vast lands for livestock farming ▪ Availability of Famer Based Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of MOFA, NGO's and other donor agencies working in the sector ▪ Existence of farmer cooperatives to do group contribution and purchasing. ▪ Existence of improved technologies. ▪ Availability of SADA, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of inputs for modern methods of agriculture ▪ Weak collaboration among agencies ▪ High level of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low income and poverty ▪ Weak revenue base ▪ Inadequate technical knowledge in modern best-practices ▪ Some male farmers have proven not to be credit worthy. ▪ Ineffective land turner system ▪ Poor extension services
<p>CONCLUSION: The problem high cost of veterinary medication to individuals can be solved in the district through the effective collaboration between agencies and the Availability of credit/ loan institutions in the municipality to</p>					
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infertile lands • Declining Soil fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of farm lands to practice crop rotation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of farmer training demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate staffing situation of AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building structures on water ways

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of bunds to conserve soil moisture is possible ▪ Existence of AEAs ▪ Existence of research institutions such as SARI, UDS, Bolga Polytechnic etc. to offer practical and workable alternatives. ▪ Composting and use of other organic manures ▪ Good quality staff or human resource ▪ Huge heaps of animal dropping from animal markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (FTDs) on compost pit construction ▪ Existence of fertilizer subsidy ▪ Existence of MOFA, NGO's and other donor agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate vehicles and logistics to carry out extension services ▪ Inadequate extension delivery of agricultural policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High rate of bush burning and indiscriminate felling of trees ▪ Bad agricultural/farming practices ▪ High incidence of indiscriminate bush fires ▪ Bad agricultural practices, ploughing along slope late weeding and fertilizing

CONCLUSION: The problem of declining soil fertility can be solved in the district through the use of other improved agricultural technologies e.g. fertilizer application and also the assistance of the extension service personnel of MOFA.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
13.	<p>Poor and erratic rainfall pattern</p> <p>High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of DADU. ▪ Existence of MOFA ▪ Availability of agro-chemicals ▪ Availability of dams and dugouts ▪ Availability of irrigable land ▪ Availability of mechanized boreholes for dry season gardening ▪ Available ready and affordable labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coming into force of the One-Village-One –Dam Policy ▪ Presence of Irrigations Development Authority (IDA) ▪ Sound Agricultural Policies (Subsidizing fertilizer by the government under the Planting for food and Jobs policy) ▪ Existence of Donor Agencies, Development partners and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of constructing / rehabilitating dams and dug outs ▪ High level of illiteracy among farmers and low levels of skills ▪ Inadequate knowledge on adaptation practices ▪ Inadequate credit ▪ Unreliable rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road network. ▪ Climatic Variability ▪ High cost of agric inputs E.g. agro chemicals, seedlings, fertilizers. ▪

CONCLUSION: The problem of high dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall methods can be solved in the district through irrigation farming.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
14.	Poor storage and untimely release of agricultural inputs, planting materials and certified seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence local knowledge on preservation (e.g. the use of Barns). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of DACF and other Donor funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untimely release of DACF and other Donor Funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road network.
<p>CONCLUSION: The existence local knowledge on preservation and the use of improved agricultural technologies as well as the timely release of agricultural inputs will solve the problem of Poor storage and untimely release of agricultural inputs, planting materials and certified seeds.</p>					
15.	Limited access to credit (especially by women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Ministry of gender and social protection ▪ Support from International organization like ILO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Donor Agencies, Development partners and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor credit recovery ▪ Inadequate credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High incidence of poverty, especially in the rural areas ▪ High levels of unemployment ▪ Dependence on rudimentary forms of production
<p>CONCLUSION: The existence of financial institutions in the district as well as the poverty alleviation fund will help eliminate the problem of low access to credit facilities by women.</p>					

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
16.	Lack of traction especially for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large cattle population which can be used for animal traction ▪ Large expanse of arable land for agric. ▪ Availability of skilled and unskilled farm labour ▪ Existence of financial institutions & social welfare policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donor support in the area of appropriate technology, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High import duties ▪ Lands are under direct control of traditional authorities e.g. Tindana ▪ Lack of other source of income for people ▪ Low level of education of the rural folk ▪ Single season agriculture ▪ No Government policy against bush burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of new tractors and their parts ▪ High cost of bullocks ▪ Leadership conflict among opinion leaders ▪ Land tenure system inhibits women's ownership of lands ▪ Bad traction practices that degrade the lands
<p>CONCLUSION: The large cattle population which can be used for animal traction as well as the existence of financial institutions in the district can help women access traction.</p>					
17.	Inadequate dug-outs and dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of some dams, dugouts ▪ Harvesting rain water into underground storage tanks ▪ Coming into force of One-village-One-Dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donor community and development partners working in the area of water supply ▪ Existence of IDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Declining and erratic nature of rainfalls ▪ Environment degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siltation of existing sources and water bodies ▪ Harmful practices along water bodies. E.g. sand winning.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of communal spirit to desilt them ▪ Lack of initiative to harvest rain water ▪ Lack of trees planting around the water bodies
<p>CONCLUSION: The existence of Donor community and development partners working in the area of water supply can improve as well as provide more dug-outs and dams</p>					
18.	Inadequate agro-Infrastructure, processing and storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coming into force of the Planting for food and jobs policy ▪ Existence of DADU ▪ Existence of Rural Enterprise Programme ▪ Existence of market outlets like the GSFP, Buffer Stock Company, SHS Boarding, School Feeding Programme and population across the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sound Agricultural Policies. ▪ Existence of Donor Agencies and NGOs ▪ Availability of disease resistant crop varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illiteracy among farmers ▪ Poor storage facilities /techniques. ▪ Inadequate agro application skills ▪ Poorly developed local markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road network to market centers outside the Municipality ▪ Inadequate credit facilities
<p>CONCLUSION: There are potentials and opportunities to improve agro-Infrastructure, processing and storage facilities. The constraints and challenges will be managed through the adaptation and implementation of sound agricultural policies and active assistance of MADU and donor agencies</p>					

NO.	DEVELOPMENT ISSUE	POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES	CONSTRAINTS
19.	Destruction of crops by stray animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of environmental health unit ▪ Availability of gazetted District Assembly bye-laws ▪ Existence of DADU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of farm owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low enforcement of by laws ▪ Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Negative attitude of farmers
<p>CONCLUSION: The existence of environmental health unit and enforcement of by- laws in the district will help eliminate the problem of destruction of crops by stray animals.</p>					
20.	Unprotected irrigable areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Irrigation Development Authority ▪ Existence of Municipal Agricultural Development unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGOs with focus on agriculture ▪ Coming into force of One-Village-One-Dam Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Bad agricultural practices .e.g. Poor tillage/land preparation methods ▪ Negative attitudes towards agricultural innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siltation of existing water bodies ▪ Harmful practices along water bodies. E.g. sand winning. ▪ Lack of communal spirit to desilt them ▪ Lack of trees planting around the water bodies ▪ Poor road network.
<p>CONCLUSION: The existence of irrigation development authority and MADU in the district will help protected irrigable areas.</p>					

2.9 IMPACT ANALYSIS

2.9.1 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

Table 70: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

STRATEGIC GOAL	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

To expand opportunities for all, and reinforce the foundation for socio-economic transformation of the country, in partnership with the private sector, to ensure rapid economic development for job creation and gainful employment.

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly will for the Medium term gear its efforts toward an improved standard of living for all especially the poor and vulnerable through improvement in social services and food security, infrastructural development, good governance, private sector development, and human resource development.

3.1 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

3.1.1 Population Projection

Planning is people centered. It involves rational decision making processes towards improving the wellbeing of people in future. However, human populations are not static but dynamic. Therefore, even though the future cannot be precisely and accurately predicted, it is still important to estimate the population of the Municipality over the plan period. The exponential method of population projection is therefore employed to project the population year by year. With a base population of 131,550 in 2010, a growth rate of 1.2 from to the 2010 census data and making the assumptions below, Table 71 contains yearly projections of the population of Bolgatanga Municipality.

Table 71: Population Projection for Bolgatanga Municipal

SEX YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2018	69,469	75,256	144,722
2019	70,300	76,159	14,6459
2020	71,144	77,072	14,8216
2021	71,998	77,998	14,9995

Source: Author's construct based on 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

Assumptions of the Projection

- The current estimated population growth rate of 1.2% per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
- In-migration of Fulani herdsmen will be checked over the plan period
- General migration in and out of the Municipality will be insignificant.
- There will not be the upsurge of any major economic activity such as mining/large industrial activity, establishment of a major tertiary education.
- The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the plan period
- The Municipality's population will grow arithmetically annually from now to the end of 2021.
- Male and female proportions of the Municipality population will remain constant over the plan period.

Table 72: Projected Age-Sex Structure of the Municipal 2018/2021

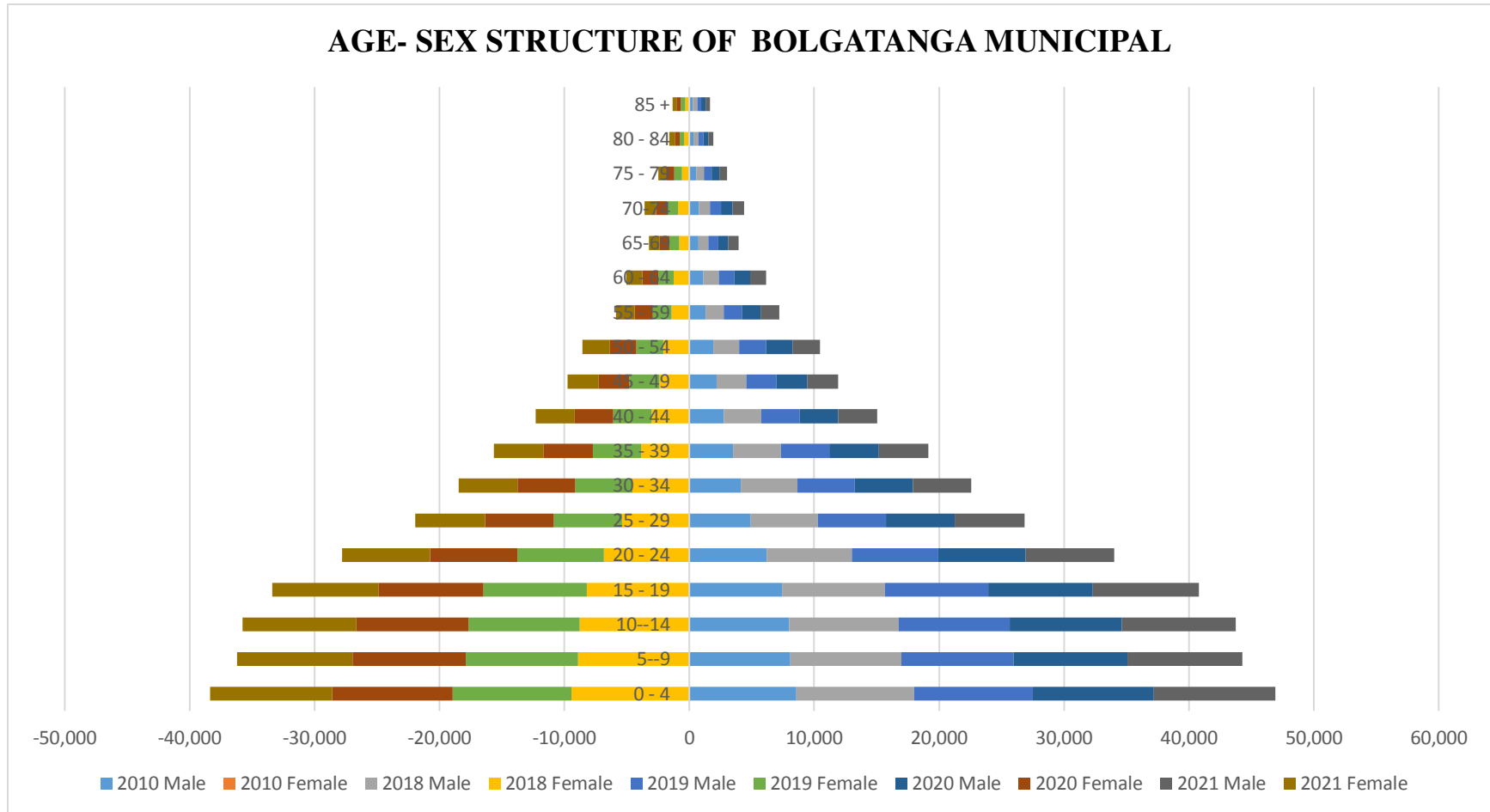
Age Cohort	2010			Percentage (%)		2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	% of Males	% of Females	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	131,550	62,783	68,767	100	100	144,722	69,069	75,653	146,459	69,898	76,560	148,216	70,737	77,479	149,995	71,586	78,409
0 - 4	16,791	8,566	8,225	13.6	12.0	18,472	9,424	9,049	18,694	9,537	9,157	18,918	9,651	9,267	19,145	9,767	9,378
5 - 9	15,896	8,078	7,818	12.9	11.4	17,488	8,887	8,601	17,698	8,993	8,704	17,910	9,101	8,808	18,125	9,211	8,914
10 - 14	15,950	7,980	7,970	12.7	11.6	17,547	8,779	8,768	17,758	8,884	8,873	17,971	8,991	8,980	18,186	9,099	9,087
15 - 19	15,146	7,448	7,698	11.9	11.2	16,663	8,194	8,469	16,863	8,292	8,570	17,065	8,392	8,673	17,270	8,492	8,777
20 - 24	13,334	6,207	7,127	9.9	10.4	14,669	6,829	7,841	14,845	6,910	7,935	15,023	6,993	8,030	15,204	7,077	8,126
25 - 29	10,682	4,900	5,782	7.8	8.4	11,752	5,391	6,361	11,893	5,455	6,437	12,035	5,521	6,515	12,180	5,587	6,593
30 - 34	8,682	4,122	4,560	6.6	6.6	9,551	4,535	5,017	9,666	4,589	5,077	9,782	4,644	5,138	9,899	4,700	5,199
35 - 39	7,198	3,493	3,705	5.6	5.4	7,919	3,843	4,076	8,014	3,889	4,125	8,110	3,936	4,174	8,207	3,983	4,224
40 - 44	6,099	2,746	3,353	4.4	4.9	6,710	3,021	3,689	6,790	3,057	3,733	6,872	3,094	3,778	6,954	3,131	3,823
45 - 49	4,857	2,173	2,684	3.5	3.9	5,343	2,391	2,953	5,407	2,419	2,988	5,472	2,448	3,024	5,538	2,478	3,060
50 - 54	4,418	1,908	2,510	3.0	3.7	4,860	2,099	2,761	4,919	2,124	2,794	4,978	2,150	2,828	5,037	2,176	2,862
55 - 59	2,811	1,313	1,498	2.1	2.2	3,092	1,444	1,648	3,130	1,462	1,668	3,167	1,479	1,688	3,205	1,497	1,708
60 - 64	2,703	1,124	1,579	1.8	2.3	2,974	1,237	1,737	3,009	1,251	1,758	3,045	1,266	1,779	3,082	1,282	1,800

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

65-69	1,750	722	1,028	1.1	1.5	1925	794	1,131	1,948	804	1,145	1,972	813	1,158	1,995	823	1,172
70-74	2,266	797	1,469	1.3	2.1	2,493	877	1,616	2,523	887	1,635	2,553	898	1,655	2,584	909	1,675
75 - 79	1,507	552	955	0.9	1.4	1658	607	1,051	1,678	615	1,063	1,698	622	1,076	1,718	629	1,089
80 - 84	828	353	475	0.6	0.7	911	388	523	922	393	529	933	398	535	944	402	542
85 +	632	301	331	0.5	0.5	695	331	364	704	335	369	712	339	373	721	343	377

Source: MPCU- Bolga (projected from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census data.)

Figure 4: Age-Sex Structure of Bolgatanga Municipal



3.1.2 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio relates the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years and over) to the working-age population (15-64 years old), which is measured per 100 population. Dependency ratios indicate the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development, pointing out broad trends in social support needs.

The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the number of young (0-14) and the number of elderly people (65 and above) normally referred to as the dependent population, as compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64 years old). It is the sum of the two ratios, the child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Table 73, shows the total age dependency ratio of 73.3. This means every ten people within the working age population have about seven people within the dependent age to cater for, in terms of the urban rural locality, the situation is not too different. There is a higher total dependency ratio at the rural area (85.5) as compared to the urban area (62.5) this implies that, the economically active population in the rural area, faces a relatively greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons.

The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of young people aged 0-14 compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64). There is a high child dependency ratio at the rural area (73.1) as compared to the urban area (56.1). The old age dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of elderly people (i.e. aged 65 and over), compared to the number of people of within the working age (i.e. 15-64 years old). There is also a high old age dependency ratio at the rural area (12.4) than the urban area (6.4). The increases in old age dependency ratios could be an indicator of the added pressure that social security and public health systems have to withstand.

Table 73: Age dependency ratio by locality

Table 73: Age dependency ratio by local 1 Age group/ratio	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
All Ages	131,550	149,995	65,549	74,740	66,001	75255
0-14	48,637	55456	22,626	25,798	26,011	29658
15-64	75,930	86,587	40,345	46,002	35,585	40574
65+	6,983	7,952	2,578	2,939	4,405	5023
Total dependency ratio	73.3		62.5		85.5	
Child dependency ratio	64.1		56.1		73.1	
Old age dependency ratio	9.2		6.4		12.4	

Source: MPCU – Bolga (projected from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census data.)

3.1.3 Projections for the Health Sector

- That with the National Development Theme of Developing Human Resource, the healthcare delivery system will be willing to post workers to the Municipality during the planned period.
- The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.
- That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.
- Also more people will enroll unto the national health insurance scheme

3.1.4 Proportion of health personnel to population

Table 74: Doctor Patient and Nurse-Patient Ratio

	National ratio	2013	2014	2015	2016
Doctor-patient ratio	1:5000	1:30,534	1:17,247	1:17986	1:13,475
Nurse-patient ratio	1:2000	1:734	1:314	1:697	1:440

Source: GHS – Bolgatanga Municipal, 2017

During the plan period, issues of human resource shortages, poor working environment, inadequate residential accommodation and incentives in the health sector need to be tackled more seriously to attract the doctors to the municipality.

3.1.5: Projections for the Education Sector

The human resource base of the Municipality needs tremendous improvement so that people can take up the current challenge of obtaining skillful employment. Since it is the policy of the Government to increase school participation rate to 100% under the FCUBE Programme, there is therefore the need for the Municipality to assess its educational needs and make objective projections for the future. To achieve quality basic education in the Municipality, the number of schools and teachers that would be needed was projected. These projections are based on the following assumptions:-

- That with the National Policy of Free and Compulsory Basic Education (FCUBE) supported by the Capitation Grant and the NEPAD School Feeding Programme, the school participation rate will increase by the end of the planned period.
- The National Standard for number of pupils per classroom over the nursery, primary and JSS will remain constant over the planned period.
- The school going age population of 3 – 15 shall be used for the planning period.
- All teachers are teaching a maximum of thirty hours per week.
- Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.

Table 75a: Projection of educational population

Projection		Population of education				
Projection	sex	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Age 4-5	Total	10631	10918	11213	11515	11826
	Male	5267	5409	5555	5705	5859
	Female	5364	5509	5658	5810	5967
Age 6	Total	5474	5622	5773	5929	6090
	Male	2726	2800	2875	2953	3033
	Female	2748	2822	2898	2976	3057
Age 6-11	Total	31805	32664	33547	34452	35383
	Male	15958	16389	16832	17286	17753
	Female	15847	16275	16715	17166	17630
Age 12	Total	4752	4880	5012	5147	5286
	Male	2406	2471	2538	2606	2677
	Female	2346	2409	2474	2541	1609
Age 12-14	Total	13675	14045	14424	14813	15214
	Male	6931	7119	7311	7508	7711
	Female	6744	6926	7113	7305	7503
Age 15-17	Total	12996	13347	13704	14077	14457
	Male	6809	6992	7181	7375	7573
	Female	6187	6355	6526	6702	6883

Table 75b:

	PRIMARY				
Physical Infrastructure	2017				

			2018	2019	2020	2021
		Actual	Target			
Percentage of public schools with	toilets	22.4%	24.6	28.8%	30.4%	32.6%
	Potable water	46.1%	48.0%	50.0%	52.0%	55.0%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		44.7%	50%	53%	58%	60%
Number of classrooms in public schools		518	520	526	530	536
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public schools		40	38	38	38	38

Table 75c:

		Kindergarten				
Physical Infrastructure		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		Actual	Target			
Number of classrooms in public KG		146	169	172	152	200
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public KG		59	64	50	58	40
Percentage of public KG with electricity		38.5%	34.10%	25.0%	32.9%	40.0%
Percentage of public schools with	toilets	75.0%	78.90%	78.8%	76.0%	80.3%
	Potable water	53.8%	57%	60%	65%	70.0%

3.1.6 Projections for Water and Sanitation Sector

There is high demand for potable water facilities in the Municipality. Using the standard established by Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Ghana Water Company, the demand for potable water for the 2018-2021 period is projected in the Table below with a standard of 300 people to one (1) for standpipe and borehole. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

- All defective water infrastructure will be repaired
- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litres per day
- The maximum walking distance is 500m.

Table 76: Water facility estimation

Facilities	Population Served	Coverage
Percentage of population served, 2017	114,262	79.9%
Percentage of unserved population, 2017	28,744	20.1%
Projected Population to be served by 2021	149,995	90%

Under sanitation, projections were made for toilet facilities, toilet facilities demand and refuse disposal.

Table 77: Toilet Facility Needs Estimation

Type of Toilet facility	No. of Toilet Facilities as at 2017	Projection for 2021
Public Toilet	54	
Household toilet		
Coverage	40%	60%

3.1.7 Refuse Disposal Demand

- The projection for refuse disposal based on the following assumptions
- Average refuse generated per person per day = 0.6kg

Table 77: Annual Waste Generation and Facility Needs Estimation

Year	Population	Daily Waste Generated	Annual Waste Generated

2017	143,006		
2021	149,995		

The Municipality is in charge of waste management from the point of generation to its final disposal site. The Municipal Assembly mostly engages Zoomlion Ghana Limited for the handling and transportation of solid waste in the Municipality.

Considering the high quantum of waste generation and the attitude of the population toward solid waste disposal in the Municipality, these issues will be seriously addressed through the provision of bins, skip containers, enforcement of by-laws and a vigorous sanitation capacity building project through the planning process.

3.1.8 Projection for Agriculture

Bolgatanga Municipal regarded as an agrarian economy because agriculture employers about 54.8 percent of municipal labour force population. However, production is at subsistence levels due to limited capital, skills and equipment. The agricultural activities include crop production, and livestock rearing .Major crops cultivated in the Municipality include millet, sorghum, maize, rice, groundnuts, cowpea, sweet potato, and soya beans. with the onset of the government policy of Planting for Food and Jobs, One District One Factory (Idif,) And One District One Dam the following projections were made keeping in mind the following assumptions:

- The national average Extension Officer to farmer of 1:2500 will remain constant over the planned period.
- That the basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain Agricultural workers in the Municipal.
- There will be an increase in the average calorific intake in Ghana from 1700 cal per day per household to 2000 cal. against 2500 cal. internationally; the requirement of a household per year is therefore 730,000 cal. (2000 cal. X 365).
- The 2018-2021 crops yield per ha was projected using the 2017 crops yield per ha growth rate.

Table 78: Major Crops Cultivated In the Area

item		Cultivated area		Annual production (MT)	
		2017	2021	2017	2021
Crop production		16,231(ha)	18507	25763	29375.28
Farmer population	total	82,124	93,640	-	-
	crop	50529	57614	-	-
	animal	31595	36026		

3.1.9 Projection for Revenue

The total projected revenue has been earmarked in the plan to cater for the various Annual Action Programmes within the planned period. Various sources of funds including the following have been identified to support the various programmes:-

1. The projected revenue for rate will necessitate a general revaluation exercise to be carried out on all rateable properties within the jurisdiction of the Municipal. Adjustments in the rates for the various property classifications would be made annually to maintain the levels.
2. The various charges on development permit fees or building permits should be reviewed upwards.
3. The Municipal Assembly Common Fund (DACF) of 5% of the total national non-tax revenue as a constitutional provision will continue to be disbursed on time.
4. Sustain community contribution to project cost in the form of labour, local building materials and cash.
5. Establishment of lucrative joint ventures with other Development Partners/Private Sector.-

The Revenue projections were based on the following assumptions:

- Sub-structures would be strengthened to enable them to mobilize adequate resources for development.

- There would not be over reliance on grants in general, but to ensure a shift to the effective utilization of local resources by widening the tax net and intensifying revenue collection in Internally Generated Fund (IGF).
- Periodic revaluation and upward review of rates/fees to be effected to rationalize revenue levels.
- A revenue mobilization plan would be formulated and implemented in time.

Table 79: Municipal Internally Generated Revenue projections

Sources	2017 (Actual)	2018	2019	2020	2021
GoG	2,698,012.39	2,832,913.01	2,974,558.6 6	3,123,286.59	3,279,450.92
IGF	1,248,743.62	1,311,180.80	1,376,739.8 4	1,445,576.83	1,517,855.67
DACF	1,903,830.00	1,999,021.50	2,098,972.5 8	2,203,921.20	2,314,117.26
DDF	-	-	-	-	-
UDG	856,219.50	899,030.48	943,982.00	991,181.10	1,040,740.15
Development Partners	20,116.75	21,122.59	22,178.72	23,287.65	24,452.04

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GETFund		-		-	-
Other (please, specify)		-	-	-	-
Total	6,726,922.26	7,063,268.37	7,416,431.7 9	7,787,253.38	8,176,616.05

	2017		2018	2019	2020	2021
	BUDGET	ACTUALS	BUDGET	ACTUALS		
IGF	1,926,780.00	1,248,743.62	2,436,735.00	2,558,571.75	2,686,500.34	2,820,825.35
DACF(ASSEMBLY)	5,714,882.52	1,607,127.34	4,361,492.00	4,579,566.60	4,808,544.93	5,048,972.18
DACF(MP)	600,000.00	296,702.66	900,000.00	945,000.00	992,250.00	1,041,862.50
DDF	1,019,931.00	-	1,019,932.00	1,070,928.60	1,124,475.03	1,180,698.78
UDG	989,500.00	856,219.50	1,000,000.00	1,050,000.00	1,102,500.00	1,157,625.00
SRWSP	264,602.00	20,058.00	-	-	-	-
GoG (G & S)	160,008.00	172,678.48	124,786.00	131,025.30	137,576.57	144,455.39

The following measures would be adopted during the planning period to ensure an efficient and effective method of mobilizing revenue from the IGF.

- Establish a comprehensive data base on all revenue sources and ratepayers
- Ensure frequent update of data base
- Initiate frequent education and sensitization programmes for tax payers on the need to respond positively to their civil responsibilities and obligations
- Capacity Building/Human Resource Development
- Enforcement of byelaws
- Automize revenue collection

3.2 MUNICIPAL GOAL

Goals are long term aspirations of a group or an organization, is therefore essential to embark on goal formulation as an integral unit of the plan preparation because it gives a picture of the anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one after the planning period. The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly exists to improve upon the lives of the people through the creation of an enabling environment, harnessing of its resources, proper co-ordination and integration of activities in the Municipality within the framework of National policies.

3.3 LINKING MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES TO GSGDA II OBJECTIVES ADOPTED ISSUES AND GSGDA STRATEGIES

In achieving the focus of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), and eventually alleviate the development problem identified; the development issues identified from the situational analysis were linked to the objectives and strategies of Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), and is represented below;

3.3.1 THEMATIC AREA 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Table 80: Goals, Adopted Issues, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

FOCUS AREA	SUB - GOALS	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<i>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</i>		Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<p>Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</p> <p>Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth</p> <p>Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements</p>

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative • Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities • Implement commodities trading centers (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations
	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<p><i>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</i></p>	<p>Low level of husbandry practices,</p>	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</p>
	<p>Inadequate and poor quality data</p>		
	<p>Inadequate and poor quality data</p>		
	<p>Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>		

FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
<p><i>TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT</i></p>	<p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p>	<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector • Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions
	<p>Low skills development</p>		
	<p>High hotel rates</p>		

3.3.2 THEMATIC AREA 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Table 81: Goals, Adopted Issues, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
<i>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</i>		Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
		Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment		
		Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools		
		Low participation in non-formal education		
		Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education • Enhance quality of teaching and learning • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

<i>Focus Area</i>		<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
<i>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</i>		Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care
		Inadequate emergency services		Expand and equip health facilities
		Poor quality of healthcare services		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
		Wide gaps in health service data	Strengthen healthcare management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services • Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
<i>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</i>		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify implementation of malaria control programme • Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases • Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases • Intensify efforts for polio eradication
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB • Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy
<i>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</i>		Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition
		Inadequate nutrition education	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security
<i>POPULATION MANAGEMENT</i>		Weak management of population issues	Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes
		High fertility rate among adolescent		Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services		Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health
		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and school drop-out rates		Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.
<i>POPULATION MANAGEMENT</i>		Inadequate sexual education	Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy
		for young people		
<i>WATER AND SANITATION</i>		Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems
		Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		High dependency on development partners for support to urban water		Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management
		Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.	Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Promote the use of waste-to-energy technologies
		High prevalence of open defecation	Improve access to improved & reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation • Monitor and evaluate implementation of
		High rate of open defecation		
<i>WATER AND SANITATION</i>		High user fee for sanitation services	Improve access to improved & reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanitation plan • Provide public education on solid waste management • Enhance implementation of the
		High user fee for sanitation services		

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polluter Pays Principle in waste management • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
<i>POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</i>		Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life
<i>CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</i>		Poor quality of services for children and families	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs
		Weak capacity of caregivers		

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
<i>CHILD AND FAMILY</i>		Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes • Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant • Increase awareness on child protection • Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all
		Low awareness of child protection laws and policies		
		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children		

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		High incidence of children's rights violation	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	spheres of child development
		Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law		Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs
<i>CHILD AND FAMILY</i>		Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers
<i>GENDER EQUALITY</i>		Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei) • Institute mentoring of girls'

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
				programme to create a pool of potential female leaders
<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION</i>		Weak social protection systems	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets
		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups		Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
		Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions		Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable
<i>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</i>		Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national development
		Ignorance of PWDs personal rights		

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		High unemployment rate amongst PWDs		
		Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices. • Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support • Promote the eradication of disability related discrimination • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability • Improve rehabilitation of centres for skills training and provide assistive devices • Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems •
		Inadequate support for special education for PWDs		
		Limited access to education among PWDs		
		Low self-esteem and self-confidence among PWDs		
		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Improve human capital development and management	Determine human capital and skill set needs for Ghana over the medium and long term

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
<i>EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK</i>		Mismatch between training and the needs of the labour market		
		Low levels of technical and vocational skills	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and implement tailored business sector support services to business units
		Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment		Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship
		Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities		Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship
		Little opportunity to renew and upgrade skills and technology		Build capacity of informal sector
<i>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</i>		Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities • Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
<i>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</i>		Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hub for youth development • Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills • Strengthen and harmonize the implementation of evidence-based youth employment programmes
		Weak linkage between academia, training and industry		
<i>SPORTS AND RECREATION</i>		Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure
		Limited community level sports and recreational activities		Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure

3.3.3 THEMATIC AREA 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Table 82: Goals, Adopted Issues, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
PROTECTED AREAS		Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION		Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants		Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework
		Improper management of E-waste		Develop efficient energy technologies
		Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle	

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations also continues to be a problem		Enforce Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act 2016, (Act 917)
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE		Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes
		Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions		
		Inadequate institutional capacity to access global funds		
		Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
		Degraded landscapes		
DISASTER MANAGEMENT		Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR		Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links
		Rapid deterioration of roads		

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)	Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	Provide adequate training for motorist Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)		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	Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL		Recurrent incidence of flooding	Address recurrent devastating floods	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE		Poor waste disposal practices	Address recurrent devastating floods Promote proper maintenance culture	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste
		Poor drainage system		Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs
		Silting and choking of drains		Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs Establish timely and
		Uncovered drains		
		Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure		

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
				effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING		Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING FOCUS AREA		Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation
		Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		
		Scattered and unplanned human settlements		
URBAN DEVELOPMENT		Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas	Promote resilient urban development	Create awareness on greening of human settlements
		Urban sprawl Growth of slums Worsening urban air quality	Promote resilient urban development Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of slums. Deteriorating conditions in slums. • Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities 		<p>Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure</p> <p>Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment program</p> <p>Strengthen and enforce the legal frameworks related to the prevention of slums</p> <p>Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos</p>

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
				Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones

3.3.3 THEMATIC AREA 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Table 83: Goals, Adopted Issues, Objectives and Strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level
		Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation		Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
		Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy			Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization
		Implementation of unplanned expenditures			Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
		Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation			

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers		
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
		Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue		Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government

<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT		Weak coordination of the development planning system	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans
		Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans		Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY		Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Enhance security service delivery	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process
		Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies.		Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and
		Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of		
<i>Focus Area</i>	<i>Sub - Goals</i>	<i>Adopted Issues</i>	<i>Adopted Objectives</i>	<i>Adopted Strategies</i>

		drug and psychotropic substances		<p>training infrastructure</p> <p>Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry.</p> <p>Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse</p>
LAW AND ORDER		Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding
CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT		Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding
		Low capacity of the media for watchdog role		Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role
		Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development		Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes
Focus Area	Sub - Goals	Adopted Issues	Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies

		Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development		
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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

The 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan under the policy framework of the National Medium Term Development Policy direction dubbed, "Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All". The themes of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021 is as follows:

- i. Economic development;
- ii. Social development;
- iii. Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- iv. Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
- v. Straightening Ghana's role in international affairs

The foregoing section focuses on formulation of objectives and strategies for implementation in the Bolgatanga Municipality. As indicated in the prioritization of issues, the projects have been influenced by the objectives of the 'Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all, 2018-2021 and the needs and aspiration of the local people. Following this, this section develops the appropriate framework for the implementation of the projects in the plan. Specifically, it identifies the specific projects to achieve the objectives outlined, locations of the projects, costs of the projects, sources of funding, timeframe for implementation, how results will be measured, and the agencies responsible for implementation. The process was guided by the following considerations:

- The critical needs of the local people
- Responsiveness of the projects to development problems of the Municipality
- Availability of funds to ensure full implementation of projects.
- Ability of project to serve as a spring board for implementation of subsequent projects.
- Projects that are already on-going

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to financial services by firms and households	Encourage the formation of cooperatives to enhance access to financial services, including affordable credit	Improving access to credit by firms and households	Designing strategies to offset lack of collateral security of firms and households	Facilitate formation of corporative societies to ease access to credit facilities	Improved access to credit by entrepreneurs	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC/NBSSI	BANKS
				Establish micro-financing scheme to support MSEs	Micro finance schemes established	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC/NBSSI	BANKS
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue Strengthen revenue administration Strengthen mobilization and 	Boosting internal revenue mobilization of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating the citizenry on their tax obligations Cure systemic and administrative bottlenecks hindering revenue mobilization. 	Sensitization of general public on the need to pay their taxes	Awareness campaign organized	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	Media

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	management of non-tax revenue	Boosting internal revenue mobilization of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating the citizenry on their tax obligations Cure systemic and administrative bottlenecks hindering revenue mobilization. 	Monitor performance of revenue collectors annually	4No. Task force inspection organized annually	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	-
				Cede revenue collection to the zonal councils	Revenue collection ceded to the Zonal Councils	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	-
				Commission consultants to collect property rates and operational fees	Consultants commissioned to collect property rates	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	-
				Hold review meetings with revenue collector	12No. Mid-monthly collections organized annually	X	X	X	X		IGF	DONOR	MA	-
				Procure 1No. revenue mobilization vehicle	1No. Revenue Pick-up procure	X	X	X	X		IGF	DONOR	MA	-
Boost revenue mobilization, eliminate tax		Boosting internal revenue mobilization	Educating the citizenry on their tax obligations	Build capacity of revenue collectors	All revenue staff trained	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	MoF

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
abuses and improve efficiency		of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cure systemic and administrative bottlenecks hindering revenue mobilization. 	Organize a donor conference on the funding of the MTDP (2018-2021)	1No. donors conferences organized	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	CARE
				Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	1no. Fee fixing resolution meeting held annually	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	
				Establish database on ratable items in the Municipality	Improved IGF from property rates	X	X	X	X		IGF		LVD	MA
				Prosecute defaulting property rate payers and defaulting BOP payers annually	Defaulters prosecuted	X	X	X	X		IGF		MA	Ghana Police Service
				Value commercial and residential properties	Commercial and residential properties valued	X	X	X	X		IGF			

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce the Public Financial Management Act (PFMA) to regulate the financial management of the public sector Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget management 	Public expenditure management and budgetary control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of key stakeholders in Public Financial Management. Discouraging sole-sourcing. 	Build capacity of accounts officers on Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2016, (924) and the Public Procurement Act 663, (2003).	All Accounts Officers trained on PFM and PPA	X	X	X	X	DACF			MoF/MLGRD	MA
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (PPA), 	Public expenditure management and budgetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of key stakeholders in Public 	Train staff on the provisions of the amended Public Procurement	All staff trained on the Public Procurement Act,	X	X	X	X	GoG			MoF	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003 (Act 663) as amended especially with regards to sole sourcing which has proven to pose significant risks to fiscal policy 	control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Management. Discouraging sole-sourcing. 	Train sector departments on composite budgeting and GIFMIS	All sector departments trained on GIFMIS	X	X	X	X	GoG			MoF	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S) : INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Diversify and increase exports Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create the enabling environment to promote and sustain private sector businesses Provide incentives to boost local production and export Create enabling environment 	Business Development	Building technical capacity of entrepreneurs whiles creating the necessary platform for business growth	Organize 8 business development and entrepreneurial workshops annually.	8 workshops organized	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC	MA
				Organize Business Orientation Seminar annually	Improved knowledge business management by entrepreneurs.	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to promote industrial development Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative Promote Public Private 			Organize Technical Training for 500 local entrepreneurs annually	500 people trained in various areas	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC	MA
				Train and Provide start-up kits/funds to 600 entrepreneurs	Training and start-up kits provided for 600 entrepreneurs	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S) : INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the revival of dormant industries Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based on the resource endowments of districts 	Promoting the implementation of the “One District, One Factory” Initiative	Revamping defunct factories with the best chance of success	Revamp the Zuarungu Meat Factory	Meat Factory revamped	X	X	X	X	GoG			MoTI	MoFA/MA
				Revamp the Rice Mill at Yarigabisi	Rice mill revamped	X	X	X	X	DACF			MoTI	MoFA/MA
		Promoting endogenous development	Empowering small scale business groups	Set up Rural Technology Facility	1no. Rural Technology Facility established	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC/NBSSI	MA
Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institution 	Tourism Development	Domestic Tourism promotion	Identify and open up access roads to 1No. Tourist sites.	Access roads to selected tourist sites opened-up	X	X	X	X	DACF			GTA	DUR

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage the local media and other stakeholders in the promotion of domestic tourism Encourage private investment in the development of affordable facilities for use of domestic tourists 			Sensitize the local media on the need to promote domestic tourism	Awareness levels raised tourism resource management	X	X	X	X	DACF			GTA	MEDIA
				Establish Tourism Clubs in all educational institutions	Increased tourist arrivals leading to increased Internal Revenue Generation.	X	X	X	X	DACF			GTA	G.E.S
				Domestic Tourism promotion through PPP	Partner the private sector to construct modern hospitality facilities	Increased tourist arrivals leading to increased Internal Revenue Generation.	X	X	X	X	DACF			GTA
Develop a competitive creative arts industry	Undertake capacity building among the industry players to sharpen their business orientation	Building capacity to promote creative arts	Improving on administrative procedures and record keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize periodic capacity building exercise for craft industry operators 	Improved record keeping among craft industry operators	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC	Private sector

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize knowledge sharing platforms on craft works to tap skills in grey areas from neighbouring Districts. 	Product quality improved to satisfy diverse consumer tastes Increased employment and income.	X	X	X	X	DACF			BAC	MA
		Developing infrastructure for creative arts industry operators	Rehabilitation/ construction of facilities for the creative arts industry	Rehabilitate the Bolgatanga Craft Centre	Crafts Centre developed	X	X	X	X	GoG			MA	BAC

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve trade and investment climate Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development 	Improving private sector productivity	Creating enabling environment and providing capacity support to private sector	Organize Business counseling and Management Training annually	Increased incomes due to high patronage of quality products	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA
				Organize Stakeholders fora on BAC activities annually	School retention improved due to increased income level of parents.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA
Promote agriculture mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream gender issues into agriculture mechanization 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Establishing appropriate structures for improved agricultural output	Facilitate establishment of AMSEC centers	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanization services to farmers 			Facilitate establishment of AMSEC centers	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Establish District Agricultural Sector Platform for women	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Educate dealers on the laws on agro-chemicals.	Reduced consumption of unwholesome food	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Collaborate with NGOs to intensify use of animal traction by smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils.	Improved food security and nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
Promote irrigation agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilization 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Establishing appropriate structures for improved agricultural output	Rehabilitate 15no. dams under the One-Village-One-Dam Policy of Government	Increased food and water sufficiency	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure land title for designated irrigation sites 			Facilitate the acquisition of legal documentation for lands earmarked for dam construction.	Improved access to land by Government for development	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	Facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities across the country, especially in northern Ghana, through the policy of “One Village, One Dam			Build the capacity of Water Users Associations in water management.	Increased water security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GWC L	MOFA
		Enhancing agricultural productivity	Establishing appropriate structures for improved agricultural output	Train extension workers on irrigation and water management technology and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension.	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Procure 10No. 17 Horse power water pumping machine for farmer groups.	Improved food security and on-farm water security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Train extension workers on irrigation and water management technology and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension.	Improved food and water security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			IDA	MOFA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of training and business development services Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements Promote the establishment of business incubators, technology parks and land banks 	Improving private sector productivity	Creating enabling environment and providing capacity support to private sector	Organize Business Orientation Seminar annually	Increased market product quality due to the availability of a business friendly environment.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA
				Facilitate the formation of Business Incubators, technology parks and land bank in the Municipality.	Improved municipal economy leading to increased household incomes and general well-being of the people of the Municipality	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA
				Establish Award Schemes for outstanding private sector businesses	Reduced unemployment.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENCOURAGE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES (SUCH AS ICT, FINANCE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve science, technology and innovation application	Apply appropriate agriculture research and technology to achieve economies of scale Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Agricultural technology	Hold quarterly RELC meetings at Regional and Municipal levels to share experiences.	Increased usage of agricultural technology	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	Farmers
				Undertake on-farm adoptive research and demonstrations on crops and animals.	Increased usage of agricultural technology	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	Farmers

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENCOURAGE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES (SUCH AS ICT, FINANCE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve science, technology and innovation application	Determine the appropriate blend of fertilizers for soils and match them with appropriate	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Agricultural technology	Hold weekly radio discussions on agricultural technologies and zoonotic diseases when they strike.	Increased usage of agricultural technology	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	Farmers
	crops for improved yields and efficiency			Train 400 women on how to prepare local recipes	Increased usage of agricultural technology	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	Women farmers
				Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages of improved crop varieties and animals through weekly farm and home visits by AEAS	Increased usage of agricultural technology	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENCOURAGE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES (SUCH AS ICT, FINANCE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve science, technology and innovation application	Determine the appropriate blend of fertilizers for soils and match them with appropriate crops for improved yields and efficiency	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Agricultural technology	Train poultry farmers and Community Livestock Workers (CLW) on animal disease management and community livestock workers (health and production) to act as service agents.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	Poultry Farmers

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Promote seed and planting materials development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that farming inputs are readily available within farming communities at affordable Prices Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages Build capacity to develop more breeders, seed growers and inspector 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Agricultural technology	Intensify field Demonstrations / field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies	Increased adoption of improved agricultural technologies	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Build capacity of certified seed growers and support them (to obtain resources) to expand and improved quality of seed.	Improved seed quality for good yields	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Ensure the availability of farming inputs at affordable prices under the “Planting for Food and Jobs Programme”.	Food security promoted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement the Plant and Fertilizer Act, 2010, Act 803 as it relates to seed production 			Sensitize farmer groups on the Plant and Fertilizer Act, 2010, Act 803 as it relates to seed production.	Increased food sufficiency	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
Re-orientate agriculture education and increase access to extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to achieve the UN recommended ratio of one extension officer to 500 farmers, with emphasis on recruiting female extension officers Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Ensuring compliance with international agricultural recruitment standards	Facilitate/recommend the recruitment of female Extension Officers to achieve the UN ratio of 1 AEA to 500 farmers.	Increased food sufficiency	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Re-orientate agriculture education and increase access to extension services	facilitate delivery of extension services to their members. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in extension delivery services	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Disaster risk reduction	Prepare Municipal Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan to aid extension services delivery.	Reduced disaster incidence	X	X	X	X	DAC F			NAD MO	MOFA
				Conduct training for AEAs and farmers on disaster mitigation and management.	Reduced incidence of disaster	X	X	X	X	DAC F			NAD MO	MOFA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
		Enhancing agricultural productivity	Disaster risk reduction	Identify and register all disaster-prone communities in the Municipality.	Comprehensive register on disaster prone areas developed	X	X	X	X	DAC F			NAD MO	MOFA
				Assess field and market performance of crops and animals quarterly	Data gathered for year-on-year yield comparison	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	GSS
				Stock-pile chemicals, drugs against disaster	Improved readiness against disaster	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA
Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop framework for synergy among projects, and strengthen framework for coordinating activities 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Incentivizing farmers	Identification/grooming, selection and screening of Deserving award winners.	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	among diverse stakeholders in the sector													
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Incentivizing farmers	Organize 1no. Municipal Farmers Day annually.	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
	(DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies			Procure protective clothing and equipment for field staff activities.	Safety of field staff guaranteed	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Renovation of 4no. staff quarters	Improved staff accommodation and productivity	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

**THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS)**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Increase agricultural productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain • Improve access to agricultural extension services • Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals) 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Promoting sustainable agriculture	Facilitate establishment of AMSEC centers.	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Make extension services readily available to farmers	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals).	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Promote the production and consumption of High Quality	Improved food security and nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

**THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS)**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Increase agricultural productivity.		Enhancing agricultural productivity	Promoting sustainable agriculture	Promote the cultivation of Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (for vitamin A) as well as Moringa and other leafy vegetables.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Promote the rearing of small ruminants, pigs and poultry	Improved nutrition and farm household incomes	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Train farmers and AEAs in aquaculture	Improved nutrition and farm household incomes	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	Fisheries Commission

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): DIVERSIFY PRODUCTS AND MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve post-production management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve supply chain management for developing product clusters • Support small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises, particularly women- and youth owned, to acquire the appropriate technology and basic processing machinery • Expand and upgrade the road infrastructure connecting farming communities 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Improving post-harvest handling	Train 40 market women on Handling, processing and storage of Vegetables annually	Reduced post-harvest losses	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Train and resource AEAs in post-harvest handling technologies.	Reduced post-harvest losses	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Train 200 farmers per zone on safe handling of pesticides	Improved food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): DIVERSIFY PRODUCTS AND MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	and processing sites to marketing centres	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Improving post-harvest handling	Train farmers to build low cost silos to reduce post-harvest losses	Reduced post-harvest losses	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Collaborate with School Feeding programme, Buffer Stock Company and boarding schools on the promotion and consumption of local food.	Increased incomes of local food suppliers	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	GSFP
				Promote the adoption of crop varieties that minimize post-harvest losses.	Reduced post-harvest losses	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Support the food and buffer stock company to buy surplus farmers produce for proper storage.	Reduced post-harvest losses and improved incomes of farmers	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): DIVERSIFY PRODUCTS AND MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Promote the value chain concept through training to enhance efficient market	Reduced post-harvest losses, improved incomes of farmers and increased food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Train vegetable farmers on post-harvest handling of their vegetables	Reduced post-harvest losses on vegetables	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
Develop an effective domestic market	Improve Market Infrastructure and sanitary conditions Extend the concept of nucleus-out grower and block farming schemes, and contract farming to cover staple and cash crops	Promoting marketability of agricultural produce	Promoting value addition	Promote the concept of value addition to farmers' products to enhance their domestic value and exportability.	Reduced post-harvest losses, improved incomes of farmers and increased food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): DIVERSIFY PRODUCTS AND MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	G	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Form Block Farming Groups to cultivate staple and cash crops	Increased food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Agriculture Financing	Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resources at affordable costs to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with attention to smallholder farmers (e.g. the GIRSAL)	Financing agriculture	Improving access to credit and guarding against risk	Facilitate formation of viable FBOs which will serve as collateral to getting loans from financial institutions	Increased food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	FIs/Banks
				Build the capacity of farmers to keep proper records for the purpose of effective planning.	Increased food security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Train farmers on Ghana Agricultural insurance policy (GAIP)	Knowledge in agricultural safety nets improved	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA/GAIP
Promote sustainable environmental management for agriculture development	- Promote the development of community land use plans and enforce their use, particularly in urban and peri-urban agriculture	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Sustainable agriculture	Sensitize farmers and the general public on the effects of environmental degradation	Knowledge in agricultural safety nets improved	X	X	X	X	DAC F			EPA/MA	MOFA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	-Mainstream sustainable land and environmental management practices in agriculture sector planning and implementation - Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Sustainable agriculture	Train and resource members of 25 communities with fast growing tree seedlings for planting to serve as wind breaks and fuel wood.	Revitalized vegetation cover to boost agriculture	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	Forestry Commission
Train 5 fire volunteer groups and equip them in the Municipality annually.				Reduced bush burning	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOF A	MA	

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	Intensify integration/ mainstreaming of climate smart agriculture into sectoral and district plans	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Sustainable agriculture	Facilitate the adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level.	Improved land health to boost crop growth	X	X	X	X	DACF			MOFA	MA
				Establish nurseries in 12 communities	Nurseries established	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Facilitate the implementation of by-laws on Environmental management in communities together with relevant lead agencies	Improved environmental health to boost crop growth	X	X	X	X	DAC F			EPA	JUDICIAL SERVICE/MA
				Train staff, farmers and fishermen on the appropriate agro-chemicals handling, use and disposal of containers	Increased usage of improved agricultural technologies	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	Intensify integration/ mainstreaming of climate smart agriculture into sectoral and district plans	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Sustainable agriculture	Regulate activities of sand and gravel winners	Improved land	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
Educate all communities on sustainable use of natural resources				Improved land health to boost crop growth	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA	
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health Promote integrated crop-livestock farming 	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Poultry and livestock development	Train interested farmers in zones and supply them with the tree seedlings	Farmers trained in tree planting	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases 													
				Conduct livestock census in the Municipality	Livestock census conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Carry out refresher training for 12 CLWs	Refresher training organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Train livestock farmers on improved in livestock housing by farmers.	Improved Nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CREDIT AND CAPITAL BY BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	Support the private sector to expand local production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products			Link poultry farmers to the Ghana School Feeding Programme.	Income level of local poultry producers improved	X	X	X	X	GoG			MOFA	GSFP
Develop small ruminants and poultry (including guinea fowl) value chains	Identify and strengthen actors along the value chain especially women, in areas with comparative advantage Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the value chains.	Enhancing agricultural productivity	Poultry and livestock development	Link Guinea Fowl producers to the ‘Neat Meat Factory’ in Zebilla under the 1D1F Policy of Government.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	GoG			MOFA	MA
				Conduct active diseases surveillance on ruminants and poultry.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CREATING AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

THEMATIC AREA – : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CREATING AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand free and compulsory education to all Ghanaian children up to senior high school Develop well-balanced individuals as functional and productive citizens with right attitudes Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors) 	Education and Training	Equitable access	Organize sensitization workshop on the need to send children with special needs to school	Sensitization workshop organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA

THEMATIC AREA – : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CREATING AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	impeding access to education to all levels			Construct 12No. 3 unit pre-schools with auxiliary facilities	12no. 3-unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
				Conduct sensitization workshops for SMCs/PTAs on the need to provide first aid facilities at schools	Sensitization workshops organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MOFA	MA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop needs-based targeted support to children in challenging circumstances to participate actively in schools at pre-tertiary level 	Education and Training	Equitable access	Establish effective guidance and counseling systems for all Basic institutions	Guidance and counseling systems established	X	X	X	X	DAC F		G.E.S	MA	
				Extend electricity from the national grid to 40 basic schools	Electricity extended to 40no. basic schools	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
THEMATIC AREA – : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CREATING AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels Enhance management of school feeding programme 				Provision of potable water facilities in 20 basic schools	Improved water security	X	X	X	X	DAC F		G.E.S	MA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Accelerate the implementation of the inclusive education policy	Education and Training	Equitable access											
THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe				Indicative Budget		Implementing Agencies		

					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Provide specialized training in multi-grade teaching for rural areas and reward teachers accordingly	Specialized training in multi-grade teaching provided	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Train 50no. Caterers on the application of sound hygienic practices in the running of the GSFP.	Caterers trained sound hygienic device application	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GSFP	G.E.S
				Register and support 40no. schools under the GSFP.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Construct 12No. 6-unit classroom blocks with auxiliary facilities for Primary and JHS.	Increased access to education	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Construct 12No. 6-unit classroom blocks with auxiliary facilities for Primary and JHS.	Increased access to education	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Renovation of 20No. Dilapidated classrooms with auxiliary facilities at the primary /JHS level.	Increased access to education	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Construction of 20No. Teachers' quarters.	Increased access to education	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA

**THEMATIC AREA – : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CREATING AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels	Attract students into science and science-biased courses via expanded Mathematics, Science and Technology Scholarships Scheme (MASTESS)	Education and Training	Science, Mathematics and Technology education	Provide ICT training for 45 teachers in the Municipality	Increased access to ICT education	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality of education at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics . 	Education and Training	Science, Mathematics and Technology education	Provide 100 computers to JHS and SHS	Increased access to ICT education	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Train teachers on the teaching of core subjects	Teachers trained on the teaching of core subjects.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Organize inter-school quiz competition and school based quiz competition	Increased competition among schools	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Support remedial lessons for students at all levels.	Remedial lessons conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Organize STME Clinics	STME Clinics organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of teaching and learning Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes 	Education and Training	Inclusive education	Provide incentive package to teachers in deprived areas/hard to reach areas	Improved BECE performance									
				Provide relevant and assorted Teaching and Learning materials.	Improved BECE performance	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Conduct inspection and supervision of primary schools in the Municipality	Improved BECE performance	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance quality of teaching and learning Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the Untrained Teachers Diploma Education (UTDE) Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 	Education and Training	Inclusive education	Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change	Life skills and management training conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, 			Organize training on school management for head teachers	Improved BECE performance	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Monitoring of schools by Circuit Supervisors	Improved BECE performance	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environment, sanitation and climate change 			Conduct training for 30 SMCs	Trained conducted 30no. SMCs	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	P.T.A
THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Organize quarterly DEOC meetings annually	Quarterl DEOC meetings organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Organize orientation for 50 newly trained teachers and pupil teachers.	Orientation programmes organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Organize my first day in school	My first day in school organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
				Organize Independence Day celebration	Spirit of patriotism instilled in pupils	X	X	X	X	DAC F			G.E.S	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-structure content of educational system to emphasize character 	Education and Training	Non Formal Education	Procure 1no. Computer and accessories for NFED	Improved knowledge in ICT.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			Non-formal Education Unit	MA
THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building, value nurturing, patriotism and critical thinking • Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 			Organize orientation for NFED facilitators annually	Orientation workshop organized for NFED facilitators	X	X	X	X		IGF		Non-formal Education Dept.	G.E.S
				Organize literacy day celebration annually (reading, writing & numeracy competition)	Literacy day celebration organized	X	X	X	X	DAC F		Non-formal Education Dept.	Stakeholders	

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas Improve access to information on health care Increase access to emergency health services Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors 	Healthcare promotion	Universal Healthcare Coverage	Extend Electricity to 4 No. Health facilities annually	Electricity extended to 4no. health facilities	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	NEDCO/MA
				Rehabilitate 2 existing health facilities annually	Increased access to health care	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Upgrade 2 No. Clinics to health centres	Increased access to health care	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Vaccinate children under 1 year against vaccine preventable diseases annually	Reduced incidence of vaccine preventable diseases	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff 	Healthcare promotion	Universal Healthcare Coverage	Train nurses in areas of critical need (general nurses midwives)	Universal Healthcare Coverage increased	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Sponsor critical staff (student Doctors, midwives, nurses and Physician Assistants)	Universal Healthcare Coverage increased	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Train and deploy CHOs to CHPS Zones	Primary Healthcare Coverage increased	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Procure computers and accessories for data and information management at MHA and health centres	Computers and accessories procured	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)														

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services		Healthcare promotion	Universal Healthcare Coverage	Organize mid-year health sector performance reviews	Data generated for performance tracking	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Establish 2 No. adolescent health corners at all health facilities	Increased access to healthcare	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Conduct School health and hygiene in all schools in the Municipality.	School health and hygiene promotion campaigns conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	GES
				Form adolescent health clubs in Schools	Adolescent health clubs formed	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	GES
				Procure 2No. AG motor bikes and its accessories for service delivery annually	Increased mobility of health staff	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services		Healthcare promotion	Universal Healthcare Coverage	Procure Furniture for 5 No. health facilities annually.	Furniture procured	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Undertake outreach counseling and testing	Outreach counselling and testing conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Conduct end of year review meetings.	Review meetings conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy Review and Scale-up 	Healthcare promotion	Universal Healthcare Coverage	Conduct national immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis)	National immunization days (polio immunization, measles vaccination filariasis) conducted	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariases 	Healthcare promotion	Disability, Morbidity, and Mortality reduction	Organize special programs such as TB/HIV/AIDS week celebration, world breastfeeding week celebration, world Aids Day	Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels 			Carryout disease surveillance activities	Disease surveillance activities carried out	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Conduct research/surveys on pressing health issues	Research conducted on pressing health issues	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve nutrition services for mothers and children 	Healthcare promotion	Universal Healthcare Coverage	Conduct community sensitization on vitamin A supplementation	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	Strengthen public financial management and accountability systems in the health sector	Healthcare promotion	Improving Healthcare Financial Management System	Register 800no. LEAP beneficiaries under the National Health Insurance	Improved income level among LEAP beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	DSW
				Build the capacities of health workers on the PFM Act 2016, Act 921.	Capacity building workshops organized for health workers on the PFM Act 2016, Act 921.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve response and management of medical emergencies including road traffic accidents • Expand specialist and allied health services (e.g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy, etc.). • Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services 	Healthcare promotion	Reducing the incidence of mental health	Sensitize the general public especially the youth on the negative effects of drug abuse.	Improved peace and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Build the capacities of health staff on the significance of incorporating the gender perspective in clinical practice.	Capacity building workshops organized on the significance gender in health	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA
				Procure 10no. motorized ambulances for selected remote communities.	Universal access to health care improved	X	X	X	X	DAC F			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and 	Healthcare promotion	HIV/AIDS and STIs reduction	Conduct 1No. training for HIV/AIDS peer educators at departmental level	Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	GAC
				Organize 2 no. voluntary counseling and testing for sector departments (Know you status campaign)	Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	GAC
				Purchase and distribute condoms at all sectors	Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	GAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TB Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes 			Conduct community sensitization campaign on stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS and stigma against carriers	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	GAC
THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		

					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating	
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)			Organize a stakeholder workshop on harmful traditional practices in the spread of HIV/AIDS	Reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	GAC	
Improve reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand reproductive health services among young people Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments of the population on reproductive health and family planning 	Healthcare promotion	Reproductive health	Form reproductive health clubs in all schools.	Reproductive health clubs formed	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	CSOs/MA	

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES (3)

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Sensitize the general public on family planning practices.	Sensitization on family planning carried out	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	CSOs/MA
				Conduct public campaigns against cultural infringements on contraceptive usage	Public campaigns against cultural infringements on contraceptive usage conducted	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	CSOs/MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively reduce social and cultural barriers to contraceptive use among sexually active males and females 													

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): END HUNGER THROUGH IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Promote adequate and diversified consumption of nutritious foods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map food and nutrition insecure areas and determine the people’s dietary needs/ the major nutritional problems. Design intervention measures to address dietary needs Create awareness on the nutritional values of indigenous foods 	Fighting hunger through food and nutrition security	Promoting good nutrition	Organize iodated salt committee meetings quarterly.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
				Analyze the nutritional composition of indigenous foods.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
				Conduct awareness creation campaigns on the nutritional values of indigenous food	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
Eliminate child and adult malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify advocacy programme on optimal complementary feeding. 	Fighting hunger through food and nutrition security	Promoting good nutrition	Provide well balanced meals to schools under the GSFP.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): END HUNGER THROUGH IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Eliminate child and adult malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote food and nutrition security counselling through primary health care centres and private sector clinics Sensitize people to alleviate all forms of malnutrition through healthy foods and drink choices. Promote adolescent and girl-child nutrition 	Fighting hunger through food and nutrition security	Promoting good nutrition	Provide basic nutrition education and counselling services at health facilities.	Improved nutrition	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
				Inspect and License all Drinking & chop bars	Improved nutrition and hygiene	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
				Training in food hygiene management for Chop/Drinking bars	Improved nutrition and hygiene	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
				Carry out nutrition education on in the municipality.	Improved nutrition and hygiene	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): END HUNGER THROUGH IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Promote healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicize the importance of healthy life styles 	Fighting hunger through food and nutrition security	Promoting the adoption of healthy lifestyles	Advocate healthy lifestyles to emphasize the importance of rest, vacation and adequate consumption of potable water	Enhanced well being	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the creation of “healthy life styles clubs” at work places and schools. Sensitize the various age groups on their nutritional needs. 			Establish healthy life clubs at workplaces and schools	Healthy life clubs established at workplaces and schools	X	X	X	X	GoG			GHS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CREATE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Create an enabling environment to improve informal business operation	Support informal sector regulatory institutions	Employment creation	Creating an enabling environment for the informal sector	Rehabilitate the Bolgatanga Old Market.	Increased access to quality goods and services	X	X	X	X			PPP	MA	BAC/P private sector
				Support the Business Advisory Centre to organize leadership training for small and medium scale enterprises.	Improved leadership skills amongst entrepreneurs	X	X	X	X	GoG			MA	BAC
Expand access to social protection services	Create awareness on the availability and benefits of social services	Social services	Improving access to social services	Intensify sensitization efforts on child protection laws and policies.	Sensitization campaigns organized	X	X	X	X	GoG			DWS	MA
				Identify trafficked children and reintegrate them with their families.	Trafficked children identified and re-integrated into the families	X	X	X	X	GoG			DWS	MA
Expand access to social protection services	Create awareness on the availability and benefits of social services	Social services	Improving access to social services	Build and update data base on the vulnerable and excluded within the municipality.	Database on vulnerable and excluded updated	X	X	X	X	GoG			DWS	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CREATE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs	Ensure implementation of affirmative action and positive	Persons with disabilities	Support for persons with disabilities	Support PWDs to establish businesses.	Increased income level of PWDs	X	X	X	X	GoG			DWS	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discrimination with respect to PWDs Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs 			Conduct workshops on entrepreneurship for PWDs	Increased income level of PWDs	X	X	X	X	GoG			BAC	MA
Formalize the Informal Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure registration of all businesses Build capacity of informal businesses to keep records and follow all labour regulations 	Informal sector	Formalizing the informal sector	Register all businesses in the Municipality.	Increased Internal Revenue Generation	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA
				Organize capacity building workshops for small scale business on proper record keeping and general labour regulations.	Capacity building workshops for small scale business on proper record keeping and general labour regulations organized.	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): REDUCE INCOME AND SPATIAL INEQUALITY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance Child Protection and Family Welfare services at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare Promote the registration of children under the National Health Insurance Scheme separately from their parents 	Child protection and family welfare	Enhancing Child Protection and Family Welfare services	Assist in Addressing Juvenile Delinquencies	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	MA/GPS
				Assist in resettling abandoned and orphaned children	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	MA
				Supervise and inspect Day Care Centres	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	MA
				Organize quarterly meetings with Day Care Operators	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	MA
				Sensitize 30 communities on negative socio-cultural practices that affect children	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): REDUCE INCOME AND SPATIAL INEQUALITY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	Establish district funds to support brilliant but needy children	Child protection and family welfare	Enhancing Child Protection and Family Welfare services	Train Day care attendants to equip them with knowledge and skills to handle pre- school children	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	G.E.S/ MA
End poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Implement poverty reduction support programmes	Poverty reduction	Developing support schemes to reduce poverty.	Train child care givers/ orphanages	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	GoG			DSW	MA
				Link women and farmer groups to the Micro Finance and Small Loan Sector Loan Scheme to access credit for business.	Increased income level	X	X	X	X	DAC F			BAC	MA
				Support 800no. persons under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP).	Increased income level	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): REDUCE INCOME AND SPATIAL INEQUALITY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
				Register 400no. Graduates under the Nation Builders' Corps Programme (NABCo)	Increased income level	X	X	X	X	DAC F			MA	MA
Promote effective coordination of Child Protection and Family Welfare systems at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote child participation in decision making Enhance coordination of child protection among sectors 	Child protection and family welfare	Enhancing Child Protection and Family Welfare services	Conduct advocacy campaigns on child participation in decision-making and child rights.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA
				Establish 5no. Child Protection Teams (CPTs) in the Municipality	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA
Promote justice for Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the formal justice system and make it more child-friendly Ensure accessibility of children and families 	Child protection and family welfare	Promoting justice for Children	Launch public education on need for children with disabilities to have access to mainstream schools.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA
				Sensitize the police on juvenile justice Act.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA/G PS

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): REDUCE INCOME AND SPATIAL INEQUALITY

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	to the justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect children as witnesses and victims of crime 			Commission the Legal Aid Scheme to handle cases of child rights abuses.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA
	•			Organize sensitization workshops for NGOs, GPRTU, and Uniformed Personnel on child migration / human trafficking annually.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA
Eliminate the worst forms of child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce laws on child labour and trafficking Develop and implement Community Action Plans in child labour endemic communities 	Child protection and family welfare	Promoting justice for Children	Sensitize families on child labour and its effects on children.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA
				Collaborate with the Judicial Service to prosecute offenders of the laws on child labour.	Increased welfare and security	X	X	X	X	DAC F			DSW	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Promote change in the socio-cultural construction inhibiting gender equality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream gender topics including menstrual hygiene management in our educational curriculum at the basic level Engage relevant CSOs to advocate for gender equality 				Gender topics including menstrual hygiene management mainstreamed in our educational curriculum at the basic level	X	X	X	X	GoG			G.E.S	DWC/MA
				Engage relevant CSOs to advocate for gender equality.	Gender equality enhanced	X	X	X	X	GoG			MA	DWC/MA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation/ credit 	Women empowerment	Providing women with necessary economic support	Allocate 50% of MASLOC funds for female applicants.	Increased income among women	X	X	X	X	GoG			MASLOC	DWC/MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the allocation of 50% of MASLOC funds for female applicants. • Improve the economies of the districts of origin of Kayayei's to curb their migration 													

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	Gender mainstreaming	Incorporating gender issues into the development of the municipality	Mainstream gender topics including menstrual hygiene management in our educational curriculum at the basic level											
				Disburse 30% of Municipal Assembly's poverty alleviation funds to 500no. women	Increased income among women	X	X	X	X	GoG			MA	Women groups
				Link 50no. small-scale women business groups to financial institutions to access credit	Increased income among women	X	X	X	X	GoG			BAC	MA/FIS

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve water security in rural, peri-urban and urban communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop sustainability plans for all water facilities Improve water production and distribution system Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems dedicated to low-income earners and rural communities Create an enabling environment to address equity issues in access to water 	Water	Improving water security in the municipality	Construction of 40 boreholes in rural communities.	Improved water security	x	x	x	x	DACF			MWS T/MA	CWSA/ GWCL
				Intensify maintenance of water systems.	Improved water security	x	x	x	x	DACF			MWS T/MA	CWSA/ GWCL
				Construct 4 No. Small Town water systems.	Improved water security	x	x	x	x			World Bank	MWS T	CWSA/ GWCL
				Train 30 No. WSMTs on ownership, sustainability and maintenance annually.	Improved water security	x	x	x	x	DACF			MWS T/MA	CWSA/ GWCL

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to sanitation	<u>liquid waste</u> Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities	Sanitation	Improving access to sanitation	Facilitate the construction of 200no.Household toilets annually.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	GoG			MA	UNICEF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities Promote recycling, re-use, reduction and recovery principles in liquid waste management system at all levels. 			Construct 20no. gender and disability-friendly institutional latrines	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DACF			MA	GHS/ GES
				Dislodge toilets and refuse regularly.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DACF			EHU	MA
				Procure Disinfectants and other items for cleaning public toilets.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DACF			EHU	MA
				Prepare Municipal Environment and Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP).	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DAC			EHU	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the preparation of sewerage master plans, including faecal sludge management and waste treatment facilities for all urban settlements Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation 	Sanitation	Improving access to sanitation	Trigger communities and schools to use the Community- Led Total Sanitation Approach to reduce or eliminate open defecation.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DACF			EHU	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs by-laws on sanitation Prepare storm water drainage masterplans, 	Sanitation	Improving access to sanitation	Train all school health teachers on CLTS.	Improved sanitation in schools	x	x	x	x	DACF			EHU	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	including attenuation facilities for all urban settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation Solid Waste • Intensify public education on improper waste disposal 													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions 			Procure sanitary equipment and protective gear	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DACF			EHU	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste. Increase 			Educate the general public on the sanitation bye-laws.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investment in infrastructure for waste management through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities 			Procure 1000no. waste bins an 20no. metal containers for solid waste collection.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU	MA
				Procure sanitary equipment and protective gear	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU	MA

THEMATIC AREA – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote recycling and reuse of solid waste Develop open defecation free (ODF) plan for MMDAs 			Partner the Private sector to engineer the landfill site Sherigu for waste recycling	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU	MA
				Prepare an Open Defecation Action Plan of the Municipality.	Improved sanitation in the municipality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU	MA

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT: *Building Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment*
Natural Environment

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor s	Lead	Collab orating
Promote sustainable land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the creation of land information banks Implement sustainable land management practices including sound property rights and institutions to ensure security of tenure. 	Land management	Sustainable land management	Create a Municipal Land Information Bank.	Municipal Land Information Bank created	x	x	x	x	GoG			Lands Commission	TCPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law 													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote integrated watershed management to combat desertification 	Land management	Sustainable land management	Prosecute defaulters of development control regulations in the Municipality.	Improve adherence to development control	x	x	x	x	DAC F			TCPD	DMC

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify human resource development for effective land use planning and administration Develop incentives and disincentives in the management of land resources Secure strategic lands for the development of industrial and business parks and enclaves 				Support capacity building training for land sector officers.	Improve adherence to development control	x	x	x	x	GoG			Lands Comm.	MA
				Carry out massive sensitization campaigns against indiscriminate tree felling.	Replenished environment	x	x	x	x	DAC F			Foresty Comm.	MA
				Secure a 30acre land for the development of a business and industrial enclave.	Replenished environment	x	x	x	x	DAC F			MWD	MA

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/	Timeframe	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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Medium-Term Development Plan 2018 - 2021

					impact indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests,	Biodiversity conservation	Enhancing biodiversity conservation and management	Ensure adherence of International Treaties and Conventions on the protection of biodiversity.	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	GoG			Forestry Commission	MA
	wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems 			Form Natural Resource Protection Teams in all Electoral Areas of the Municipality	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	GoG			Forestry Commission	MA

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

Prevent environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution and control. Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices. Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places Intensify enforcement of regulations on chemical pollution and control 			Intensify Public education on the reduction of noise, air and water pollution.	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	GoG			MA	EHU
				Collaborate with the Ghana Police Service to clamp down on noise and pollution.	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	GoG			MA	GPS
				Enforce the regulations on open burning.	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	GoG			Forest Commission	MA

THEMATIC AREA: BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CONTROL, DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore degraded forests Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. 			Supply 1500 tree seedlings to natural resource protection teams in the municipality.	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			FC	MA
				Enforce bye-laws on uncontrolled bush burning	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			FC	MA
				Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire	Increased environmental quality	x	x	x	x	DAC F			FC	MA

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

Develop Climate-resilient Agriculture and Food Security Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge Promote sustainable natural resources management to improve agricultural productivity Improve post-harvest facilities (storage and processing) 	Climate change	Climate change adaptation through agriculture	Supply climate-resilient and drought resistant seed varieties to 1000no. farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.	Improved practice of climate-smart agriculture	x	x	x	x	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Support 200no. Farmers annually to establish silos.	Reduced post-harvest losses	x	x	x	x	DAC F			MOF A	MA
				Construct 15no.dams under the One-Village-One-Dam Policy of Government	Increased food security	x	x	x	x	DAC F			MOF A	MA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote dry season irrigation farming/ promote irrigative agriculture 													

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate existing public irrigation schemes and establish new ones 													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation facilities across 													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the country, especially in northern Ghana, through the policy of “One Village, One Dam”. 													
Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	Promote effective dissemination of information from early warning systems	Climate change	Developing early warning systems	Develop early warning systems on climate variability.	Early warning systems developed	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU/ NAD MO	MA

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor s	Lead	Collab orating

				Form 20no. basket weaving groups to provide alternative source of livelihood in the face of climate change	20no. basket weaving groups formed	x	x	x	x	DAC F			BAC	MA
Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance knowledge of climate change among basic and second cycle institutions Apply appropriate alternative energy sources that will have minimal impacts on the environment. Promote management of water resources as a means of climate resilience to enhance productivity and livelihoods 	Climate change	Climate change mitigation	Organize climate change prevention and adaption workshops in all basic and second cycle institutions.	Climate change prevention and adaption workshops organized in all basic and second cycle institutions	x	x	x	x	DAC F			NAD MO	MA
				Encourage the usage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas cooking.	Reduced felling of trees for fuel wood	x	x	x	x	DAC F			EHU	MA
				Establish Water Resource Management teams in communities with water bodies and facilities.	Increased water security	x	x	x	x	DAC F			MWS T	CWSA

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor s	Lead	Collab orating

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote energy efficiency in all aspects of social and economic life 														
				Promote a general sense of environmental awareness among the citizenry through radio programmes.	Improved environmental cleanliness and quality	x	x	x	x	DAC F					EHU MA

THEMATIC AREA – BUILDING SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): DEVELOP RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade inner cities, zongos and slums Prevent the occurrence of new slums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and enforce the legal framework on slum development; Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities; and Promote investment in socio-economic programmes, including education/training, supporting local businesses, creating employment and culture and arts 	Inner Cities and Zongo Development	Uplifting inner the inner city and zongo community in the Municipality	Educate slum dwellers on development control regulations	Improved adherence to development control regulations	x	x	x	x	DAC F			TCPD	MA
				Construct 1no. Sports Complex at Dangmeo.	Increased access to sports facilities	x	x	x	x	GoG			Zongo Ministry	MA
				Construct 4no. 6-unit classroom Blocks in Zongo communities and equip them with state-of-the-art playing equipment for children	Increased access to education	x	x	x	x	GoG			Zongo Ministry	MA

THEMATIC AREA : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor s	Lead	Collab orating
Promote democratic devolution of executive power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepen awareness of the public on their rights and responsibilities Deepen People’s Assemblies to encourage citizens to participate in government 	Local Governance and Decentralization	Education on citizens’ rights and responsibilities	Deepen awareness of the public on their rights and responsibilities through sensitization programmes	Sensitization programmes carried out	x	x	x	x	DAC F			NCC E	CHRA J/MA
				Increase awareness of the grassroots on the need for participation in decision making	Increased grassroots participation in decision making	x	x	x	x	DAC F			NCC E	CHRA J/MA
Enhance CSOs engagement in public policy decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a more conducive and enabling environment for CSO operations in the public sector and the society at large Facilitate a sustained 	Civil Society Organization (CSO) Management	Regulating the CSO operations.	Increase CSO participation in quarterly review meetings of the Assembly	Increased CSO involvement in local level decision making	x	x	x	x	DAC F			MA	CSOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dialogue process for the effective operationalization of CSOs 			Register all CSOs operation in the Municipality	Activities of all CSOs regulated	x	x	x	x	DAC F			DSW	MA

THEMATIC AREA : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor s	Lead	Collab orating
Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the various houses of chiefs Provide support to the institution of Chieftaincy in the performance of their duties, their evolution and further modernization 	Chieftaincy and religion	Supporting the chieftaincy institution to function effectively.	Build the capacity of Traditional Authorities on dispute resolution.	Improved peace and security	x	x	x	x	GoG			MCA	MA
Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster a collaboration of Government agencies and traditional leaders that will centre on the protection of water bodies and conservation of the environment. 	Chieftaincy and religion	Supporting the chieftaincy institution to function effectively.			x	x	x	x	GoG			MCA	MA

THEMATIC AREA : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redefine the role of traditional authorities in modern day democracy Ensure prompt payment of royalties due Traditional Authorities and District Assemblies. 	Chieftaincy and religion	Supporting the chieftaincy institution to function effectively.	Construct pavilions for 6 chiefs	6no. pavillions constructed for chiefs	x	x	x	x	GoG			MA	RHC
				Consult traditional authorities on appointments to local government institutions	Improved peace and security	x	x	x	x	GoG			MA	RHC
				Facilitate the prompt payment of royalties due Traditional Authorities and District Assemblies.	Increased community level development using royalties	x	x	x	x	GoG			MCA	MA
				Sensitize traditional authorities on their roles in modern day democracy	Sensitization workshops organized for traditional authorities	x	x	x	x	GoG			MCA	MA
Enhance public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize and educate public on their role in crime combat and other public hazards 	Public safety	Enhancing public safety	Organize sensitization workshops on the role of the general public in crime combat and other public hazards	Improved peace and security	x	x	x	x	DAC F			GPS	NADMO

**THEMATIC AREA : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE**

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IG F	Donor s	Lead	Collab orating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an engagement platform for the law enforcement agencies Institute measures to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and enforce laws on their illegal possession, manufacturing and trade Encourage security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes 	Public safety	Enhancing public safety	Collaborate with security agencies to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and enforce laws on their illegal possession, manufacturing and trade	Improved peace and security	x	x	x	x	DAC F			GPS	GCSA
				Form Community/neighborhood Watch Dogs teams to raise security awareness.	Improved peace and security	x	x	x	x	DAC F			GPS	MA
				Intensify high way patrols especially at night to help minimise robberies and accidents.	Improved peace and security	x	x	x	x	DAC F			GPS	MA

THEMATIC AREA : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAs GOAL(S): PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Timeframe				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donors	Lead	Collaborating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce an effective parole programme • Invigorate highway patrols to combat highway robberies and reduce motor accidents on our roads 	Public safety	Enhancing public safety											

CHAPTER 5

5.0 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Introduction

This chapter dilates on the implementation of the Municipal Composite Programme of Action for the years 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. The Annual Action Plans specifies what action is to be taken each year, by whom, at what specific time and at what cost.

5.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The Annual Action Plans phases out the Municipal Composite Programme of Action into realistic time frame to be implemented by the Departments and agencies of the Municipal Assembly; as well as NGOs, Private sector and communities.

The projects under each Annual Action Plans cover various aspects of development in the Municipality and are in accordance with the four (4) goal areas of the MTDPF, and development activities under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Assembly.

The criteria used in the selection of programmes and projects for the Annual Action Plans includes the following:

1. Critical projects that require immediate implementation.
2. On-going projects.
3. Unimplemented projects under the previous plan which needed to be implemented
4. Projects with short growth periods.
5. Projects with low costs which could conveniently be accommodated by the Municipal Assembly in the first year's budget.
6. Donor, NGO, CBO funded projects which must be implemented.

The following have been selected for the first year of plan implementation, because they are urgently needed to fulfill the Municipal development, whilst rolled over projects have been included as on-going projects and funds have already been allocated for implementation.

Justification for Choice of Annual Plan Location

The specific location of projects is done taking into consideration the following;

- Need or deprived areas in terms of services, accessibility and economic interaction
- Access to deprived areas where the production of agro-based raw materials can be improved
- Areas with the necessary threshold population
- Areas with the capacity to ensure high returns to investment
- Areas which are centrally located to make information flow and sharing of project benefits cost effectively.
- Communities with a proven capacity for self-help and initiative

Selection of Implementation Agencies

Implementation agencies were chosen according to the following criteria;

1. Existing and expected functions
2. Ongoing and planned projects by the agency in question
3. Expertise in the relevant projects

Below are the Annual Action Plans emanating from the Programmes of Action

BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2018

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Policy Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
1. Sensitize the General Public on the need to pay their taxes	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	1,200.00	General public sensitized.	IGF			MFO	NCCE MA ISD
2. Monitor performance of Revenue Collectors.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,000.00	Performance of revenue collectors monitored.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors
3. Hold quarterly revenue review meetings	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,600.00	Review meetings with revenue collectors held.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors
4. Conduct trainings to build capacity of Revenue Collectors	Bolgatanga municipality	↔			↔	2,400.00	Capacity of revenue collectors built.	IGF			MFO	ZCs Revenue Collectors
5. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔		↔		18,000.00	1No. vehicle procured		DACF		BA	- ZCs - Traditional authorities
6. Re-value properties in the Bolgatanga Municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	7,000.00	Properties in Bolgatanga Municipality re-valued		UDG		MBO	- Land Valuation Board - Property owner

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Policy Objective: Ensure improved Skills Development for industry

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
7. Train basket weavers in new design of baskets	Sogrebiisi	↔			↔	2,400.00	50% of basket weavers carried out training		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
8. Support to Women's Groups (funded with ARADO funds Under NBSSI)	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		8,000.00	All registered women groups receive training		REP		NBSSI	MA
9. Train Nyariga - Done Mothers Club in entrepreneurial skills	Nyariga-doone			↔	↔	3,000.00	Training provided in entrepreneurial skills		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
10. Train Bolga Wood Workers in carpentry and joinery	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	2,800.00	Training provided in carpentry and joinery		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
11. Train United Hairdressers in Cosmetics/bleach production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,000.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
12. Train Bolga Metal Fabricators in welding and Fabrication	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,500.00	Training provided for welders and fabricators		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
13. Train Nayire dabo-oru Women group in Guinea Fowl Rearing	Nayire daboru		↔			1,500.00	Training provided for women groups in guinea fowl rearing		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
14. Train Akakiya Youth in Piggery at Yorogo	Yorogo		↔			1,500.00	Training provided for selected pig farmers		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
15. Train Bolga Dressmakers in Fashion and designing	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,500.00	Training provided in fashion and design		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
16. Train GHABA in book keeping.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,500.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
17. Client Exhibition and Trade Show	Bolgatanga Municipality			↔		2,000.00	Exhibition and trade show organized		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
18. Train Nuyinue Association in Malt Processing	Nuyinue			↔		1,000.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
19. Train 6 active women groups in soap making, soya bean kebab in one community	Kumbangre		↔	↔		3,000.00	Six active women groups trained		GOG		DSW/ CD	NBSSI

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society
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Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Policy Objective: Promote Demand-Driven approach to Agricultural Development

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,800.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
20. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,450.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
21. Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,800.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
22. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,450.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
23. Supervise and monitor operational	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,800.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
areas on activities of AEA and farmers												
24. Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			993.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
25. Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bolgatanga Municipality				↔				DACF		MA	Dept. of Agric
26. Conduct disease surveillance in all communities, carry out prophylactic treatment and vaccination on animals	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,500.00	Prophylactic treatment and vaccination carried out		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
27. Organize workshop for FBOs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			10,000.00	workshop for FBOs Organized		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
28. Conduct crop yield market agriculture commodity performance	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,900.00	Crop yield market agriculture commodity performance survey conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
29. AEAs to conduct training for 20 promising farmers in their operational areas on ruminants and non- ruminants	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,800.00	Training conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
and poultry production.												
30. Organize community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	2,200.00	community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures organised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
31. Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,800.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
32. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,450.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
33. Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,800.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
34. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,450.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
35. Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bolgatanga Municipality				↔			DACF		MA	Dept. of Agric	
36. Conduct disease surveillance in all communities, carry out prophylactic treatment and vaccination on animals	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,500.00	Prophylactic treatment and vaccination carried out		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Key Policy Objective: Improve Production, Efficiency and Yield

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
37. Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
38. Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,800.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
39. Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			993.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
40. Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
technologies to farmers												
41. Production and Acquisition of Improved Breeds pigs	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		6,000.00	Improved Breeds of pigs acquired and produced		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
42. Facilitate farmers to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,000.00	farmers facilitated to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
43. Supervise /monitoring visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,000.00	visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs supervised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
44. Construct 5 No. Dams under 1V1D Government Programme	Sherigu-Kumblingu Kalbeo Gambibgo Sumbrungu-Aguusi Sumbrungu-Kolbia	↔	↔	↔	↔		5 No. dams constructed under 1V1D		GSP		MA	
45. Construction of 1No. Abattoir with 2No. Changing Rooms, Veterinary Office, 3No. Water Closet Toilets and 5No.	Yorogo	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,204,843.00	1No. Abattoir constructed		UDG		BMA	

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
Baths with Mechanised Borehole												

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Health and Health Services

Key Policy Objective: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
46. Quarterly Midwives / CHOs reviews to take steps to reduce Maternal, newborn and infant Mortality Rate	MHD	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,180.00	Reduced maternal, Newborn and infant mortality Rates		DACF		GHSMHD	UNICEF/ UNFPA/ PARTNERS/ BMA
47. Train 30 staffs on HIV/AIDS testing and counseling	Municipal Health Directorate			↔		4,080.00	HIV/AIDS activities supported	IGF			GHS, AIDS commission	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
48. Organize quarterly Municipal AIDS committee and response Management Team meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,887.00	Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee and Response Management Team meetings organized		DACF		MA	GHS
49. Monitor the activities of HIV/AIDS school alert Programme	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1400.00	The activities under HIV/AIDS school alert programme monitored		DACF		MA	GHS
50. Organize know your status campaign in all second cycle and tertiary schools	All second cycle and tertiary schools the municipality				↔	5,950.00	Know your status campaign organized	IGF			GHS/ MOH AIDS commission	BMS

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Disaster Management

Key Policy Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
51. Hold one Municipal Disaster Management Committee meeting in every quarter	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔			Level of awareness created		DACF			

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
52. Public Education on bushfires and CSM on radio and community durbars	Radio Station and Communities			↔	↔	2,400.00	Number of activities being executed in the plan		DACF		NADMO	All committee members
53. Organize pre-flood clean-up exercise to desilt choked drains in gutters	Flood prone communities	↔	↔			3,200.00	Number of clubs formed		DACF		NADMO	All Stakeholders
54. Formation of Disaster Prevention Clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions	2 nd cycle institutions		↔	↔		1,260.00	Level of awareness created in communities		DACF		NADMO	M. A, Ghana National Fire Service, Zoom Lion
55. Public education on flood, rain/ windstorm, drought and cholera on radio and communities durbars	Community durbars and Radio stations	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,300.00	Number of communities assessed and number of victims been assisted		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana Education service
56. Train DVGs in Disaster Management	Beneficiary communities	↔	↔			960.00	Level of awareness created with in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs
57. Celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction day	Any community in the Municipality		↔	↔			Effective surveillance and accurate forecast		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
58. Identification and location of new vaccination points	Communities	↔	↔			500.00	New vaccination points identified		DACF	Municipal Assembly GOG NGO	NADMO	Collaborati on all committee members Ghana Metrologic al service
59. Monitoring of level s of water bodies in flood prone areas	Water body sites	↔	↔			1,000.00	Water level at water body sites monitored body sites		DACF		NADMO	All committee members

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Education and Training

Key Policy Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
60. Train 100 daycare attendants to handle preschool children	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	At least 100 daycare attendants trained to handle preschool children			DACF	DSW/ CD	GHS GES
61. Inspect the premises of 50-day care centers in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,500.00	At least 50-day care centers inspected to ensure they are child friendly	IGF			DSW/ CD	NGO, PROPRIETORS OF DAY CARE CENTERS
62. Conduct social investigation on 20 juvenile and 100 families and submit report to family tribunals /juvenile court	In the Communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,000.00	At least 120 social investigation reports submitted to the family tribunal/juvenile court			DACF	DSW/ CD	FAMILY TRIBUNAL /JUVENILE COURT
63. Support child panel to mediate on minor offences of 50 children in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	15,000.00	Child Panel supported to mediate on minor offences of 50 children			DACF		GES JUVENILE COURT
64. Assist 70 persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	48,000.00	At least 70 assisted persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses			DACF	FUND MAGT COMM ITTEE	GES GHS

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
65. Assist 200 Children with disabilities in specialized schools and mainstream school pay to school fees.	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	200 children with disabilities assisted			DACF	BMA	DSW BMA
66. Reactivate 10 Study Groups (Liaison Groups) to improve communication flow between Assembly and the community members.	Katanga-Dachio Kotokoli-Zongo Nyariga Zuarungu-south Kulbia Soe Soe-Yipala Gambibgo Gumbisi Dapooretindongo	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,000.00	10 Study Groups reactivated and trained			DACF	DCD	MPCU
67. Inspect and submit social investigation report on selected NGO's for registration in the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	NGO's inspected and registered	IGF			DSW/ CD	
68. Sensitize and train 60 unit committee members to improve communication between the assembly and the community	Bolgatanga municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,700.00	60 unit committee members sensitized and trained			DACF	DSW/ CD	

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
69. Carry out Mental Health sensitization/ Education in Communities.	Municipal wide.	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	3 Communities sensitized on mental health issues.		DACF			ALLIANCE FOR MENTAL HEALTH LOAD - GHANA
70. Sponsor training in areas of critical need (general nurses midwives, physician assistants and public health nurses	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	720,000.00	Sponsored critical staff, retained in facilities		DACF		GHS	BMA
71. Demarcate and acquire health facility lands	All health facilities	↔	↔	↔	↔	75,000.00	Facility lands demarcated and documented		DACF		MHD	BMA
72. Train health staff on integrated Disease Surveillance and Response(IDSR)	Municipal health Directorate			↔	↔	3,980.00	Training on (IDSR) carried out		DACF		GHS/ MOH	BMA
73. Train health staff on EPI techniques and infection prevention Vaccinate children under 1 year against vaccine preventable diseases	Municipal health Directorate All public facilities and outreaches		↔	↔		4,080.00	90% of children under 1 year fully immunized		DACF		GHS	BMA/UNICEF

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
74. Educate communities to use ITNs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	7,560.00	Reduction in malaria cases		DACF		GHS	National malaria Programme
75. Provide quality F/P and free ANC and postnatal care services	All public facilities in Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Reduced neonatal deaths	IGF			GHS	UNICEF/ UNFPA
76. Train and deploy CHO to CHPS zones	CHPS zones	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,230.00	CHOs trained and deployed		DACF		GHS/ MOH	BMA/Partn ers
77. Organize Mid-year and end of year Health Sector performance review	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔		↔	95,000.00	Performance review organized		DACF		GHS	
78. Carry out active case search for malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,226.75	60% of expected cases identified		DACF		GHS	BMA
79. Provide rehabilitated services to malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,050.00	90%Of cases successfully rehabilitated		DACF		GHS	UNICEF
80. Support Supplementary Feeding Centers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	Supplementary Feeding Centers supported		DACF		GHS	Municipal Assembly (DACF)
81. Organize bi-annual Salt Survey	Five (5) selected communities in		↔	↔	↔	8,560.00	2 Salt Surveys Organized		DACF		MHD	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
	each sub-municipality											
82. Carry out growth monitoring and promotion services in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	576.75	Growth monitoring and promotion carried out		DACF		GHS	BMA
83. Intensify infant and young child feeding activities	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,315.00	Infant feeding services intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
84. Intensify education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding with volunteers' support	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,050.00	Education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
85. Organize quarterly Nutrition Committee meetings	BMA Conference Hall	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,624.00	Quarterly Nutrition Committee meetings organized		DACF		MHD	BMA
86. Train 25 teachers from basic schools, JHS and SHS on Sanitation and Hygiene Education.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,100.00	25 teachers trained on Sanitation and Hygiene Education	IGF	DACF		MWST	MA
87. Form and train School Health Clubs on Sanitation and Hygiene.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,200.00	School Health Clubs formed and trained		DACF	WAG	MWST	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
88. Train Water & Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) on operations and maintenance.	Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosoblgo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Water Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) trained on operations and maintenance at Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosoblgo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.		DACF		WAG	MWST/CO MM./MA
89. Provide training for circuit supervisors to strengthen supervision and inspection system	All Ten (10) circuit supervisors	↔	↔	↔	↔	9,825.00	Training provided for circuit supervisors		MA		MOE/ GES	MA
90. Organize Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools	All Basic Schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	275,120.00	Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools Organized		CAP GRAN T		MA	GES
91. Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	All newly trained teachers in the municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,200.00	Orientation for newly trained teachers organized		GOG/ DACF		MA	GES

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
92. Organize my First Day in school	All circuits	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,200.00	my First Day in school Organized		DDF/DACF		MA	GES
93. Organize management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants	All head teachers at basic schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	60,420.00	Management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants Organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
94. Organize INSET for 279 primary teachers in professional development	Selected Teachers at primary schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	268,505.00	INSET for primary teachers for professional development Organized		DACF		MA	GES
95. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Selected schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,905.00	Independence Day Celebration organized		DACF		MA	GES
96. Organize INSET for 243 teachers/ attendants in professional development at the KG level	Selected Teachers at KG schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,990.00	INSET for KG teachers for professional development Organized		DACF		GES	DONOR
97. Monitor the activities of SMCs and PTA	Selected SMCs	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,300.00	Activities of SMCs and PTA Monitored		GOG/DACF		GES	MA
98. Clear 10 refuse heaps within the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,368.85	10 refuse heaps within the municipality cleared	IGF				BMA ZOOMLION EHU

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Water and Environmental Sanitation
Key Policy Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
99. Drilling of 4 No. boreholes, Mechanization of 1No. Borehole at Kalbeo Teachers' quarters, installation of 3 No. hand pumps at Anateem JHS and Soe-Kugadone JHS	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	102,415.96			UDG	DACF	MA	
100. Drill and mechanise 2No. Boreholes.	Sokabisi Health Center and Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly office premises	↔	↔			74,624.48	2No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized			DACF		
101. Drill and mechanise 3No. Boreholes.	Sumbrungu Police station and Garages site.			↔	↔	11,936.96	3No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized			DACF		

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
102. Drill 10 No. boreholes for communities	Soe- Alarabisi Yorogo-Falayiya Madina Nyokokor, Zaare Yorogo- Asorogobisi Anateem, Tanzui Tindonsobligo Tindonsobligo JHS Zaare-Amoabisi	↔	↔	↔	↔	410,340.32	3No. Boreholes drilled.			DACF		-

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Key Policy Objective: Transport Infrastructure

Focus Area: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
103. Upgrading of Roads and Drainage System (1.2km Bituminous Surfacing & 1.3KM "U" Section Drains)	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,311.14	1.3km of bituminous surfacing carried out			UDG		MA
104. Construction of 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilets, 2No. 10-Unit Baths, 2No. Mechanized Boreholes and 4-Point water Hydrants	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,732.40	Construction carried out			UDG		MA

3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing

Key Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
105.Prepare Local Plans for some selected communities	Sumbrungu Yikene/ Azinsum Dagmew	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	2 No. Local Plans Prepared		DACF		TCPD	SPC, Traditional Authority Assembly Members Survey Division
106.Extension of Street and Security Lights	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	243,648.05	Electricity extended to other parts of the Municipality			UDG		MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
107.Organize 4 Statutory Planning Committee (SPC) Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	12,000.00	4 SPC Meetings Organized	IGF			TCPD	SPC
108.Organize 6 Statutory Planning Technical Su-Committee Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,650.00	6 SPTSC Meetings Organized		DACF		DA TCPD / Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
109.Prepare Thematic Maps for Health and Education	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Staff Trained in Preparing Plans on A Computer-Aided Platform		DACF		MPCU/ TCPD	GHS/ GES/ Assembly Members
110.Conduct training for Staff in Advanced GIS Course	Zuarungu/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	6,000.00	Property Addressed	IGF			DA TCPD/ Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
111.Establish Community-Based Development. Control Monitoring Team Using the Zonal Councils	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	Community-Based Development Control Monitoring Team formed		DACF		DA TCPD/ Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
112. Facilitate the Development of Guidelines for Temporary Developments	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			10,000.00	Guidelines developed for temporary developments	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)
113. Facilitate the review and update of the development and building bye-law	General Assembly Meeting		↔	↔		2,000.00	Development and building bye-laws reviewed and updated	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)
114. Educate Land Owners Within 4 Zones	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔			Land owners within 4 zones educated	IGF			TCPD	D.A
115. Demarcate Land for Government Institutions	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	Five School Lands Demarcated and Five GHS Lands Demarcated	IGF			TCPD	Traditional Authority/ Assembly Members/ Survey Division
116. Train staff on the use of Computer Aided Platforms for Plan Preparation	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Staff trained in preparing plans on a Computer-Aided Platform	IGF			DA	TCPD/ Head Office/ NSS
117. Prepare Budgets Estimates for Projects	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			3,856.00	Budgets Estimates for Projects Prepared	IGF			BMA	
118. Address Property in Two Zones	Zuarungu/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Properties Addressed	IGF			TCPD	SAT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
119. Supervise construction of development Projects and temporal structures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	28,800.00	Supervision carried out on development projects and temporal structures		DDF	UDG DACF	BMA	GHS GES EPA EHU
120. Embark on routine developmental control exercises	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	13,500.00	Developmental control exercises carried out.	IGF			BMA	SECURITY
121. Undertake project supervision and monitoring of all ongoing projects	Bolgatanga Municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	40,000.00	Quarterly reports on supervision and monitoring of projects produced			GRF	BMA	

4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization

Key Policy Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
122. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	12,000.00	Fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders organized		DACF		BA	ZCs Traditional authorities
123. Establish database on ratable items	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	7,000.00	Database on ratable items established		DDF		MA	RCC Consultant
124. Prosecute defaulting property rate payers and defaulting BOP payers annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	Defaulters sanctioned		IGF		MA	RCC Courts
125. Disseminate Quarterly progress reports to stakeholders at the zonal levels	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Progress reports disseminated quarterly		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
126. Monitor projects and programs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	200,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation carried out		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
127. Organize quarterly MPCU Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	4 no. MPCU meetings organised		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
128. Organize Midyear and End of year review meetings with stakeholders	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	Midyear and End of Year Review meetings organized		DACF		MA	Decent. Dept's
129. Hold two (2) Number Town Hall meetings	Sumbrungu, Bolgatanga	↔		↔		30,000.00	2No. Town Hall meetings held		DACF		MPO	Zonal councils

BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2019

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy
 Policy Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
130.Sensitize the General Public on the need to pay their taxes	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	1,480.00	General public sensitized.	IGF			MFO	NCCE MA ISD
131.Monitor performance of Revenue Collectors.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,000.00	Performance of revenue collectors monitored.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors
132.Hold quarterly revenue review meetings	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,400.00	Review meetings with revenue collectors held.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors
133.Conduct trainings to build capacity of Revenue Collectors	Bolgatanga municipality	↔			↔	3,000.00	Capacity of revenue collectors built.	IGF			MFO	ZCs Revenue Collectors
134.Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔		↔		22,000.00	1No. vehicle procured		DACF		BA	- ZCs - Traditional authorities
135.Re-value properties in the Bolgatanga Municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,500.00	Properties in Bolgatanga Municipality re-valued		UDG		MBO	- Land Valuation Board - Property owner

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy
 Key Policy Objective: Ensure improved Skills Development for industry

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
136. Train basket weavers in new design of baskets	Sogrebiisi	↔			↔	3,000.00	50% of basket weavers carried out training		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
137. Support to Women's Groups (funded with ARADO funds Under NBSSI)	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		9,900.00	All registered women groups receive training		REP		NBSSI	MA
138. Train Nyariga - Done Mothers Club in entrepreneurial skills	Nyariga-doone			↔	↔	3,800.00	Training provided in entrepreneurial skills		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
139. Train Bolga Wood Workers in carpentry and joinery	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	3,400.00	Training provided in carpentry and joinery		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
140. Train United Hairdressers in Cosmetics/bleach production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,200.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
141. Train Bolga Metal Fabricators in welding and Fabrication	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided for welders and fabricators		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
142. Train Nayire dabo-oru Women group in Guinea Fowl Rearing	Nayire daboru		↔			1,800.00	Training provided for women groups in guinea fowl rearing		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
143. Train Akakiya Youth in Piggery at Yorogo	Yorogo		↔			1,800.00	Training provided for selected pig farmers		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
144. Train Bolga Dressmakers in Fashion and designing	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided in fashion and design		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
145. Train GHABA in book keeping.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
146. Client Exhibition and Trade Show	Bolgatanga Municipality			↔		2,400.00	Exhibition and trade show organized		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
147. Train Nuyinue Association in Malt Processing	Nuyinue			↔		1,300.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
148. Train 6 active women groups in soap making, soya bean kebab in one community	Kumbangre		↔	↔		3,500.00	Six active women groups trained		GOG		DSW/ CD	NBSSI

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Key Policy Objective: Promote Demand-Driven approach to Agricultural Development

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
149. Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,950.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
150. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,750.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
151. Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,100.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
152. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,650.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
153. Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	11,100.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
154.Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,200.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
155.Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bolgatanga Municipality				↔	17,450.00			DACF		MA	Dept. of Agric
156.Conduct disease surveillance in all communities, carry out prophylactic treatment and vaccination on animals	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,900.00	Prophylactic treatment and vaccination carried out		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
157.Organize workshop for FBOs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			11,000.00	workshop for FBOs Organized		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
158.Conduct crop yield market agriculture commodity performance	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,400.00	Crop yield market agriculture commodity performance survey conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
159.AEAs to conduct training for 20 promising farmers in their operational areas on ruminants and non- ruminants and poultry production.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Training conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
160.Organize community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	2,500.00	community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures organised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
161.Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,900.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
162.Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,650.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
163.Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,900.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
164.Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,850.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society
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Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Key Policy Objective: Improve Production, Efficiency and Yield

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
165.Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
166.Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,800.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
167.Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			993.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
168.Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
169.Production and Acquisition of Improved Breeds pigs	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		6,300.00	Improved Breeds of pigs acquired and produced		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
170. Facilitate farmers to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,300.00	farmers facilitated to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
171. Supervise / monitoring visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,500.00	visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs supervised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
172. Construct 5 No. Dams under 1V1D Government Programme	Sherigu-Kumblingu Kalbeo Gambibgo Sumbrungu-Aguusi Sumbrungu-Kolbia	↔	↔	↔	↔		5 No. dams constructed under 1V1D		GSP		MA	
173. Construction of 1No. Abattoir with 2No. Changing Rooms, Veterinary Office, 3No. Water Closet Toilets and 5No. Baths with Mechanised Borehole	Yorogo	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,204,843.00	1No. Abattoir constructed		UDG		BMA	-

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Health and Health Services

Key Policy Objective: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collabo- rating
174. Quarterly Midwives / CHOs reviews to take steps to reduce Maternal, newborn and infant Mortality Rate	MHD	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,380.00	Reduced maternal, Newborn and infant mortality Rates		DACF		GHSMHD	UNICEF/ UNFPA/ PARTNERS / BMA
175. Train 30 staffs on HIV/AIDS testing and counseling	Municipal Health Directorate			↔		4,380.00	HIV/AIDS activities supported	IGF			GHS, AIDS commission	MA
176. Organize quarterly Municipal AIDS committee and response Management Team meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,900.00	Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee and Response Management Team meetings organized		DACF		MA	GHS
177. Monitor the activities of HIV/AIDS school alert Programme	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1600.00	The activities under HIV/AIDS school alert programme monitored		DACF		MA	GHS

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collabo- rating
178. Organize know your status campaign in all second cycle and tertiary schools	All second cycle and tertiary schools the municipality				↔	6,250.00	Know your status campaign organized	IGF			GHS/ MOH AIDS commission	BMS

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT-

Focus Area: Disaster Management

Key Policy Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
179. Hold one Municipal Disaster Management Committee meeting in every quarter	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,300.00	Level of awareness created		DACF			
180. Public Education on bushfires and CSM on radio and community durbars	Radio Station and Communities			↔	↔	2,800.00	Number of activities being executed in the plan		DACF		NADMO	All committee members
181. Organize pre-flood clean-up exercise to desilt choked drains in gutters	Flood prone communities	↔	↔			3,700.00	Number of clubs formed		DACF		NADMO	All Stakeholders
182. Formation of Disaster Prevention Clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions	2 nd cycle institutions		↔	↔		1,660.00	Level of awareness created in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana National

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
												Fire Service, Zoom Lion
183.Public education on flood, rain/windstorm, drought and cholera on radio and communities durbars	Community durbars and Radio stations	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Number of communities assessed and number of victims been assisted		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana Education service
184.Train DVGs in Disaster Management	Beneficiary communities	↔	↔			1,350.00	Level of awareness created with in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs
185.Celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction day	Any community in the Municipality		↔	↔		1000,00	Effective surveillance and accurate forecast		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs
186.Identification and location of new vaccination points	Communities	↔	↔			700.00	New vaccination points identified		DACF	Municipal Assembly GOG NGO	NADMO	Collaborati on all committee members Ghana Metrologic al service
187.Monitoring of level s of water bodies in flood prone areas	Water body sites	↔	↔			1,300.00	Water level at water body sites monitored body sites		DACF		NADMO	All committee members

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT-

Focus Area: Education and Training

Key Policy Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
188. Train 100 daycare attendants to handle preschool children	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	At least 100 daycare attendants trained to handle preschool children			DACF	DSW/CD	GHS GES
189. Inspect the premises of 50-day care centers in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,500.00	At least 50-day care centers inspected to ensure they are child friendly	IGF			DSW/CD	NGO, PROPRIETORS OF DAY CARE CENTERS
190. Conduct social investigation on 20 juvenile and 100 families and submit report to family tribunals /juvenile court	In the Communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,000.00	At least 120 social investigation reports submitted to the family tribunal/juvenile court			DACF	DSW/CD	FAMILY TRIBUNAL/JUVENILE COURT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
191.Support child panel to mediate on minor offences of 50 children in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	15,000.00	Child Panel supported to mediate on minor offences of 50 children			DACF		GES JUVENILE COURT
192.Assist 70 persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	48,000.00	At least 70 assisted persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses			DACF	FUND MAG T COMMITTEE	GES GHS
193.Assist 200 Children with disabilities in specialized schools and mainstream school pay to school fees.	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	200 children with disabilities assisted			DACF	BMA	DSW BMA
194.Reactivate 10 Study Groups (Liaison Groups) to improve communication flow between Assembly and the community members.	Katanga-Dachio Kotokoli-Zongo Nyariga Zuarungu-south Kulbia Soe Soe-Yipala Gambibgo Gumbisi Dapooretindongo	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,000.00	10 Study Groups reactivated and trained			DACF	DCD	MPCU

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
195. Inspect and submit social investigation report on selected NGO's for registration in the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	NGO's inspected and registered	IGF			DSW/CD	
196. Sensitize and train 60 unit committee members to improve communication between the assembly and the community	Bolgatanga municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,700.00	60 unit committee members sensitized and trained			DACF	DSW/CD	
197. Carry out Mental Health sensitization/ Education in Communities.	Municipal wide.	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	3 Communities sensitized on mental health issues.		DACF			ALLIANCE FOR MENTAL HEALTH LOAD-GHANA
198. Sponsor training in areas of critical need (general nurses midwives, physician assistants and public health nurses	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Sponsored critical staff, retained in facilities		DACF		GHS	BMA
199. Demarcate and acquire health facility lands	All health facilities	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,000.00	Facility lands demarcated and documented		DACF		MHD	BMA
200. Train health staff on integrated Disease	Municipal health Directorate			↔	↔	3,980.00	Training on (IDSR) carried out		DACF		GHS/MOH	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
Surveillance and Response(IDSR)												
201.Train health staff on EPI techniques and infection prevention Vaccinate children under 1 year against vaccine preventable diseases	Municipal health Directorate All public facilities and outreaches		↔	↔		4,080.00	90% of children under 1 year fully immunized		DACF		GHS	BMA/UNICEF
202.Educate communities to use ITNs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	7,560.00	Reduction in malaria cases		DACF		GHS	National malaria Programme
203.Provide quality F/P and free ANC and postnatal care services	All public facilities in Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Reduced neonatal deaths	IGF			GHS	UNICEF/ UNFPA
204. Train and deploy CHO to CHPS zones	CHPS zones	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,230.00	CHOs trained and deployed		DACF		GHS/ MOH	BMA/Partners
205. Organize Mid-year and end of year Health Sector performance review	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔		↔	40,000.00	Performance review organized		DACF		GHS	
206. Carry out active case search for malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,226.75	60% of expected cases identified		DACF		GHS	BMA
207. Provide rehabilitated	All public facilities and	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,050.00	90%Of cases successfully		DACF		GHS	UNICEF

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
services to malnourished children	Outreach						rehabilitated					
208. Support Supplementary Feeding Centers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	Supplementary Feeding Centers supported		DACF		GHS	Municipal Assembly (DACF)
209. Organize bi-annual Salt Survey	Five (5) selected communities in each sub-municipality		↔	↔	↔	8,560.00	2 Salt Surveys Organized		DACF		MHD	BMA
210. Carry out growth monitoring and promotion services in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	576.75	Growth monitoring and promotion carried out		DACF		GHS	BMA
211. Intensify infant and young child feeding activities	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,315.00	Infant feeding services intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
212. Intensify education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding with volunteers' support	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,050.00	Education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
213. Organize quarterly Nutrition Committee meetings	BMA Conference Hall	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,624.00	Quarterly Nutrition Committee meetings organized		DACF		MHD	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
214. Train 25 teachers from basic schools, JHS and SHS on Sanitation and Hygiene Education.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,100.00	25 teachers trained on Sanitation and Hygiene Education	IGF	DACF		MWST	MA
215. Form and train School Health Clubs on Sanitation and Hygiene.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,200.00	School Health Clubs formed and trained		DACF	WAG	MWST	MA
216. Train Water & Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) on operations and maintenance.	Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosobligo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Water Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) trained on operations and maintenance at Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosobligo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.		DACF		WAG	MWST/COMM./MA
217. Provide training for circuit supervisors to strengthen supervision and inspection system	All Ten (10) circuit supervisors	↔	↔	↔	↔	9,825.00	Training provided for circuit supervisors		MA		MOE/ GES	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
218. Organize Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools	All Basic Schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	75,120.00	Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools Organized		CAP GRANT		MA	GES
219. Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	All newly trained teachers in the municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,200.00	Orientation for newly trained teachers organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
220. Organize my First Day in school	All circuits	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,200.00	my First Day in school Organized		DDF/DACF		MA	GES
221. Organize management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants	All head teachers at basic schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,420.00	Management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants Organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
222. Organize INSET for 279 primary teachers in professional development	Selected Teachers at primary schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,505.00	INSET for primary teachers for professional development Organized		DACF		MA	GES
223. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Selected schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,905.00	Independence Day Celebration organized		DACF		MA	GES
224. Organize INSET for 243 teachers/ attendants in professional development at the KG level	Selected Teachers at KG schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,990.00	INSET for KG teachers for professional development Organized		DACF		GES	DONOR

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborating
225. Monitor the activities of SMCs and PTA	Selected SMCs	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,300.00	Activities of SMCs and PTA Monitored		GOG/ DACF		GES	MA
226. Clear 10 refuse heaps within the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,368.85	10 refuse heaps within the municipality cleared	IGF				BMA,ZOOMLION EHU

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: *Water and Environmental Sanitation*

Key Policy Objective: *Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
227. Drilling of 4 No. boreholes, Mechanization of 1 No. Borehole at Kalbeo Teachers' quarters, installation of 3 No. hand pumps at Anateem JHS and Soe-Kugadone JHS	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	102,415.96		UDG	DACF	MA		
228. Drill and mechanise 2 No. Boreholes.	Sokabisi Health Center and Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly office premises	↔	↔			74,624.48	2 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized		DACF			
229. Drill and mechanise 3 No. Boreholes.	Sumbrungu Police station and Garages site.			↔	↔	11,936.96	3 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized		DACF			
230. Drill 10 No. boreholes for communities	Soe- Alarabisi Yorogo-Falayiya Madina Nyokokor Zaare Yorogo-Asorogobisi Anateem Tanzui Tindonsobligo Tindonsobligo JHS Zaare-Amoabisi	↔	↔	↔	↔	410,340.32	3 No. Boreholes drilled.		DACF		-	

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Key Policy Objective: Transport Infrastructure

Focus Area: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
231. Upgrading of Roads and Drainage System (1.2km Bituminous Surfacing & 1.3KM "U" Section Drains)	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,311.14	1.3km of bituminous surfacing carried out			UDG		MA
232. Construction of 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilets, 2No. 10-Unit Baths, 2No. Mechanized Boreholes and 4-Point water Hydrants	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,732.40	Construction carried out			UDG		MA

3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing

Key Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
233.Prepare Local Plans for some selected communities	Sumbrungu Yikene/ Azinsum Dagmew	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	2 No. Local Plans Prepared		DACF		TCPD	SPC, Traditional Authority Assembly Members Survey Division
234.Extension of Street and Security Lights	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	243,648.05	Electricity extended to other parts of the Municipality			UDG		MA
235.Organize 4 Statutory Planning Committee (SPC) Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	12,000.00	4 SPC Meetings Organized	IGF			TCPD	SPC
236.Organize 6 Statutory Planning Technical Su-Committee Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,650.00	6 SPTSC Meetings Organized		DACF		DA TCPD / Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
237. Prepare Thematic Maps for Health and Education	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Staff Trained in Preparing Plans on A Computer-Aided Platform		DACF		MPCU/ TCPD	GHS/ GES/ Assembly Members
238. Conduct training for Staff in Advanced GIS Course	Zuarungu/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	6,000.00	Property Addressed	IGF			DA TCPD/ Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
239. Establish Community-Based Development. Control Monitoring Team Using the Zonal Councils	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	Community-Based Development Control Monitoring Team formed		DACF		DA TCPD/ Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
240. Facilitate the Development of Guidelines for Temporary Developments	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			10,000.00	Guidelines developed for temporary developments	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)
241. Facilitate the review and update of the development and building bye-law	General Assembly Meeting		↔	↔		2,000.00	Development and building bye-laws reviewed and updated	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
242. Educate Land Owners Within 4 Zones	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔			Land owners within 4 zones educated	IGF			TCPD	D.A
243. Demarcate Land for Government Institutions	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	Five School Lands Demarcated and Five GHS Lands Demarcated	IGF			TCPD	Traditional Authority/ Assembly Members/ Survey Division
244. Train staff on the use of Computer Aided Platforms for Plan Preparation	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Staff trained in preparing plans on a Computer-Aided Platform	IGF			DA	TCPD/ Head Office/ NSS
245. Prepare Budgets Estimates for Projects	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			3,856.00	Budgets Estimates for Projects Prepared	IGF			BMA	
246. Address Property in Two Zones	Bolgatanga Central/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Properties Addressed	IGF			TCPD	SAT
247. Supervise construction of development Projects and temporal structures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	28,800.00	Supervision carried out on development projects and temporal structures		DDF	UDG DACF	BMA	GHS GES EPA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
												EHU
248. Embark on routine developmental control exercises	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	13,500.00	Developmental control exercises carried out.	IGF			BMA	SECURITY
249. Undertake project supervision and monitoring of all ongoing projects	Bolgatanga Municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	40,000.00	Quarterly reports on supervision and monitoring of projects produced			GRF	BMA	

4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization

Key Policy Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
250. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	15,000.00	Fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders organized		DACF		BA	ZCs Traditional authorities
251. Prosecute defaulting property rate payers and defaulting BOP payers annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	Defaulters sanctioned		IGF		MA	RCC Courts
252. Disseminate Quarterly progress reports to stakeholders at the zonal levels	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Progress reports disseminated quarterly		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
253. Monitor projects and programs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	100,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation carried out		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
254. Organize quarterly MPCU Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	4 no. MPCU meetings organised		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
255. Organize Midyear and End of year review meetings with stakeholders	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	Midyear and End of Year Review meetings organized		DACF		MA	Decent. Dept's
256. Hold two (2) Number Town Hall meetings	Sumbrungu, Bolgatanga	↔		↔		30,000.00	2No. Town Hall meetings held		DACF		MPO	Zonal councils

BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2020

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Policy Objective: Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
257.Sensitize the General Public on the need to pay their taxes	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	1,480.00	General public sensitized.	IGF			MFO	NCCE MA ISD
258.Monitor performance of Revenue Collectors.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,000.00	Performance of revenue collectors monitored.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors
259.Hold quarterly revenue review meetings	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,400.00	Review meetings with revenue collectors held.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
260. Conduct trainings to build capacity of Revenue Collectors	Bolgatanga municipality	↔			↔	3,000.00	Capacity of revenue collectors built.	IGF			MFO	ZCs Revenue Collectors
261. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔		↔		22,000.00	1No. vehicle procured		DACF		BA	- ZCs - Traditional authorities
262. Re-value properties in the Bolgatanga Municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,500.00	Properties in Bolgatanga Municipality re-valued		UDG		MBO	- Land Valuation Board - Property owner

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy

Key Policy Objective: Ensure improved Skills Development for industry

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
263. Train basket weavers in new design of baskets	Sogrebiisi	↔			↔	3,000.00	50% of basket weavers carried out training		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
264. Support to Women's Groups (funded with ARADO funds Under NBSSI)	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		9,900.00	All registered women groups receive training		REP		NBSSI	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
265. Train Nyariga - Done Mothers Club in entrepreneurial skills	Nyariga-doone			↔	↔	3,800.00	Training provided in entrepreneurial skills		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
266. Train Bolga Wood Workers in carpentry and joinery	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	3,400.00	Training provided in carpentry and joinery		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
267. Train United Hairdressers in Cosmetics/bleach production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,200.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
268. Train Bolga Metal Fabricators in welding and Fabrication	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided for welders and fabricators		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
269. Train Nayire dabo-oru Women group in Guinea Fowl Rearing	Nayire daboru		↔			1,800.00	Training provided for women groups in guinea fowl rearing		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
270. Train Akakiya Youth in Piggery at Yorogo	Yorogo		↔			1,800.00	Training provided for selected pig farmers		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
271. Train Bolga Dressmakers in Fashion and designing	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided in fashion and design		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
272. Train GHABA in book keeping.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
273. Client Exhibition and Trade Show	Bolgatanga Municipality			↔		2,400.00	Exhibition and trade show organized		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
274. Train Nuyinue Association in Malt Processing	Nuyinue			↔		1,300.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
275. Train 6 active women groups in soap making, soya bean kebab in one community	Kumbangre		↔	↔		3,500.00	Six active women groups trained		GOG		DSW/ CD	NBSSI

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: *Strong and Resilient Economy*

Key Policy Objective: *Promote Demand-Driven approach to Agricultural Development*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
276. Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,950.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
							conducted in all communities					
277.Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,750.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
278.Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,100.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
279.Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,650.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
280.Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	11,100.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
281.Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,200.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
282.Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bolgatanga Municipality				↔	17,450.00			DACF		MA	Dept. of Agric

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
283. Conduct disease surveillance in all communities, carry out prophylactic treatment and vaccination on animals	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,900.00	Prophylactic treatment and vaccination carried out		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
284. Organize workshop for FBOs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			11,000.00	workshop for FBOs Organized		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
285. Conduct crop yield market agriculture commodity performance	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,400.00	Crop yield market agriculture commodity performance survey conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
286. AEAs to conduct training for 20 promising farmers in their operational areas on ruminants and non-ruminants and poultry production.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Training conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
287. Organize community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	2,500.00	community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures organised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
288. Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,900.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
289. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,650.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
290. Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,900.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
291. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,850.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: *Strong and Resilient Economy*
 Key Policy Objective: *Improve Production, Efficiency and Yield*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
292.Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
293.Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,800.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
294.Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			993.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
295.Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
296.Production and Acquisition of Improved Breeds pigs	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		6,300.00	Improved Breeds of pigs acquired and produced		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
297.Facilitate farmers to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,300.00	farmers facilitated to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
298. Supervise / monitoring visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,500.00	visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs supervised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
299. Construct 5 No. Dams under 1V1D Government Programme	Sherigu-Kumblingu Kalbeo Gambibgo Sumbrungu-Aguusi Sumbrungu-Kolbia	↔	↔	↔	↔		5 No. dams constructed under 1V1D		GSP		MA	
300. Construction of 1No. Abattoir with 2No. Changing Rooms, Veterinary Office, 3No. Water Closet Toilets and 5No. Baths with Mechanised Borehole	Yorogo	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,204,843.00	1No. Abattoir constructed		UDG		BMA	-

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Health and Health Services

Key Policy Objective: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
301. Quarterly Midwives / CHO reviews to take steps to reduce Maternal, newborn and infant Mortality Rate	MHD	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,380.00	Reduced maternal, Newborn and infant mortality Rates		DACF		GHSMHD	UNICEF/ UNFPA/ PARTNERS / BMA
Train 30 staffs on HIV/AIDS testing and counseling	Municipal Health Directorate			↔		4,380.00	HIV/AIDS activities supported	IGF			GHS, AIDS commission	MA
302. Organize quarterly Municipal AIDS committee and response Management Team meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,900.00	Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee and Response Management Team meetings organized		DACF		MA	GHS
303. Monitor the activities of HIV/AIDS school alert Programme	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1600.00	The activities under HIV/AIDS school alert programme monitored		DACF		MA	GHS
304. Organize know your status campaign in all second cycle and tertiary schools	All second cycle and tertiary schools the municipality				↔	6,250.00	Know your status campaign organized	IGF			GHS/ MOH AIDS commission	BMS

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Disaster Management

Key Policy Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
305. Hold one Municipal Disaster Management Committee meeting in every quarter	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,300.00	Level of awareness created		DACF			
306. Public Education on bushfires and CSM on radio and community durbars	Radio Station and Communities			↔	↔	2,800.00	Number of activities being executed in the plan		DACF		NADMO	All committee members
307. Organize pre-flood clean-up exercise to desilt choked drains in gutters	Flood prone communities	↔	↔			3,700.00	Number of clubs formed		DACF		NADMO	All Stakeholders
308. Formation of Disaster Prevention Clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions	2 nd cycle institutions		↔	↔		1,660.00	Level of awareness created in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana National Fire Service, Zoom Lion
309. Public education on flood, rain/windstorm, drought and cholera on radio and communities durbars	Community durbars and Radio stations	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Number of communities assessed and number of victims been assisted		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana Education service
310. Train DVGs in Disaster Management	Beneficiary communities	↔	↔			1,350.00	Level of awareness created with in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
311.Celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction day	Any community in the Municipality		↔	↔		1000,00	Effective surveillance and accurate forecast		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs
312.Identification and location of new vaccination points	Communities	↔	↔			700.00	New vaccination points identified		DACF	Municipal Assembly GOG NGO	NADMO	Collaboration all committee members Ghana Metrological service
313.Monitoring of levels of water bodies in flood prone areas	Water body sites	↔	↔			1,300.00	Water level at water body sites monitored body sites		DACF		NADMO	All committee members

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Education and Training

Key Policy Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
314. Train 100 daycare attendants to handle preschool children	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	At least 100 daycare attendants trained to handle preschool children			DACF	DSW/CD	GHS GES
315. Inspect the premises of 50-day care centers in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,500.00	At least 50-day care centers inspected to ensure they are child friendly	IGF			DSW/CD	NGO, PROPRIETORS OF DAY CARE CENTERS
316. Conduct social investigation on 20 juvenile and 100 families and submit report to family tribunals /juvenile court	In the Communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,000.00	At least 120 social investigation reports submitted to the family tribunal/juvenile court			DACF	DSW/CD	FAMILY TRIBUNAL /JUVENILE COURT
317. Support child panel to mediate on minor offences of 50 children in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	15,000.00	Child Panel supported to mediate on minor offences of 50 children			DACF		GES JUVENILE COURT
318. Assist 70 persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	48,000.00	At least 70 assisted persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses			DACF	FUND MAGT COMM ITTEE	GES GHS

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
319. Assist 200 Children with disabilities in specialized schools and mainstream school pay to school fees.	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	200 children with disabilities assisted			DACF	BMA	DSW BMA
320. Reactivate 10 Study Groups (Liaison Groups) to improve communication flow between Assembly and the community members.	Katanga-Dachio Kotokoli-Zongo Nyariga Zuarungu-south Kulbia Soe Soe-Yipala Gambibgo Gumbisi Dapooretindongo	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,000.00	10 Study Groups reactivated and trained			DACF	DCD	MPCU
321. Inspect and submit social investigation report on selected NGO's for registration in the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	NGO's inspected and registered	IGF			DSW/ CD	

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
322.Sensitize and train 60 unit committee members to improve communication between the assembly and the community	Bolgatanga municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,700.00	60 unit committee members sensitized and trained			DACF	DSW/CD	
323.Carry out Mental Health sensitization/ Education in Communities.	Municipal wide.	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	3 Communities sensitized on mental health issues.		DACF			ALLIANCE FOR MENTAL HEALTH LOAD - GHANA
324.Sponsor training in areas of critical need (general nurses midwives, physician assistants and public health nurses	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Sponsored critical staff, retained in facilities		DACF		GHS	BMA
325.Demarcate and acquire health facility lands	All health facilities	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,000.00	Facility lands demarcated and documented		DACF		MHD	BMA
326.Train health staff on integrated Disease Surveillance and Response(IDSR)	Municipal health Directorate			↔	↔	3,980.00	Training on (IDSR) carried out		DACF		GHS/MOH	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
327. Train health staff on EPI techniques and infection prevention Vaccinate children under 1 year against vaccine preventable diseases	Municipal health Directorate All public facilities and outreaches		↔	↔		4,080.00	90% of children under 1 year fully immunized		DACF		GHS	BMA/UNICEF
328. Educate communities to use ITNs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	7,560.00	Reduction in malaria cases		DACF		GHS	National malaria Programme
329. Provide quality F/P and free ANC and postnatal care services	All public facilities in Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Reduced neonatal deaths	IGF			GHS	UNICEF/ UNFPA
330. Train and deploy CHO to CHPS zones	CHPS zones	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,230.00	CHOs trained and deployed		DACF		GHS/ MOH	BMA/Partners
331. Organize Mid-year and end of year Health Sector performance review	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔		↔	40,000.00	Performance review organized		DACF		GHS	
332. Carry out active case search for malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,226.75	60% of expected cases identified		DACF		GHS	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
333. Provide rehabilitated services to malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,050.00	90%Of cases successfully rehabilitated		DACF		GHS	UNICEF
334. Support Supplementary Feeding Centers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	Supplementary Feeding Centers supported		DACF		GHS	Municipal Assembly (DACF)
335. Organize bi-annual Salt Survey	Five (5) selected communities in each sub-municipality		↔	↔	↔	8,560.00	2 Salt Surveys Organized		DACF		MHD	BMA
336. Carry out growth monitoring and promotion services in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	576.75	Growth monitoring and promotion carried out		DACF		GHS	BMA
337. Intensify infant and young child feeding activities	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,315.00	Infant feeding services intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
338. Intensify education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding with volunteers' support	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,050.00	Education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
339. Organize quarterly Nutrition Committee meetings	BMA Conference Hall	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,624.00	Quarterly Nutrition Committee		DACF		MHD	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
							meetings organized					
340. Train 25 teachers from basic schools, JHS and SHS on Sanitation and Hygiene Education.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,100.00	25 teachers trained on Sanitation and Hygiene Education	IGF	DACF		MWST	MA
341. Form and train School Health Clubs on Sanitation and Hygiene.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,200.00	School Health Clubs formed and trained		DACF	WAG	MWST	MA
342. Train Water & Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) on operations and maintenance.	Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosobligo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Water Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) trained on operations and maintenance at Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosobligo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.		DACF		WAG	MWST/COMM./MA
343. Provide training for circuit supervisors to strengthen	All Ten (10) circuit supervisors	↔	↔	↔	↔	9,825.00	Training provided for circuit supervisors		MA		MOE/GES	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
supervision and inspection system												
344. Organize Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools	All Basic Schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	75,120.00	Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools Organized		CAP GRANT		MA	GES
345. Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	All newly trained teachers in the municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,200.00	Orientation for newly trained teachers organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
346. Organize my First Day in school	All circuits	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,200.00	my First Day in school Organized		DDF/DACF		MA	GES
347. Organize management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants	All head teachers at basic schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,420.00	Management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants Organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
348. Organize INSET for 279 primary teachers in professional development	Selected Teachers at primary schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,505.00	INSET for primary teachers for professional development Organized		DACF		MA	GES
349. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Selected schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,905.00	Independence Day Celebration organized		DACF		MA	GES
350. Organize INSET for 243 teachers/ attendants in professional	Selected Teachers at KG schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,990.00	INSET for KG teachers for professional		DACF		GES	DONOR

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
development at the KG level							development Organized					
351. Monitor the activities of SMCs and PTA	Selected SMCs	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,300.00	Activities of SMCs and PTA Monitored		GOG/DACF		GES	MA
352. Clear 10 refuse heaps within the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,368.85	10 refuse heaps within the municipality cleared	IGF				BMA ZOOMLION EHU

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Focus Area: Water and Environmental Sanitation

Key Policy Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
353. Drilling of 4 No. boreholes, Mechanization of 1No. Borehole at Kalbeo Teachers' quarters, installation of 3 No. hand pumps at Anateem JHS and Soe-Kugadone JHS	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	102,415.96		UDG	DACF	MA		
354. Drill and mechanise 2No. Boreholes.	Sokabisi Health Center and Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly office premises	↔	↔			74,624.48	2No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized		DACF			
355. Drill and mechanise 3No. Boreholes.	Sumbrungu Police station and Garages site.			↔	↔	11,936.96	3No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized		DACF			
356. Drill 10 No. boreholes for communities	Soe- Alarabisi Yorogo-Falayiya Madina Nyokokor Zaare Yorogo-Asorogobisi Anateem Tanzui Tindonsobligo Tindonsobligo JHS Zaare-Amoabisi	↔	↔	↔	↔	410,340.32	3No. Boreholes drilled.		DACF		-	

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT -

Key Policy Objective: Transport Infrastructure

Focus Area: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
357. Upgrading of Roads and Drainage System (1.2km Bituminous Surfacing & 1.3KM "U" Section Drains)	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,311.14	1.3km of bituminous surfacing carried out			UDG		MA
358. Construction of 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilets, 2No. 10-Unit Baths, 2No. Mechanized Boreholes and 4-Point water Hydrants	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,732.40	Construction carried out			UDG		MA

3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing

Key Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
359.Prepare Local Plans for some selected communities	Sumbrungu Yikene/ Azinsum Dagmew	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	2 No. Local Plans Prepared		DACF		TCPD	SPC, Traditional Authority Assembly Members Survey Division
360.Extension of Street and Security Lights	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	243,648.05	Electricity extended to other parts of the Municipality			UDG		MA
361.Organize 4 Statutory Planning Committee (SPC) Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	12,000.00	4 SPC Meetings Organized	IGF			TCPD	SPC
362.Organize 6 Statutory Planning Technical Su-Committee Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,650.00	6 SPTSC Meetings Organized		DACF		DA TCPD / Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
363. Prepare Thematic Maps for Health and Education	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Staff Trained in Preparing Plans on A Computer-Aided Platform		DACF		MPCU/ TCPD	GHS/ GES/ Assembly Members
364. Conduct training for Staff in Advanced GIS Course	Zuarungu/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	6,000.00	Property Addressed	IGF			DA	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
365. Establish Community-Based Development. Control Monitoring Team Using the Zonal Councils	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	Community-Based Development Control Monitoring Team formed		DACF		DA	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
366. Facilitate the Development of Guidelines for Temporary Developments	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			10,000.00	Guidelines developed for temporary developments	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)
367. Facilitate the review and update of the development and building bye-law	General Assembly Meeting		↔	↔		2,000.00	Development and building bye-laws reviewed and updated	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
368. Educate Land Owners Within 4 Zones	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔			Land owners within 4 zones educated	IGF			TCPD	D.A
369. Demarcate Land for Government Institutions	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	Five School Lands Demarcated and Five GHS Lands Demarcated	IGF			TCPD	Traditional Authority/ Assembly Members/ Survey Division
370. Train staff on the use of Computer Aided Platforms for Plan Preparation	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Staff trained in preparing plans on a Computer-Aided Platform	IGF			DA	TCPD/ Head Office/ NSS
371. Prepare Budgets Estimates for Projects	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			3,856.00	Budgets Estimates for Projects Prepared	IGF			BMA	
372. Address Property in Two Zones	Bolgatanga Central/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Properties Addressed	IGF			TCPD	SAT
373. Supervise construction of development Projects and temporal structures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	28,800.00	Supervision carried out on development projects and temporal structures		DDF	UDG DACF	BMA	GHS, GES EPA, EHU
374. Embark on routine developmental control exercises	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	13,500.00	Developmental control exercises carried out.	IGF			BMA	SECURITY

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
375. Undertake project supervision and monitoring of all ongoing projects	Bolgatanga Municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	40,000.00	Quarterly reports on supervision and monitoring of projects produced			GRF	BMA	

1. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization

Key Policy Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
376. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	15,000.00	Fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders organized		DACF		BA	ZCs Traditional authorities
377. Prosecute defaulting property rate payers and defaulting BOP payers annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	Defaulters sanctioned		IGF		MA	RCC Courts
378. Disseminate Quarterly progress reports to stakeholders at the zonal levels	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Progress reports disseminated quarterly		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
379. Monitor projects and programs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	100,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation carried out		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
380. Organize quarterly MPCU Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	4 no. MPCU meetings organised		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
381. Organize Midyear and End of year review meetings with stakeholders	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	Midyear and End of Year Review meetings organized		DACF		MA	Decent. Dept's
382. Hold two (2) Number Town Hall meetings	Sumbrungu, Bolgatanga	↔		↔		30,000.00	2No. Town Hall meetings held		DACF		MPO	Zonal councils

BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN-2021

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: *Strong and Resilient Economy*

Policy Objective: *Ensure Improved Fiscal Performance and Sustainability*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
383.Sensitize the General Public on the need to pay their taxes	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	1,480.00	General public sensitized.	IGF			MFO	NCCE MA ISD
384.Monitor performance of Revenue Collectors.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,000.00	Performance of revenue collectors monitored.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors
385.Hold quarterly revenue review meetings	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,400.00	Review meetings with revenue collectors held.	IGF			MFO	ZCs MA Revenue Collectors

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
386. Conduct trainings to build capacity of Revenue Collectors	Bolgatanga municipality	↔			↔	3,000.00	Capacity of revenue collectors built.	IGF			MFO	ZCs Revenue Collectors
387. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔		↔		22,000.00	1No. vehicle procured		DACF		BA	- ZCs - Traditional authorities
388. Re-value properties in the Bolgatanga Municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,500.00	Properties in Bolgatanga Municipality re-valued		UDG		MBO	- Land Valuation Board - Property owner

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: *Strong and Resilient Economy*

Key Policy Objective: *Ensure improved Skills Development for industry*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
389. Train basket weavers in new design of baskets	Sogrebiisi	↔			↔	3,000.00	50% of basket weavers carried out training		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
390. Support to Women's Groups (funded with ARADO funds Under NBSSI)	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		9,900.00	All registered women groups receive training		REP		NBSSI	MA
391. Train Nyariga - Done Mothers Club in entrepreneurial skills	Nyariga-doone			↔	↔	3,800.00	Training provided in entrepreneurial skills		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
392. Train Bolga Wood Workers in carpentry and joinery	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	3,400.00	Training provided in carpentry and joinery		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
393. Train United Hairdressers in Cosmetics/bleach production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,200.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
394. Train Bolga Metal Fabricators in welding and Fabrication	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided for welders and fabricators		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
395. Train Nayire dabo-oru Women group in Guinea Fowl Rearing	Nayire daboru		↔			1,800.00	Training provided for women groups in guinea fowl rearing		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
396. Train Akakiya Youth in Piggery at Yorogo	Yorogo		↔			1,800.00	Training provided for selected pig farmers		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
397. Train Bolga Dressmakers in Fashion and designing	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided in fashion and design		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
398. Train GHABA in book keeping.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔				1,800.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
399. Client Exhibition and Trade Show	Bolgatanga Municipality			↔		2,400.00	Exhibition and trade show organized		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collab.
400. Train Nuyinue Association in Malt Processing	Nuyinue			↔		1,300.00	Training provided		REP		BAC/ NBSSI	MA
401. Train 6 active women groups in soap making, soya bean kebab in one community	Kumbangre		↔	↔		3,500.00	Six active women groups trained		GOG		DSW/ CD	NBSSI

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: *Strong and Resilient Economy*

Key Policy Objective: *Promote Demand-Driven approach to Agricultural Development*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
402. Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,950.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
403.Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,750.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
404.Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,100.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
405.Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,650.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
406.Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	11,100.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
407.Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,200.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
408.Organize Municipal Farmers Day Celebration	Bolgatanga Municipality				↔	17,450.00			DACF		MA	Dept. of Agric

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
409. Conduct disease surveillance in all communities, carry out prophylactic treatment and vaccination on animals	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,900.00	Prophylactic treatment and vaccination carried out		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
410. Organize workshop for FBOs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			11,000.00	workshop for FBOs Organized		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
411. Conduct crop yield market agriculture commodity performance	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,400.00	Crop yield market agriculture commodity performance survey conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
412. AEAs to conduct training for 20 promising farmers in their operational areas on ruminants and non- ruminants and poultry production.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Training conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
413. Organize community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	2,500.00	community forum on climate change and its implications and adaptation measures organised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
414. Conduct livestock and poultry disease surveillance in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,900.00	Livestock and poultry disease surveillance conducted in all communities		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
415. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,650.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
416. Conduct demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,900.00	demonstration with farmers on use of maize, rice and cowpea in all operational areas Conducted		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
417. Organize refresher training for field staff on improved technological and cultural practices for crop production	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,850.00	Refresher training organised for field staff		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- Build a Prosperous Society

Focus Area: *Strong and Resilient Economy*

Key Policy Objective: *Improve Production, Efficiency and Yield*

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
418.Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
419.Supervise and monitor operational areas on activities of AEA and farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,800.00	Operational areas supervised and monitored		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
420.Organize basic nutrition education for farm families in 4 zones	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			993.00	Nutrition education organised for farm families		DACF		GHS	Dept. of Agric
421.Organize weekly house/farm visits by 28 AEAs to disseminate improved technologies to farmers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	16,800.00	Improved technologies disseminated to farmers		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
422.Production and Acquisition of Improved Breeds pigs	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		6,300.00	Improved Breeds of pigs acquired and produced		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
423.Facilitate farmers to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			1,300.00	farmers facilitated to carry out 0.5-acre demonstration on millet, sorghum and maize		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
424. Supervise / monitoring visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,500.00	visits by DAOs and MA to operational areas of AEAs supervised		DACF		Dept. of Agric	MA
425. Construct 5 No. Dams under 1V1D Government Programme	Sherigu-Kumblingu Kalbeo Gambibgo Sumbrungu-Aguusi Sumbrungu-Kolbia	↔	↔	↔	↔		5 No. dams constructed under 1V1D		GSP		MA	
426. Construction of 1No. Abattoir with 2No. Changing Rooms, Veterinary Office, 3No. Water Closet Toilets and 5No. Baths with Mechanised Borehole	Yorogo	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,204,843.00	1No. Abattoir constructed		UDG		BMA	-

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Health and Health Services

Key Policy Objective: Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
427. Quarterly Midwives / CHO reviews to take steps to reduce Maternal, newborn and infant Mortality Rate	MHD	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,380.00	Reduced maternal, Newborn and infant mortality Rates		DACF		GHSMHD	UNICEF/ UNFPA/ PARTNERS / BMA
428. Train 30 staffs on HIV/AIDS testing and counseling	Municipal Health Directorate			↔		4,380.00	HIV/AIDS activities supported	IGF			GHS, AIDS commission	MA
429. Organize quarterly Municipal AIDS committee and response Management Team meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,900.00	Quarterly Municipal AIDS Committee and Response Management Team meetings organized		DACF		MA	GHS
430. Monitor the activities of HIV/AIDS school alert Programme	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1600.00	The activities under HIV/AIDS school alert programme monitored		DACF		MA	GHS
431. Organize know your status campaign in all second cycle and tertiary schools	All second cycle and tertiary schools the municipality				↔	6,250.00	Know your status campaign organized	IGF			GHS/ MOH AIDS commission	BMS

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Disaster Management

Key Policy Objective: Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
432.Hold one Municipal Disaster Management Committee meeting in every quarter	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,300.00	Level of awareness created		DACF			
433.Public Education on bushfires and CSM on radio and community durbars	Radio Station and Communities			↔	↔	2,800.00	Number of activities being executed in the plan		DACF		NADMO	All committee members
434.Organize pre-flood clean-up exercise to desilt choked drains in gutters	Flood prone communities	↔	↔			3,700.00	Number of clubs formed		DACF		NADMO	All Stakeholders
435.Formation of Disaster Prevention Clubs in 2 nd cycle institutions	2 nd cycle institutions		↔	↔		1,660.00	Level of awareness created in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana National Fire Service, Zoom Lion
436.Public education on flood, rain/windstorm, drought and cholera on radio and communities durbars	Community durbars and Radio stations	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Number of communities assessed and number of victims been assisted		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly, Ghana Education service
437.Train DVGs in Disaster Management	Beneficiary communities	↔	↔			1,350.00	Level of awareness created with in communities		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
438.Celebration of World Disaster Risk Reduction day	Any community in the Municipality		↔	↔		1000,00	Effective surveillance and accurate forecast		DACF		NADMO	Municipal Assembly NGOs
439.Identification and location of new vaccination points	Communities	↔	↔			700.00	New vaccination points identified		DACF	Municipal Assembly GOG NGO	NADMO	Collaboration all committee members Ghana Metrological service
440.Monitoring of levels of water bodies in flood prone areas	Water body sites	↔	↔			1,300.00	Water level at water body sites monitored body sites		DACF		NADMO	All committee members

3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Education and Training

Key Policy Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
441. Train 100 daycare attendants to handle preschool children	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	At least 100 daycare attendants trained to handle preschool children			DACF	DSW/CD	GHS GES
442. Inspect the premises of 50-day care centers in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,500.00	At least 50-day care centers inspected to ensure they are child friendly	IGF			DSW/CD	NGO PROPRIETORS OF DAY CARE CENTERS
443. Conduct social investigation on 20 juvenile and 100 families and submit report to family tribunals /juvenile court	In the Communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,000.00	At least 120 social investigation reports submitted to the family tribunal/juvenile court			DACF	DSW/CD	FAMILY TRIBUNAL /JUVENILE COURT
444. Support child panel to mediate on minor offences of 50 children in the municipality	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	15,000.00	Child Panel supported to mediate on minor offences of 50 children			DACF		GES JUVENILE COURT
445. Assist 70 persons with disability (PWD's) financially to expand their businesses	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	48,000.00	At least 70 assisted persons with disability (PWD's) financially to			DACF	FUND MAGT COMM ITTEE	GES GHS

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
							expand their businesses					
446. Assist 200 Children with disabilities in specialized schools and mainstream school pay to school fees.	Bolgatanga municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	200 children with disabilities assisted			DACF	BMA	DSW BMA
447. Reactivate 10 Study Groups (Liaison Groups) to improve communication flow between Assembly and the community members.	Katanga-Dachio Kotokoli-Zongo Nyariga Zuarungu-south Kulbia Soe Soe-Yipala Gambibgo Gumbisi Dapooretindongo	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,000.00	10 Study Groups reactivated and trained			DACF	DCD	MPCU
448. Inspect and submit social investigation report on selected NGO's for registration in the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	NGO's inspected and registered	IGF			DSW/ CD	

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
449.Sensitize and train 60 unit committee members to improve communication between the assembly and the community	Bolgatanga municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,700.00	60 unit committee members sensitized and trained			DACF	DSW/CD	
450.Carry out Mental Health sensitization/ Education in Communities.	Municipal wide.	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	3 Communities sensitized on mental health issues.		DACF			ALLIANCE FOR MENTAL HEALTH LOAD - GHANA
451.Sponsor training in areas of critical need (general nurses midwives, physician assistants and public health nurses	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Sponsored critical staff, retained in facilities		DACF		GHS	BMA
452.Demarcate and acquire health facility lands	All health facilities	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,000.00	Facility lands demarcated and documented		DACF		MHD	BMA
453.Train health staff on integrated Disease Surveillance and Response(IDSR)	Municipal health Directorate			↔	↔	3,980.00	Training on (IDSR) carried out		DACF		GHS/ MOH	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
454. Train health staff on EPI techniques and infection prevention Vaccinate children under 1 year against vaccine preventable diseases	Municipal health Directorate All public facilities and outreaches		↔	↔		4,080.00	90% of children under 1 year fully immunized		DACF		GHS	BMA/ UNICEF
455. Educate communities to use ITNs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	7,560.00	Reduction in malaria cases		DACF		GHS	National malaria Programme
456. Provide quality F/P and free ANC and postnatal care services	All public facilities in Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Reduced neonatal deaths	IGF			GHS	UNICEF/ UNFPA
457. Train and deploy CHO to CHPS zones	CHPS zones	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,230.00	CHOs trained and deployed		DACF		GHS/ MOH	BMA/Partners
458. Organize Mid-year and end of year Health Sector performance review	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔		↔	40,000.00	Performance review organized		DACF		GHS	
459. Carry out active case search for malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	4,226.75	60% of expected cases identified		DACF		GHS	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
460. Provide rehabilitated services to malnourished children	All public facilities and Outreach	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,050.00	90%Of cases successfully rehabilitated		DACF		GHS	UNICEF
461. Support Supplementary Feeding Centers	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	10,000.00	Supplementary Feeding Centers supported		DACF		GHS	Municipal Assembly (DACF)
462. Organize bi-annual Salt Survey	Five (5) selected communities in each sub-municipality		↔	↔	↔	8,560.00	2 Salt Surveys Organized		DACF		MHD	BMA
463. Carry out growth monitoring and promotion services in all communities	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	576.75	Growth monitoring and promotion carried out		DACF		GHS	BMA
464. Intensify infant and young child feeding activities	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,315.00	Infant feeding services intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
465. Intensify education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding with volunteers' support	All facilities, outreaches and communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,050.00	Education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding intensified		DACF		GHS	BMA
466. Organize quarterly Nutrition Committee meetings	BMA Conference Hall	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,624.00	Quarterly Nutrition Committee		DACF		MHD	BMA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
							meetings organized					
467. Train 25 teachers from basic schools, JHS and SHS on Sanitation and Hygiene Education.	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,100.00	25 teachers trained on Sanitation and Hygiene Education	IGF	DACF		MWST	MA
468. Form and train School Health Clubs on Sanitation and Hygiene.	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		1,200.00	School Health Clubs formed and trained		DACF	WAG	MWST	MA
469. Train Water & Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) on operations and maintenance.	Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosobligo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,800.00	Water Sanitation Management Teams (WSMT) trained on operations and maintenance at Kumbangre, Sherigu Kublingu, Sumbrungu Azorebisi, Sokabisi, Moshie Zongo, Bukere, Tindongosobligo, Tindongmolgo, Soe and Zaare.		DACF		WAG	MWST/COMM./MA
470. Provide training for circuit supervisors to strengthen	All Ten (10) circuit supervisors	↔	↔	↔	↔	9,825.00	Training provided for circuit supervisors		MA		MOE/GES	MA

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
supervision and inspection system												
471. Organize Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools	All Basic Schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	75,120.00	Sports and Cultural Festivals in basic schools Organized		CAP GRANT		MA	GES
472. Organize orientation for newly trained teachers	All newly trained teachers in the municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,200.00	Orientation for newly trained teachers organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
473. Organize my First Day in school	All circuits	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,200.00	my First Day in school Organized		DDF/DACF		MA	GES
474. Organize management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants	All head teachers at basic schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,420.00	Management training for Head teachers on the use of capitation grants Organized		GOG/DACF		MA	GES
475. Organize INSET for 279 primary teachers in professional development	Selected Teachers at primary schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	5,505.00	INSET for primary teachers for professional development Organized		DACF		MA	GES
476. Organize Independence Day Celebration	Selected schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	8,905.00	Independence Day Celebration organized		DACF		MA	GES
477. Organize INSET for 243 teachers/ attendants in professional	Selected Teachers at KG schools	↔	↔	↔	↔	25,990.00	INSET for KG teachers for professional		DACF		GES	DONOR

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
development at the KG level							development Organized					
478. Monitor the activities of SMCs and PTA	Selected SMCs	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,300.00	Activities of SMCs and PTA Monitored		GOG/DACF		GES	MA
479. Clear 10 refuse heaps within the municipality	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,368.85	10 refuse heaps within the municipality cleared	IGF				BMA ZOOMLION EHU

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Water and Environmental Sanitation

Key Policy Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
480. Drilling of 4 No. boreholes, Mechanization of 1 No. Borehole at Kalbeo Teachers' quarters, installation of 3 No. hand pumps at Anateem JHS and Soe-Kugadone JHS	Municipal Wide	↔	↔	↔	↔	102,415.96			UDG	DACF	MA	
481. Drill and mechanise 2 No. Boreholes.	Sokabisi Health Center and Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly office premises	↔	↔			74,624.48	2 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized			DACF		
482. Drill and mechanise 3 No. Boreholes.	Sumbrungu Police station and Garages site.			↔	↔	11,936.96	3 No. Boreholes drilled and mechanized			DACF		
483. Drill 10 No. boreholes for communities	Soe- Alarabisi Yorogo-Falayiya Madina Nyokokor, Zaare Yorogo- Asorogobisi Anateem Tanzui Tindonsobligo Tindonsobligo JHS Zaare-Amoabisi	↔	↔	↔	↔	410,340.32	3 No. Boreholes drilled.			DACF		-

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Key Policy Objective: Transport Infrastructure

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Others	Lead	Collaborating
484. Upgrading of Roads and Drainage System (1.2km Bituminous Surfacing & 1.3KM "U" Section Drains)	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,311.14	1.3km of bituminous surfacing carried out			UDG		MA
485. Construction of 2No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilets, 2No. 10-Unit Baths, 2No. Mechanized Boreholes and 4-Point water Hydrants	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	55,732.40	Construction carried out			UDG		MA

3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing

Key Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
486. Prepare Local Plans for some selected communities	Sumbrungu Yikene/ Azinsum Dagnew	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	2 No. Local Plans Prepared		DACF		TCPD	SPC, Traditional Authority Assembly Members Survey Division
487. Extension of Street and Security Lights	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	243,648.05	Electricity extended to other parts of the Municipality			UDG		MA
488. Organize 4 Statutory Planning Committee (SPC) Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	12,000.00	4 SPC Meetings Organized	IGF			TCPD	SPC
489. Organize 6 Statutory Planning Technical Su-Committee Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	14,650.00	6 SPTSC Meetings Organized		DACF		DA TCPD / Works Dept.	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
490. Maps for Health and Education	Municipality						Preparing Plans on A Computer-Aided Platform				TCPD	Assembly Members
491. Prepare Thematic	Bolgatanga	↔	↔	↔	↔	1,500.00	Staff Trained in		DACF		MPCU/	GHS/ GES/
492. Conduct training for Staff in Advanced GIS Course	Zuarungu/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	6,000.00	Property Addressed	IGF			DA	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
493. Establish Community-Based Development. Control Monitoring Team Using the Zonal Councils	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	3,000.00	Community-Based Development Control Monitoring Team formed		DACF		DA	Assembly Members/ Unit Committee
494. Facilitate the Development of Guidelines for Temporary Developments	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			10,000.00	Guidelines developed for temporary developments	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
495.Facilitate the review and update of the development and building bye-law	General Assembly Meeting		↔	↔		2,000.00	Development and building bye-laws reviewed and updated	IGF			TCPD/ Works Dept.	Statutory Planning Committee (SPC)
496.Educate Land Owners Within 4 Zones	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔			Land owners within 4 zones educated	IGF			TCPD	D.A
497.Demarcate Land for Government Institutions	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	30,000.00	Five School Lands Demarcated and Five GHS Lands Demarcated	IGF			TCPD	Traditional Authority/ Assembly Members/ Survey Division
498.Train staff on the use of Computer Aided Platforms for Plan Preparation	Bolgatanga Municipality		↔	↔		2,000.00	Staff trained in preparing plans on a Computer-Aided Platform	IGF			DA	TCPD/ Head Office/ NSS
499.Prepare Budgets Estimates for Projects	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔			3,856.00	Budgets Estimates for Projects Prepared	IGF			BMA	
500.Address Property in Two Zones	Bolgatanga Central/ Sumbrungu	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Properties Addressed	IGF			TCPD	SAT
501.Supervise construction of development	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	28,800.00	Supervision carried out on development		DDF	UDG DACF	BMA	GHS, GES EPA, EHU

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
Projects and temporal structures							projects and temporal structures					
502. Embark on routine developmental control exercises	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	13,500.00	Developmental control exercises carried out.	IGF			BMA	SECURITY
503. Undertake project supervision and monitoring of all ongoing projects	Bolgatanga Municipal	↔	↔	↔	↔	40,000.00	Quarterly reports on supervision and monitoring of projects produced			GRF	BMA	

4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Focus Area: Local Government and Decentralization

Key Policy Objective: Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
504. Organize fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔			↔	15,000.00	Fee fixing resolution meetings with stakeholders organized		DACF		BA	ZCs Traditional authorities
505. Prosecute defaulting property rate payers and defaulting BOP payers annually	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	2,000.00	Defaulters sanctioned		IGF		MA	RCC Courts
506. Disseminate Quarterly progress reports to stakeholders at the zonal levels	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	50,000.00	Progress reports disseminated quarterly		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
507. Monitor projects and programs	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	100,000.00	Monitoring and evaluation carried out		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
508. Organize quarterly MPCU Meetings	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	4 no. MPCU meetings organised		DACF		MA	Decent. Depts
509. Organize Midyear and End of year review meetings with stakeholders	Bolgatanga Municipality	↔	↔	↔	↔	20,000.00	Midyear and End of Year Review meetings organized		DACF		MA	Decent. Dept's

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				BUDGET	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th			IGF	GOG	Other s	Lead	Collaborati ng
510. Hold two (2) Number Town Hall meetings	Sumbrungu, Bolgatanga	↔		↔		30,000.00	2No. Town Hall meetings held		DACF		MPO	Zonal councils

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is a process that ensures that at each stage of any given project, the inputs required are delivered on time, used as intended and is producing the desired results. Project monitoring starts with the actual implementation of the project. It is on-the-spot check to ensure that projects progress according to schedule, that standard of quality is respected and that delivery of inputs are timely. This is important since resources are used in specific combinations to achieve specific project results at a given point in time; Evaluation on the other hand, is conducted in greater detail at the project level.

It is usually done to assess whether resources invested have produced or are producing desired results and whether benefits are reaching the targeted population. The main task of monitoring and evaluation is therefore to give feedback which can lead to planning where necessary.

Consequently, in the implementation of programmes and projects in this document, the Municipal Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) is responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan. However, actual project monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of Sector Departments and NGOs implementing these projects as it has been indicated against each project.

Monitoring and evaluation reports from sector departments and the MPCU should be co-ordinated by the MPCU and presented to the executive committee of the Assembly periodically.

The National Development Planning commission (NDPC) and Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) shall also monitor periodically projects undertaken in the Municipality and especially financed from the District Assemblies Common Fund.

Formats for monitoring and evaluation of projects are summarized below:

6.1 Monitoring Format

A. Project identification

- A1. Project title:
- A2. Project code:
- A3. Project location:
- A4. Implementation agency(s):
- A5. Monitoring agency(s):
- A6. Date of monitoring:

B. Project Implementation Monitoring

- B1. Topics for monitoring:.....
- B2. Starting date:
 - Originaldate:.....
 - Actual date:
 - Remarks:

B3. Physical implementation

Aspect	Planned to date (%)	Actual to date (%)	Remarks

B4. Financial Mobilization

Source	Total Required	Expected To Date	Received To Date
e.g. IGF			
DACF			
NGOs			
Community			
Total Financial Resources			

B5. Project Expenditure

Item	Total estimated cost	Actual cost

B6. There should be a section in the report to comment on variations between planned and Actual project expenditure in B5.

6.2 ***Evaluation Format***

A. Project identification

A1. Project title:

A2. Project code:

A3. Project location:

A4. Implementation agency(s):

A5. Monitoring agency(s):

A6. Date of monitoring:

6.2 ***Evaluation format***

Project	Output indicator	Outcome indicator	Frequency and Tools for Evaluation	Responsible Agencies	Cost
1.					
2.					

6.3 *Calendar For Monitoring And Evaluation*

Table 140:

Activities	Actors	Budget				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	
DMTDP Evaluation	DPCU	December	December	December	December	5,000
DMTDP Mid-term	DPCU	July	June	June	June	5,000
Annual progress review workshop	DPCU	November	November	November	November	10,000
Annual progress report	DPCU	January, 2011	January 2012	January, 2013	January, 2014	10,000
Dissemination of MTDP and annual action plans	DPCU	April	January	January	January	2,000
Quarterly review meetings(with partners)	DPCU	March, June, September and December	March, June, September and December	March, June, September and December	March, June, September and December	30,000
Quarterly field visits						25,000

6.4 *Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring and Evaluation*

The major stakeholders in the implementation process of this Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) are the Executive Committee of the Municipal Assembly which is the highest in the district, the MPCU which is the main brain behind the preparation of the plan, Municipal Decentralised Departments, MA's Sub-committees, Stakeholders, and Development partners such as the NGOs, CBOs and the traditional authority. To ensure an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the plan therefore, the formation of a Municipal Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Team (PIMET) is recommended. This team must have representative from each of the stakeholder groups mentioned above and must be made up of not more than fifteen (15). Efforts should be made to involve experts within the district. In order to make the PIMET very functional, it must be tasked to present quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports.

These reports must be presented to the General Assembly after which a public hearing should be organised to brief the citizens of the district on the implementation process.

In the preparation of its quarterly reports, the PIMET must depend heavily on quarterly reports of the district's decentralised departments and other stakeholders. Efforts must therefore be made to ensure that these quarterly reports are prepared by all stakeholders involved in the plan implementation process

6.5 *Reporting Arrangement*

The DPCU shall document and report on all implementation stages of projects to the District Assembly. The DPCU should review annual plans every year and report to the Assembly. Copies on the status of implementation of annual plans should be made available to the RPCU and the NDPC.

6.6 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Development is not a cluster of benefits given to a people in need, rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny. The preparation of the DMTDP started with series of meetings between the Assembly and members of all the zonal councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district. The zonal councils afterwards met with their communities to prepare for submission to the Assembly draft action plans on the needs and aspirations of the people in the communities. As a collective direction of the Assembly, there is the need to share its content and progress of implementation with the major stakeholder to ensure ownership of the plan and commitment to its implementation.

The DMTDP to therefore be disseminated to the people through;

- The direct representatives of the people. The Assembly members would be informed on the Municipal Medium-Term Development plan and the roles of the respective communities in the plan implementation process.
- People's Assemblies: Within the plan period, periodic people's assemblies would be organized at the Zonal councils to brief the people on issues pertaining to development in the Municipality. The people would also be educated on the need to attend communal labour and to contribute to the development of their communities to alleviate poverty. Projects slated for implementation in the communities as well as the year(s) the projects would be executed would be outlined to the people.
- Formation of Local Project Implementation Committees: At the local level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees which would be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, monitoring and inspection of projects together with the MPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put recalcitrant contractors working on projects in various communities to their toes to deliver quality work.
- All Heads of Departments and other implementing agencies would be given copies of the plan to facilitate implementation.
- The Municipal copies of the plan would also be given to the Traditional Authorities and NGOs operating in the Municipality.

Table is a summary of the communication strategy of the Assembly

6.7 Strategy for Sharing the Content and Progress of the Bolgatanga Municipal MTDP

Stakeholders/Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Timeframe	Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of plan and progress reports 	Review, Approval and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Personal delivery · Postal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of plan · Progress reports 	Harmonisation and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Personal delivery · Postal · Presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
Staff of Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Workshops · Copies in offices · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
Assembly persons and Unit Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Workshops · Copies in area councils · Public hearings · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
Heads of Decentralised Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Workshops · Copies in offices · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly · Project Specific M&E Reports 	MPCU

Stakeholders/Target Audience	Content of Message	Purpose	Channel/Medium	Timeframe	Lead Agency/ Person Responsible
Development Partners (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Workshops · Stakeholder meetings · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Abridged copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Emails · Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Email · Workshops · Stakeholder meetings · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
NGO/CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation · Stakeholder meetings · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly 	MPCU
Private Sector and Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and carrying them along during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation · Stakeholder meetings · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan 	MPCU
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Copies of the plan · Progress reports 	Awareness creation and ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presentation/ durbars · Copies in area councils · Public hearings · Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After approval of plan · Quarterly · Project Specific M&E Reports 	MPCU

CONCLUSION

The Bolgatanga Municipal MTDP (2018-2021) adequately captures the vision and development focus of the Municipality. It places much emphasis on agricultural development, provision of basic infrastructure and services, job creation, spatial organization and the roles of the stakeholders in improving the wellbeing of people in the Municipality. It also contains mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan.


The preparation of the plan was highly participatory. It allowed wider stakeholder consultations to ensure that the plan reflects the real needs of the people. What is required therefore is the commitment of stakeholders towards realizing the collective objectives. The District will commit to realizing the needed resources to ensure the implementation of the plan. This when successfully executed will significantly advance the development of the Municipality.

**ADOPTION OF THE KASSENA NANKANA MUNICIPAL MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021**

At a General Assembly meeting held on 7th November 2017, the Kassena Nankana Municipal Assembly adopted this Municipal Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021


PRESIDING MEMBER

NAME: ADONGO JOSEPH

SIGNATURE: 


MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

NAME: WILLIAMS A. ADUUM

SIGNATURE: 

MUNICIPAL COORDINATING DIRECTOR

NAME: ABUBAKARI INASAH ACHASI

SIGNATURE: 

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

NAME: SEBASTIAN A. TAMBASI

SIGNATURE: 

MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICER

NAME: Andani Iddisu

SIGNATURE: 